



The Gentleman's Magazine

John Nichols

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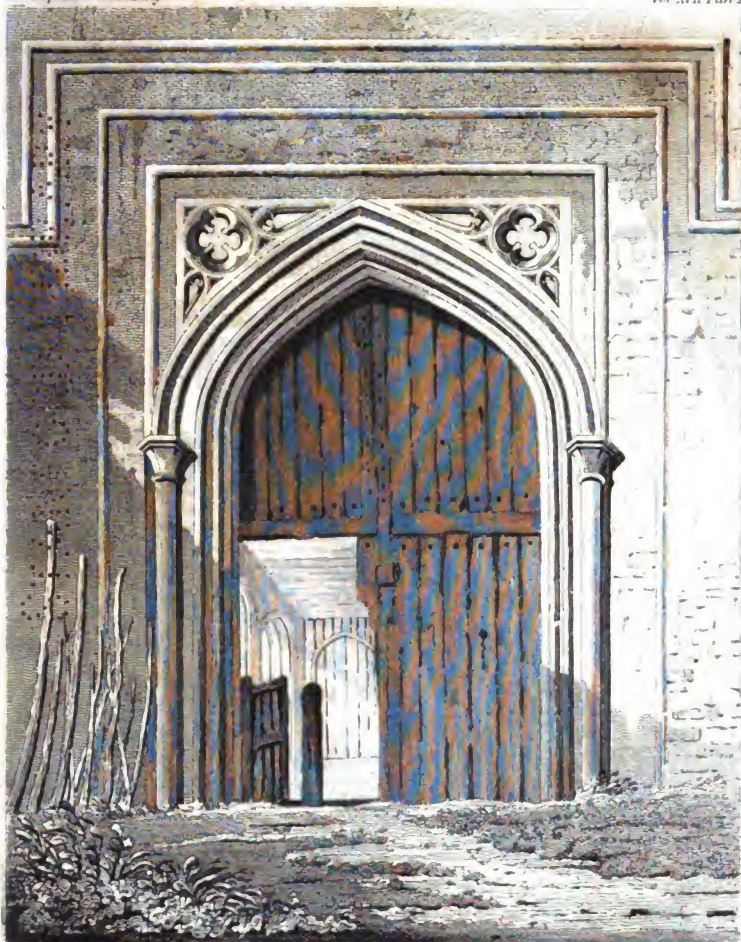
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1881

1882



DOORWAY OF THE HALL OF ELTHAM PALACE.

Scap. 9

PREFACE.

IT has been our pleasing duty, during the course of the present Volume, to point out the retrenchments which the House of Commons has been able to effect in the various branches of the public service. The arrangements for the reduction of the *Five per Cents.* and the measures for dividing the Pension List between the present and the succeeding generations, have enabled the Ministers, in union with the curtailment of our Establishments, to procure a clear surplus of five millions of revenue, as a Sinking Fund; and to repeal the War Malt Tax, nearly the whole of the Salt Tax, half of the Leather Tax, and several minor imposts. The firmness with which our Rulers have held to the great principles of public credit, entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the Country. They have secured what can alone preserve the integrity of our Financial arrangements—an efficient Sinking Fund. The Revenue, notwithstanding the evident pressure on all classes, particularly on the Agricultural interest, has even exceeded the former year. May we not hope, then, with respect to public affairs, that the prospect will brighten?

The situation of the Sister Kingdom is too afflicting to contemplate; but it has afforded to Great Britain an opportunity of displaying one of her most glorious distinctions. This irresistible call on her humanity, we are proud to say, has met with a correspondent feeling in all who possess the ability to succour human woe.

On opening the present Volume, our Readers will doubtless perceive some slight alterations in the editorial and typographical arrangements. We think proper to notice this circumstance, because our pages, from the even tenor and unshaken stability of this Publication, have not, like many others, been exposed to the whims and caprice of fashion. For the purpose of compressing more matter into each Number, we have adopted a type rather smaller and much closer than heretofore; and in order to introduce more original papers (the omission of which has been the cause of continual complaints), we have abridged some departments, and condensed others. Thus, in our Historical Chronicle, that information alone has been selected which is valuable for future reference. Our Obituary, which may be considered of the highest importance to the Biographer and Genealogist, has undergone a material alteration. Every individual of whom any biographical or interesting memorials can be obtained, is placed in the first department of the Obituary, according to rank or situation in life. With regard to those persons of whom no particulars can be gained, we have united the advantages of a Topographical and Chronological arrangement.

Of these alterations many of our Readers have expressed their decided approbation; while others have lamented the change, and exclaimed, with regret, "*Quantum mutatus ab illo!*" One of our old and esteemed Friends, in particular, assures us that if he had the hands of Briareus, every one of them, were the question put to the vote, should be held up against the *new-fangled* plan of condensing the "*Deaths*"; another declares they present so confused a mass, that it would require the eyes of Argus to discriminate one from another; a third accuses us of curtailing the usual number of deceased individuals; a fourth expatiates on the inutility of recording a dry list of names; and many object to the "*innovation*," without even a "*why*" or a "*wherefore*."

fore." "In medio tutissimus;"—to these *serious* complaints we reply, that "Briareus," with his numerous votes, induces us, in our next Volume, to introduce more break-lines in the list of Deaths, though some portion of information must necessarily be sacrificed. This is all the concession we can make; for we must beg leave to inform our friend Argus, that the Index of Names, to which are affixed the initials of each individual, will so far prevent confusion, as to enable him to see his way (to use a less classical phrase than that of our Correspondent) "with half an eye."

It is really amusing to observe the contrasted opinions of our different Readers who possess tastes distinctly opposite: some would urge us to adopt all the novelties of the age, and pursue every caprice of fashion; others sigh for the days of "olden time," and view with suspicion every species of innovation. Our youthful Readers advise us to appear as GENTLEMEN, and assure us that we have the fairest claim to that honourable appellation. They are anxious for *sprightly* Essays, humorous tête-à-têtes, splendid typography, flowing margins, and all the *bel-esprit* of the passing day. Many of our venerable Correspondents and earliest acquaintances (amongst whom, we are proud to say, are included some of the most distinguished Literati of the age) express their disapprobation at the least deviation from our usual course. They are alarmed lest the *belles lettres* of Genius and Science should be sacrificed to the *bel esprit* of "the fashionable world," or to the rage of "modern Vandalism." Some Correspondents admit that our success is unparalleled; but they contend that, by conforming to "the spirit of the times," we might elevate ourselves beyond rivalry. On the contrary, our old friends remind us of the high character SYLVANUS URBAN has maintained during the eventful period of Ninety-two years; whilst numerous rivals, who for a short time "fretted their hour away," have sunk into oblivion. They affirm that his Publication is the most valuable record of modern times, and that it would therefore be unworthy the dignified name of old SYLVANUS to stoop from his towering height, and enter the lists with the numerous ephemerides of the day. He would be like another Ajax ignobly fighting with the bleating herd.

To these conflicting opinions we can only reply, "Non nostrum tantas componere lites." We have stated sufficient to prove the impossibility of gratifying the varied tastes of all. The attempt would doubtless expose us to the same disappointment as the old man in the fable experienced: in his anxiety to please all he gave satisfaction to none. However, we shall always receive the hints of our Correspondents with the most perfect good humour, and endeavour to take advantage of every useful suggestion.

The most essential character of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE will, notwithstanding, be always rigidly preserved. Our pages will continue to display the same ardent and unalterable attachment to our venerable Constitution, both in Church and State. Our columns shall still be devoted to sound and useful Literature, and ever be open to fair and temperate discussion; but they shall never become the vehicle of malevolent bickerings, or insidious attacks on individuals. We would sooner fall than build our prosperity on the ruins of private reputation. So long as we receive the able assistance of our learned coadjutors, and experience the same liberal patronage from the Publick, we confidently flatter ourselves that this Publication will still pre-eminently maintain its character, and long remain the arena where youthful and aspiring Genius may first plume its wings.

June 29, 1822.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times—New Times
M. Chronicle.—Post
M. Herald.—Ledger
BritPress—M. Advert.
Courier.—Globe
Sun—Star—Statesm.
Gen. Rec.—Travel.
St. James—Eng. Chron.
Com. Chron.—E. Mail
London Packet
London Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.—Lit. Chron
Courier de Londres
S. Mercury—M.
12 Weekly Papers
14 Sunday Papers
Bath 4—Bewick
Birmingham 3
Blackburn—Boston
Brighton & Bristol 6
Bury.—Cambridge
Cambridge—Carlisle 2
Carmarthen—Chelms 2
Cheltenham—Chesh 3
Colchester Cornwall
Coveatry 2 Camberl.
Derby—Devizes
Doncaster Dorchester.
Durham—Exeter 3



Gloucester 2—Hants 2
Hereford 1—Hull 3
Hunts 1—Ipswich
Kent 4—Lancaster
Leeds 3—Leicester 6
Lichfield Liverpool 6
Maccles.—Maidst. 2
Manchester 6
Newcastle 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Plymouth 3—Preston
Reading—Salisbury
Salop.—Sheffield
Sherborne—Shrewsb.
Stafford—Stamford 2
Suff. Surre.—Sussex
T. untan.—Tyne
Wakefield—Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Whitehaven—Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2—York 4
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Embellished with Views of the NORTH DOORWAY of the ROYAL PALACE at Eltham, Kent;
and of the CHURCH of MICHEL DEAN, Gloucestershire.

Also, with Representations of an antient Cross found in Norfolk;
and Capt. Manby's Fire Carts, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We are much obliged to the Rev. John Graham, and to another Correspondent, who have both sent us Drawings of what they conceive to be a very curious Medal. We have before, vol. XCI. ii. p. 482, given our opinion of the Medal, in answer to H. R. D. who first sent us the notice of it, which appeared in a provincial journal.

J. O. may obtain the information he requires almost in any public Library.

A CONSTANT READER is referred to his Dentist.

ANTIQUARIOLUS says, "I am glad that A. C. R. has furnished an additional proof to the scene of Adam Gordon's combat, by placing Shortgrave in Bedfordshire: perhaps he can also identify *Altun wood*. Dr. Brady, in his History of England, relates that in 1265 the King being obliged by the rebellious Barons, sent letters, dated at Monmouth, June 28, "per Regem, comitem Leicestræ, &c. to Adam de Gurdun and others, commanding them to suppress the efforts made in his favour."

CLERICUS suggests to Mr. FRANK HALL STANDISH, the Editor of the Life of Voltaire, the propriety of correcting, in another edition, an uncharitable disposition towards a very respectable body of men, which, while it leads him into error, may bring down contempt upon him. He wishes to call Mr. Standish's attention to the following acrimonious and unjust attack upon the Clergy at large. Speaking of satire as a libel, he says, "It proceeds generally from an hireling author, or from some little, low, contemptible, and foolish man, of a bad disposition, with imaginary talents, who has neither sufficient courage nor good nature to suppress the paltry venom of his own conceptions. A libel is the natural offspring of a weak head and corrupt heart, and is sometimes to be found still emanating even from a Christian Teacher or Protestant Clergyman of the present Century." Our Correspondent then remarks, "Now let Counsel, learned in the law, or let any man of plain understanding, say if this last charge be not a solemn and a cruel libel; and if it be so, see how the earlier part of the sentence characterizes its author, as 'an hireling, or as some little, low, contemptible man, of a bad disposition, with imaginary talents, who has neither sufficient courage nor good nature to suppress the paltry venom of his own conceptions.'"

A. Y. Z. asks, "Was Sir John Clere of Blickling in Norfolk of the family of Clere, whose pedigree appeared in vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 411? This Sir John Clere possessed Blickling in right of his wife, daughter of Sir William Boleyn, and received Queen Elizabeth there. He was descended from

Clere de Montè, a Norman Baron, who is described on a monument erected to his memory in the chapel of Blickling, as having 'come to England with William Duke of Normandy, to assist him in the Conquest of England.'—Blomefield's "Norfolk."

PUFF observes, "If there be in any chamber a recess, deep or shallow, above or below, it does not occasion any peculiar current of air to make one sensible of being in its vicinity; but convert this recess into a closet, and however well fitted and compacted the door may be, yet through every little crevice the air will draw and become painfully troublesome. Nay, I have seen a candle nearly extinguished through the key-hole of a closet not six inches deep. Pray solve this problem."

W. F. C. observes, "I beg leave to point out what I consider a very material error in the new Coinage, inasmuch as it would mislead any person seeking information of the armorial bearings of our nation. I allude to the false heraldry of the shield, in which the whole field is made to appear Argent; neither does it, as a medal, look so rich and handsome, from the want of the usual distinguishing lines. I should be glad to learn the reason which led to this new mode of displaying the arms?"

A. S. wishes to know whether the Charge given by the present Bishop of Winchester to his Clergy in the last summer at his primary Visitation in Surrey has been printed; and if it has, where it may be procured?

W. R. K. ARNIGER observes; "Inquiries having been made respecting the family of Knivett (XCI. i. pp. 286, 482), some of your Correspondents may probably say what became of the descendants of Sir Philip Knivett of Birkenham Castle, Norfolk, bart. whose sons were, Philip, heir apparent; John, of Leatherhead, Surrey; Thomas, who married, and had issue (query, of what family was his lady?); Sir Robert, the fourth son, bart. died in London, at an advanced age.—Eleanor married, first, to Sir Henry Hastings; secondly, to Sir Thos. Waldron, of Chorley, knt.; Dorothy or Elizabeth, wife to James Erskine, Earl of Buchan, in Scotland. Catherine is said to have died unmarried."

The recommendation of the Thetford Spa can only be used (if paid for) as an Advertisement on our Cover.

T. B. expresses his disappointment at finding the Compendiums of County History discontinued; and hopes that BYRO will again favour us with his communications: in this wish we heartily join with T. B.

The hints of "Clericus, M. A." (of Bury, L.) we adopt as far as is easily practicable. To the extent he mentions, they would alone fill the whole of our pages.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1822.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Barton upon Humber,*
Jan. 1.

IN the early History of our Country, there is perhaps no one to whom we are more indebted than Mr. Sharon Turner, who, in compiling his History of the Anglo Saxons, has explored so many before-hidden treasures, as to produce an abundant detail of events that, but for him, might probably have still remained unheeded and unknown; and although the transactions of that eventful portion of our history are yet so scanty as to hurry us over a vast period of time, through a quick succession of barbarous and revolting incidents, yet the events of those times are nevertheless worthy of our most serious consideration: in them, indeed, we see as it were the germ of our national civilization, struggling against the rude shocks of ignorance and barbarism, and yet increasing to a growing shoot; then assisted and nurtured by the introduction of the mild truths of Christianity, we see that shoot overpowering all barbarian obstacles, and expanding itself into a large and spreading tree, under whose full grown and shady branches we now enjoy the sweet repose of historic contemplation, counting the many blessings of the present, and contrasting them with the miseries of the past.

Shocking as the detail may be, yet the violent usurpations of power, the murders and desolations committed with fire and sword, and the bloody contests that were continually taking place between one or other of the many Sovereigns of our Saxon ancestors, may truly be considered as having laid the foundation of our present National independence; and each greater contest that is recorded becomes doubly interesting to the present generation, by having some accompanying proofs of its locality.

Of the many invasions of Great Britain by the Northern barbarians, none appear to have taken place within the county of Lincoln, until after the conquest of Northumbria by Ivan, when (temp. 871) the Danes landed at Humbersone (on the Lincolnshire coast), and commenced that too successful irruption, which proceeding through the county Southward, destroyed the monasteries of Bardney and Croyland, and desolated the whole country; and being assisted also in its progress by the petty jealousies of the Anglo Saxon Sovereigns, triumphed over each kingdom, in detail, and in the end made the great Alfred himself a temporary fugitive in his own dominions.

From the period of this devastation, and during the subsequent struggles of Alfred in regaining his kingdom, and to the time of his final triumph over the Danes, none of the important events recorded give any local interest to the North of Lincolnshire, nor is any thing particularly stated, so as to place any military operations of consequence immediately on the banks of the river Humber, until the reign of Athelstan, when the great Battle of Brunnenburgh was fought.

Without giving you the full detail of Mr. Turner's history of the events which occasioned this great contest, it may be useful to premise, that almost upon every accession of our elective Anglo Saxon Monarchs to the sovereignty of their respective States, it was invariably necessary that they should have recourse to arms, in order to support or confirm their authority; and the submission that was made by the Sovereigns of Northumbria, Scotland, and Wales, to Edward, was but ill attended to, when the sceptre was conceded to his successor Athelstan; the consequence of which was, that Athelstan soon added Northumbria to his

his dominions, and ravaged Scotland and Wales. His successes, however, were not long to be enjoyed unmolested; for one of the most powerful confederacies that ever had been formed sprung up against him, and threatened his whole kingdom with present annihilation.

Anlaf (who had been driven from Northumbria), assisted by Constantine King of Scotland, several of the Welsh princes, and the Anglo Danes, North of the Humber, and also augmented by fleets of warriors from Norway and the Baltic, formed "an attack of such magnitude, it seemed a certain calculation that the single force of Athelstan must be overthrown;" he so managed, however, as to gain time, and be prepared to meet the storm; and, finally, in the Battle of Brunnenburgh, he completely defeated their combinations.

In this battle the contending armies were so numerous, the circumstances so particular, the slaughter so great, and the consequences so important, that it may not inaptly be compared to the modern Waterloo.

Every reader of Mr. Turner's History will no doubt be delighted with his description of the particular events of this most important period, and especially with his representation of this Battle; and it only leaves a regret that the scene of such events should not have been identified with his description.

In my edition (being the first) of Mr. Turner's History, with reference to the Battle of Brunnansburgh, he subjoins the following note:

"It is singular that the position of this famous Battle is not ascertained; the Saxon Song says it was at Brunnanburh. Ethelwerd, a contemporary, names the place Brunandune; Simeon of Durham, Weoudune or Ethunnanwerch, or Brunnan byrge; Malmesbury, Brunsford. Ingulf says, Brunsford in Northumbria. These of course imply the same place. But where is it? Camden thought it was at Ford near Bromeridge in Northumberland. Gibson mentions, that in Cheshire there is a place called Brunburgh. I observe that the Villare mentions a Brunton in Northumberland."

Accidentally looking into Macpherson's Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History, with reference to this same event, and under the title Brunnanburgh, I found the following observation:

"All authors, except Ingulf, give reason to believe that this famous Battle was fought to the Southward of the Humber. The invading allies were on their progress from that river when they were met by Athelstan; and it is probable that Brunne, now Bourne, in the South part of Lincolnshire (near which is Witham, perhaps formerly Weondune), may have been the place."

To which is added the following note:

"Every one acquainted with the old English knows that Burn and Brun are the same, and the addition of Burgh might be dropt from it, as it has been from many others (e. g.) Lundenburgh or Lundenbyrig, now London."

Coupling these queries and observations with my own, I have ventured to presume that I am able to determine this hitherto doubtful point, and to lay down the exact position where this Battle was fought; in order to which, however, I must again refer to Mr. Turner's History for information, "that Anlaf commenced the warfare by entering the Humber with a fleet of 615 ships;" and also, "that he soon overpowered the forces which Athelstan had posted in Northumbria." It does not appear how far Anlaf's force was personally engaged in producing these advantages North of the Humber; and from the silence of our Historians, we may infer that the magnitude of the invading force was such as made it necessary that Athelstan should withdraw his troops from the North, and concentrate them in a more Southerly position; although the ships of the period we are now speaking of were not vessels of large burthen, yet from the number which entered the Humber, it has been inferred that Anlaf had with him an army of 30,000 men, at the least; and in order to engage and divide Athelstan's attention from the North, he would naturally, and with as little delay as possible, debark and take up a position on the South bank of the river Humber.

My conjecture is, that Anlaf landed the main body of his army at Barrow, taking up a position at the head of the creek or haven there, about three quarters of a mile distant from the river, where he threw up entrenchments, and that he in a similar way posted his allies at Barton; which conjecture is founded on the natural positions these

two

two places present for debarkation, both having a creek or haven running in land, and capacious enough together to harbour the whole or most of Anlaf's ships; and also having positions called the Castles or Castle Dikes to this day at Barrow; indeed, the remains of what I consider to be Anlaf's intrenched camp are yet undemolished, and comprise an area of about eight acres of land, now called the Castles. At Barton we have only two positions, known by the name of the Castle Dikes, one at a little distance from the head of the present haven, on the West of the town; and the other in advance on the East: the one commanding the antient road Westward from Barton to Ferriby; the other, the two roads Eastward and Southward, viz. the road to Barrow on the East, and the road from Barton in a South-Easterly direction to Grimsby and Louth, called the Old Street; and which three roads were most probably the only public roads then existing.

Drawing a line from the mouth of Barton Haven to that of Barrow, along the river bank, and which in extent may be calculated at about two miles; and making this line the base of a triangle, the apex of the angle at a point perpendicular to the centre of the base, and at the distance of four miles, will give the advanced position I have laid down for Athelstan's forces, this point being within the manor or lordship, and a little in advance of the present hamlet or vill of Burnham, antiently called Brunnum or Brunnun.

The lordship of Burnham is bounded on the North by the lordships of Barrow and Barton, and on the South by the lordship of Wootton, and I have no doubt but that the Brunnendune and Weondune of the Saxon Chronicles are the same as the present Burnham Dale and Wootton Dale, a little way in the rear, or South of the present hamlet of Burnham.

The manor and estate of Burnham is within the parish of Thornton Curtis, and was formerly belonging to the Abbey of Thornton.

In Bishop Tanner's "Notitia," amongst other references to the grants of property to Thornton Abbey, you will find this manor amongst others (in Cart. 29 Edw. I. n. 26), noted as the manor of Brunnum; and upon a late inspection of the documents relating to these estates, I found a sheep pas-

ture, part of the Burnham property, described as being known by the name of the Black Nold, evidently a corruption from Black Knoll, or the Bloody Hill as we may term it; and no doubt, having reference to the scite of the bloody contest we have now in contemplation. This knoll is also in our day pointed out by the name (Black Mould) given to the extreme Northern point, or front of the position I have laid down for Athelstan, and which is within the lordship of Barrow.

From the account given of the engagement, it appears that the confederates were pursued down the hill, quite into the plains, so that they must have been driven quite out of the lordship of Burnham into the adjoining lordship of Barrow, where the hill terminates with a deep narrow valley. On the opposite hill, within the lordship of Barton, a thorn-tree some years ago stood (denominated *St. Trunnian's Tree*); and as a spring of water on the West of the town of Barton, adjoining the Castle Dikes (where I suppose part of Anlaf's forces were stationed), bears the like name of *St. Trunnian's*, I could in fancy connect this with some sainted person among the confederates who may have lost his life in this engagement; for we know that Bishops as well as Lord Chancellors, in those days, took a prominent part in the military services of their country, and are remarkably particularized in this battle.

The front of the encampment of Anlaf was to a considerable distance defended by an impassable bog, and having the haven on its right flank. It was well defended on all sides against surprise, although, according to modern tactics, it would be commanded by the rising grounds in front as well as on the left of the latter eminence; however, Anlaf had no doubt some troops posted, as this part of the lordship of Barrow to this day bears the name of the Hann Field.

Dr. Stukeley visited this encampment; and, in his "Itinerarium," makes the following observations on it:

"At Barrow we were surprised with a castle, as the inhabitants call it, upon the Salt Marshes. Upon view of the works, I wondered not that they say it was made by Humber, when he invaded Britain, in the time of the Trojan Brutus; for it is wholly dissonant from any thing I had seen before :
but

but after sufficient examen, I found it to be a temple of the old Britons, therefore to be referred to on another occasion."

If we substitute the name of Anlaf for that of Humber, we shall find that the information which Dr. Stukeley received from the inhabitants in his time, strongly corroborates my conjectures.

The whole circle of the mounds or banks of this intrenchment were all some fifty years ago, and some of them still remaining of a considerable height; and the circular mount in the centre is of still higher elevation than any of the mounds, and I presume may now be 20 feet above the general level of the adjoining marshes, and commands a view over all the encampment and the immediate neighbourhood. The top of this mount forms rather a hollow circle, the diameter of which measures about 70 yards; the banks were all formerly further defended by deep ditches, which are now nearly filled up; although in one of the mounds there appears a few chalk stones, there is no appearance of any buildings having been erected within any part of the area. The position of this intrenchment is at the extremity of the level called the Marshes, from the Humber, and on the only part that is above the ordinary level of the marsh in Barrow. Upon an occasion, some years ago, of the tide of the Humber breaking down the banks, and overflowing the adjoining level, the cattle in the marshes saved themselves by flying to this spot. A curious circumstance was told me by an old resident near the spot, who happened to join my friend and me, while we were measuring the area of this encampment, which deserves to be noted. About sixty or seventy years ago, he said, a stranger who was from Denmark, came to visit these Castles, and employed an old labourer of Barrow for several days, to dig in a particular part of the intrenchment until he found what he came to look for, when, after handsomely remunerating the labourer for his trouble, he took his departure. I was sorry to find that the old man so employed had only been dead about five years, and regretted that he was not alive to give me the particulars: the story, however, is well in the recollection of most of the farmers in the place. It was added, that the stranger, before he came to Barrow, had been for a month or two in search of his object

at the hill top at Alkborough, adjoining the conflux of the Trent and Ouse.

The allotment of land in which the greatest part of the area of this intrenchment is placed, is now the property of William Graburn, esq. who has had it in contemplation to build an appropriate cottage on the top of the centre mound, which, when erected, will command a pleasing elevation.

A traveller taking the road from Barton to Castor, by way of Burnham, will have the eminence on which the Battle of Brunnum was fought immediately on his right hand, on his entering the lordship of Burnham; and a traveller on the road from Barton to Lincoln, will observe this same fine eminence at about half a mile distance on his left, when he leaves the lordship of Barton.

At the period of Anlaf's invasion, I should presume that this part of Lincolnshire must have been very thinly inhabited; and considering that the antient word *Borrough*, often pronounced *Barrow*, signifies a fortified place or defence, I could wish to ask some of your better informed Correspondents whether these positions of Anlaf may not have had some influence on the names of the two towns Barrow and Barton? Bishop Tanner, in his notes with reference to the Monastery of St. Chad at Barrow, mentions that Bede calls it *Berwe*, i. e. at the Wood. W. S. HESLEDEN.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

IT is with much satisfaction that I see a new Edition announced of a Work which I have long wished to possess, but the price of which, in consequence of its rarity, has been out of the reach of my finances; and it is to be hoped, and expected, that the very appropriate appeal made by the industrious and patriarchal Editor for literary assistance will not be made in vain. The little information I can give is scarcely worth notice; but such as it is, it may furnish some serviceable hint, consisting of a few memoranda copied from a blank leaf of the Work in the Library of a late Reverend and learned Antiquary. They relate, chiefly to some part of the Queen's Entertainment at Kenilworth; and the MSS. both of Mr. Tyson and Mr. Nasmith may perhaps be still accessible to some of your Cambridge Correspondents.

See

See the "Northumberland Household Book," at the end, for "Lord of Misrule;" and a MS. of Mr. Tyson's for "Brideale."

In the same MS. are some Anecdotes relative to the dresses of the times.

Mr. Nasmith promised me an account of Christmas dinner, from an unpublished MS. of Elizabeth's time.

See Wilkins's "Concilia Magnæ Britanniae," vol. I. page 123, for "meats;" p. 159, for "mice, weazel, and dog."

In 1563 it is recorded by a Stamford Historian, that she slept at the White Hart in that town, on her way to *Lincolnshire*; and it is stated in Lord Burghley's Diary that in 1564 she was in *Leicestershire*. But no trace of her Visits has been discovered in either of those Counties. In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1787, p. 481, may be seen "the Properties of a Stage Play acted at Lincoln July 1564." Was this connected with the Queen's Visit?

For some particulars of the Visit above mentioned, the Corporation Books of Lincoln might perhaps be consulted with some success.

In 1574, after being entertained at Bristol, she "went over the water into Wales." Query, to what place, and to whom was her visit in the Principality? What say the Welsh Chroniclers? In September she was at Wells and at Salisbury.

The Queen frequently visited Dr. Robert Horne, Bp. of Winchester, at his Palace in Farnham Castle; and that antient fortress was occasionally made a State Prison, Dr. Lesley, Bp. of Ross, being confined there in 1572. Salisbury also was more than once honoured by her Majesty's presence; and some particulars of her Progresses might probably be yet traced in the Records of that Corporation, or in the Registers of the Bishops of Winchester and Salisbury. F.S.A.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

SO much error has been written and published upon the subject of the fluctuation of Corn Prices, and the spirit of self-interest or party is so active to improve it to their own purposes, that it is worth while to shew the matter in its proper colours. The real fact is, that Corn, as a marketable commodity, has ever followed the law of other goods, being cheap or dear according to plenty or scarcity; and

unfortunately the latter state is more advantageous to the grower than the former. It is a common opinion, that the quantity in a good season may make amends for the lower price, but this is a great mistake. Plenty is a heavy loss to the farmer, and may be proved to be so, though it be a gain to the other parts of the community. Suppose a season of general scarcity, and the crop only *two* bushels per acre. Wheat rises to 1*l.* per bushel. The gross return is 10*l.*

Suppose a season of general plenty, and the crop to be *twenty* bushels per acre. Wheat sinks to 7*s.* per bushel. The gross return is 7*l.*

Add to this the saving of labour expence, between 10 and 20 bushels; call it 6*d.* per bushel.

In seasons of general scarcity, therefore, the profit of the farmer will be 3*l.* 5*s.* per acre, more than in times of general plenty.

Let articles of provision, such as bread or meat, be scarce or abundant, people will use no more than they want, but will lay out the money saved in articles of trade. Appetites cannot be doubled, and without such a power, consumption cannot be augmented in common eatables.

"In 1703," says Evelyn (Memoirs, II. p. 79), "corn and provisions *so cheap*, that the farmers are unable to pay their rents."

Suppose a farmer to have 100 acres of wheat in a *scarce* season, and the crop 10 bushels per acre, the price 1*l.* per bushel: rent 40*s.* per acre; the farm taken upon the usual expectation of a gross return of three rents. If wheat be 1*l.* a bushel, the farmer receives 1000*l.*; the three rents amount to 600*l.* over and above which he gains *two* rents, or 400*l.*

Suppose the same farmer to have the same land at the same rent, &c. in a *plentiful* season, and wheat to be only 7*s.* per bushel, and the crop double, or twenty bushels per acre. He has then 2000 bushels instead of 1000. His return will be 700*l.*, only 100*l.* over and above the three rents, instead of 400*l.*, as when the crop was less.

In defiance of all that interested persons may think or say, Season has the reins of Corn Prices in his own hands. It always has been so, and always will be so. This very year proves it. In August last, the wheat of 1820 was only 5*s.* per bushel. As soon as the

wet

wet harvest appeared, it rose to 15s. and is now 13s. 6d.

The following extract from Fleetwood will show the absurdity of supposing that it depends upon Legislation to regulate the price of corn, or upon landlords to regulate rents. Season is a father whose children thrive best when he does the least for them.

"In 1270 wheat was so dear, that it was sold at the quarter, 4l. 16s.; and sometimes at 16s. the bushel, which makes it at 6l. 8s. [This was a year of famine.]

"In 1286 wheat was at the quarter, 2s. 8d. [no more]. But such a storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, fell on *St. Margaret's* night, that wheat came by degrees to the quarter, 16s. And this dearth continued off and on for about 40 years; so that sometimes it was sold at London for 4l. the quarter. (*H. Knighton*, p. 2468.) In 1287 wheat was so cheap, that it was sold at the quarter, 3s. 4d.

"In 1288, so great the plenty of corn, and scarcity of money, that wheat was sold by the quarter at 1s. 6d. [only eighteen pence*.]

Such being absolutely the fluctuation, when there was no paper currency, national debt, and high rents, I cannot conceive what the change to a metallic currency has to do with the *current prices* of provisions. People must eat and drink, let the cost be what it may; and if food be dear, the farmer gains; if cheap, the tradesman; for more luxuries and superfluities are bought. There can be no successful speculation in commodities of which there is a plenty, and an extra consumption of common eatables cannot be forced. Paper accommodation can be of no use, where there is no market for additional consumption or exportation. Every saleable article whatever, whether natural productions or manufactures, must obey the laws of demand; and you may augment the consumption of luxuries, but not that of humble necessities. In this respect, and the impracticability of saving labour by machinery, the farmer has not the advantage of the tradesman; and the community by a *reasonable* Corn Bill, or *other justifiable encouragement*, has an equitable right to protect and indemnify him. If fifteen bushels per acre be an average crop, the rent 40s. barley at 4s. per bushel, must be a losing concern, and he must look for

remuneration by a higher price in other articles; but Season has all in his own power, except there could be an universal agreement always to keep growth below demand, which, unless checked by Government, allowing importation under circumstances, might occasion an absolute famine.

Whether England ought to be in preference an Agricultural or Commercial country, may be determined by the increase or decrease of the Revenue, under dearth or cheapness of provisions. The consumption *must* depend upon the population; and the proper remedy for all excess is exportation. The currency cannot be increased, without a profitable repayment; if otherwise, it only returns upon the issuers. There is no difficulty of discounts at the Bank of England; and if money cannot be made advantage of, it will not be sought. Trade is always best left to itself, and the great misfortune of the farmer is, from his subjection to seasons, that rents and taxes are not regulated upon War and Peace averages of returns. In the former state he can afford to pay one-third more than in the latter. ÆQUUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

YOUR Correspondent "A." in his attempts to prove Antiquaries worthy "the favours of the Fair," vol. XCI. ii. p. 387, militates both against custom and reason: no class of men are so detached from the community, by their sentiments, habits, and pursuits, none of which can recommend them to the softer sex. Merit is proverbially immaterial, but a scarlet coat possesses substance, and will invariably be found a better harbinger.—Not willing to fill your pages with truisms of this sort, I beg leave to communicate an anecdote, which shows how awkward a thing is the courtship of an Antiquary!

A late Archaeologist paid his addresses to an elderly lady, who, thinking that connubial happiness could only exist with a similarity of disposition, devoted her leisure time to his favourite science. One day, wishing to delight her suitor, she said, "Sir, I admire your pursuit, for I myself am an Antiquary."—"Ah! Madam," exclaimed the lover, struggling to give vent to his compliment, "do not thus underrate your merits; others may be Antiquaries, but you are an *antiquity*!"

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIOLUS.

Mr.

* Fleetwood's *Chronicon Pretiosum*, 1st edit. pp. 78, 79.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 8.

AS a description of the Hall of Eltham Palace appeared in vol. LXXXII. pp. 13. 110, of your Magazine, (the North doorway of which building forms the *Frontispiece* to the present Volume) I now send you a concise history of that once distinguished and magnificent Mansion, chiefly compiled from the valuable works of King and Lysons.

That this Palace was for several centuries a favourite residence of our English Kings, will appear from the following notices selected from "The Environs of London."

The Kings of England had a palace at Eltham at a very early period. Henry III. in 1270 kept a public Christmas there, accompanied by his Queen, and all the great men of his court. Bec, Bishop of Durham, and Patriarch of Jerusalem, bestowed great cost on the buildings, and died there in 1311, having before given Eltham House to King Edward II. or to his Queen Isabel, reserving only a life interest to himself. Edward frequently resided here, and is supposed by Mr. King (in "Archæologia") to have built the great Hall. In 1315 his Queen was brought to bed of a son at this Palace, called from that circumstance John of Eltham. Edward III. held a parliament here in 1329, and again in 1375. In 1364 he gave a magnificent entertainment here to John King of France. Lionel (son to Edward III.) being regent in his father's absence, kept a public Christmas here in 1347. Richard II. kept his Christmas here in 1384, 5, and 6. In the last-mentioned year he gave an entertainment to Leo, King of Armenia. Henry IV. kept his Christmas here in 1405; at which time the Duke of York was accused of an intention of scaling the walls, to murder the King. Henry kept his Christmas here again in 1409 and 1412; and was residing here when he was seized with the sickness which occasioned his death. Henry V. kept his Christmas here in 1414; as did Henry VI. with much splendour in 1429. Edward IV. repaired the palace. Here his daughter Bridget was born in 1480. In 1484, he kept his Christmas here with great magnificence, two thousand persons being fed

daily at his own expense. Henry VII. built the front of this palace towards the moat, and frequently resided here. Henry VIII. preferring the situation of Greenwich, seldom came to Eltham. He kept his Whitsuntide here in 1515, and his Christmas in 1526, with few attendants, on account of the plague; it was therefore called the still Christmas. Queen Elizabeth spent a few days at Eltham in 1559. Sir C. Hatton was keeper of the palace in her reign; and after him Lord Cobham. King James was at Eltham in 1612; since which time it does not appear to have been visited by any of the Royal Family. During the Civil War, Robert Earl of Essex occupied the palace, and dying here in 1646, was buried in Westminster Abbey. After the murder of Charles I. in 1649, the manor-house was surveyed, and valued at 2754*l.* for the materials. It was then described as built of brick, wood, stone, and timber—consisting of one fair chapel, one great hall, 36 rooms and offices below stairs, with two large cellars; and above stairs 17 lodging rooms on the King's side, 12 on the Queen's, and 9 on the Prince's side; and 78 rooms in the offices round the courtyard, which contained one acre of ground. None of the rooms were then furnished except the chapel and hall. The house was reported to be much out of repair, and untenable.

The principal buildings now remaining are, the great Hall, where the Parliament was held, and the public entertainments given (now used as a barn); and some of the offices.

Three views of the Hall are given in "Archæologia," vol. VI.; accompanied by the following remarks on the Hall by Mr. King.

"Its windows are light and beautiful; its roof most elegantly wrought (similar to Westminster Hall); and it was formerly highly adorned; though many of its ornaments are now broken and destroyed. The screen at the lower end, running before the offices, was rich; with a gallery over it for music. The two great bow windows, on each side of the upper end, in which were placed the sideboards, are ornamented with most beautiful tracery, and are most magnificent; and all the windows were obviously placed, with design, in such a manner as to afford an opportunity of hanging arras under them."

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them. The room is 101 feet long, 55 high, and 86 broad. It has 10 windows on each side; besides the bows, which are 14 feet wide, and near 10 deep. From the sides of these bows were the doors into the state apartments of the palace."

A curious ground-plan, taken in 1509, is given in Hasted's "Kent;" and views of the Hall and Remains of the Palace in Lysons's "Environs."

The Hall having long been used for the purposes of a Barn, has sustained repeated injuries, and but few repairs. The beautiful timber roof remains in good preservation; its principal beams are as substantial as when first carved, but many of the smaller or more ornamental ones have been destroyed. The brackets which depend from the great arches, and prove so ornamental to the design, are imperfect: the slender shaft which unites their upper and lower members having been originally surrounded by eight canopied panells, crocketed, and separated by pinnacles. The oaken Screen at the lower or Eastern end of the Hall appears, or very lately did appear, in tolerable preservation. It contains two arches, supported on pillars: the spaces between the arches are enriched with perforated compartments, and a cornice of beautifully carved quatrefoils. The passage under the Screen, though now a pig-sty, formerly led to the kitchen, pantry, and other offices, all which are demolished, and the road now passes over their site. Towards the West end of the Hall may be seen the foundations of walls, and relics of a vaulted sewer or drain, the size of which is so considerable as to have led to the report of its having been a subterraneous passage for the escape of the inmates in troublesome times.

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

THE question put by "CLERICUS," p. 513, whether he may perform the Marriage Ceremony of a man with the wife of a Convict, who has, according to the Act of Ja. I. c. 11, been "abroad seven years?"—may and ought to be considered strictly, because this is in the nature of a Penal Act.

But I must first beg leave to refer to the Act itself, in which the word "abroad" is not to be found. The first section declares in general terms that "if any person within England

and Wales, being married, shall marry any person, the former husband or wife being alive, every such offence shall be felony, and incur death, but as the words "without benefit of Clergy" are omitted in the Act, it is customary to pass Sentence of Death, and then to suffer the Offender to plead Clergy, which is accepted, and the Sentence is commuted to Imprisonment. But the second Section is that to which the above question applies—declaring that this Act shall not extend to any person whose husband or wife shall be "continually remaining beyond seas by the space of seven years together," or who shall be absent the one from the other by the space of seven years together in any part of his Majesty's dominions, the one of them not knowing the other to be living within that time. There can be little doubt of the obvious construction of the words "continually remaining beyond seas for seven years together."—Ingenuity may endeavour to constrain them back to the date of the Conviction, or to the Convict's first leaving his prison to set off on his journey, or to his first embarkation in any boat or vessel to join the ship destined for the voyage; or, finally, and which is the most rational construction, to the date of arrival at the port of destination.

As any such Marriage within seven years is a case of Bigamy, and, as such, felonious, perhaps the liberality of modern days would no doubt give the prisoner all the benefit of the questions which would arise as to those days, and probably raise a plausible defence to such a prosecution, by urging the intent of the statute to have been to take effect from the date of the Conviction, which is the only event on public record. The actual sailing and voyage of the Convict being subjected to the subsequent convenience of Government in contracting for a vessel, which is seldom begun until a sufficient number of Convicts are ready; in which case three wives of three Convicts might make a similar defence at the same Bar, and one be acquitted, and the others convicted of Bigamy; if one had married within seven years from the conviction of her husband, and the second had married within seven years from her husband's embarkation, and the third from the return made of his arrival.

rival. But setting aside all casuistry, the plain sense of the words in the statute prescribes a clear datum for counting the seven years; for if it be taken from the conviction, the words "remaining beyond seas" do not apply; but if it be taken from the date of his arrival at the Colony, the Statute is taken in its plain sense; and of this fact a return is made to Government by the captain of the vessel who is to acquit himself of his contract, and by the Governor of the Colony who is to return the names and dates of his receipt of all Convicts. The mere absence from England is not a sufficient defence, neither is the conviction the datum, for he may be absent on the seas, but not remaining beyond seas according to the usual meaning—nor is there any restriction of a Convict under Sentence of Transportation seeing his wife daily while in prison, and up to the time of setting off on the journey. I think therefore that CLERICUS could not safely marry the parties he mentions without having an authentic copy of the return from the Government-office of the arrival of the Convict in the colony, and seeing that seven years are since elapsed.

Since writing the above, it has been suggested to me by a friend to whose intelligence I am accustomed to pay much respect in such cases, that although the Stat. of 1 James I. above cited, relieved the contracting parties from the penalty of Bigamy, after the lapse of seven years, yet it does by no means express any authority that they might intermarry with other persons, so as to render the second marriage valid if the first husband be living, and to legitimatise their issue. On this point, however, there are differing opinions, and I do not feel myself strong enough to give "CLERICUS" a decision on a case which has not been decided by any authority; but the leading inclination of my best judgment is, that this Act, by limiting punishment to the bigamy within seven years, does virtually permit such second marriage after that period.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

TO answer "CLERICUS," it is necessary, in the first place, to look into the original Contract solemnised between man and wife at the holy altar of God, and we there find that

they each respectively first pledge themselves to the Minister "to forsake all and keep only to each other so long as they both shall LIVE." And immediately afterwards mutually "plight their troth to live from that day forward, whatever may befall, according to God's holy ordinance, until DEATH them do part." In regard to the clause in 1 Jac. "that if any person do marry another, the former husband or wife being alive, it is felony, unless one of the parties has been abroad seven years," the natural construction is, that that circumstance merely bars the felony, but does not give either party the liberty of marrying again. The obvious answer, therefore, to the question of "CLERICUS," whether he should be justified in marrying the wife of a transported convict, seven years having elapsed, is, that under the original contract he cannot be justified in marrying the woman to another person unless certified of the death of her husband. How indeed is a woman under such circumstances to be described, whether in the Banns to be published, or in the Marriage Licences? certainly not as a spinster, neither as a widow, until fully assured of the demise of her husband. Cases, doubtless, have occurred, in which women deserted by their husbands have, after a lapse of seven years, or more, married again; but in all such cases it will be found, that presuming on the decease of their husbands, they have been described as widows. And if the first husband should subsequently return, he might by law compel his wife again to cohabit with him, although by the Act of James before cited, the felony would be barred; nor could the husband in such case recover damages. And although there may be no express law forbidding a second marriage under such circumstances, yet, from a mature consideration of the essential form of the Marriage Ceremony, and of the very few causes which are permitted to dissolve that tie, we are clearly led to the inference here suggested; and "CLERICUS" will consequently be convinced, that with a knowledge of the circumstances, he cannot safely solemnize such a marriage, more particularly when he reflects how heavily it might fall upon the children of the second connection, who would all be illegitimate if the former husband should be actually alive. AMICUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

THE laudable zeal which you have always shewn in the cause of Literature induces me to make public, through the medium of your widely-circulating Journal, a few observations on the careless manner in which certain Books are now printed in London. I allude to Modern Editions of English Theological Works, and more especially to the quotations from Greek and Latin Authors, which are found in those works. So little attention is paid to the printing of these quotations by which our most celebrated divines have copiously illustrated their writings, that in several Modern Editions, it is almost impossible to go through a page without meeting with some instance of inaccuracy. A quarto Edition of the valuable Commentaries of Patrick, Lowth, Whitby, &c. on the Scriptures, printed in 1809, and the octavo Edition of Doddridge's Family Expositor, printed in 1805, &c. will bear me out in these remarks; the Greek that occurs in both these Editions being printed with gross inaccuracy. Is it tolerable that in this enlightened age the word ΑΦΟΡΙΣΜΕΝΟΣ should be spelt ΑΠΟΡΙΣΜΕΝΟΣ, because the Editor of Whitby chuses to employ a corrector of the press who is ignorant of the Greek Alphabet, and who therefore uses the Roman letters P. H. instead of the Greek Φ? See Whitby on the Romans, page 3. This gross blunder occurs among a hundred equally stupid.

It will be said, perhaps, that these can hardly be deemed recent offences; my attention, however, has been very lately recalled to this subject, by having ordered the tenth Edition of Stanhope on the Epistles and Gospels, which is so inaccurately printed that I must return it to my Bookseller; and also by a new Edition, 12mo. of Bishop Hall's Contemplations on the Old and New Testament, recently advertised. I was reading one of these Contemplations on the pool of Bethesda last Sunday evening, and met with at least *nine* inaccuracies in fifteen pages. Let me ask, Mr. Urban, is it for the credit of this Country, highly as she ranks among the nations of Europe for her literary eminence? is it creditable to the press of our great Metropolis? or is it for the interest of the Booksellers, at whose expense these Editions are undertaken, that

such frequent blunders should be committed? What Scholar will buy their books while thus replete with Typographical errors? Shall all the attention of our printers be bestowed on the works of Byron and Moore, and other writings of a similar kind; and shall the valuable labours of our Divines be sent forth to the world in a manner so unworthy of them?

The Quarterly Review applauds the liberality which at this time distinguishes the English Booksellers; I shall therefore not be allowed probably to impute these faults to a parsimonious spirit prevailing among them. I will, however, not hesitate to charge them with culpable indifference to the comfort and satisfaction of their customers, and to call upon them seriously to provide persons better qualified to superintend their presses. These observations are confined to the London Editors; for they do not apply to works republished in our Universities, where accuracy in printing appears to be strictly regarded.

CLERICUS WILTONIENSIS.

"The pleasure of making a Will."

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

WITHOUT tranquillity of mind it is in vain to expect health; and what thinking being can enjoy tranquillity of mind while he reflects that DEATH may in an instant plunge into misery those around him, his contribution to whose happiness has constituted a large portion of his own;—yet how many, after having endured toil and anxiety for *years*, to accumulate the means of providing for their families, friends, and dependants, from neglecting to devote a few hours to the arrangement of their affairs, have frustrated the purpose and intention of a long life of labour!

The aversion that people have to think at all upon this subject, is not less true than strange, and can only be attributed to the truth of the observation, that

"All men think all men mortal but themselves."

It is difficult to suppose any rational creature so void of consideration, as to postpone the arrangement of his affairs because he is young and healthful;

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer."

This most important business can only be done properly when the mind is at ease, and undisturbed by any anxieties

ieties about the body; it will be sufficiently disturbed by contemplating the awful event at a distance—what a tremendous irritation must it not produce when postponed till “*the last hour.*”

The annihilating shock given by the communication that you are not only dying,—but leaving those you love defenceless and penniless in the wide world, probably exposed to the horrors of ruinous litigation:—to a feeling and sensitive mind at such a moment, is sufficient to hasten, if not produce DEATH.

Is it not wonderful, that with all this intense stimulus of both “self-love and social” to do this deed of duty, any man should put it off for one moment?

This business of making a Will is not so difficult as many imagine; let an experienced friend be consulted upon it, and for greater security it may always be deposited in the Registry of the Diocese where the party lives.

It ought to be added, that it is now the interest of every one to make a Will, as, by a late Act of Parliament, the effects of a person who *dies intestate*, pay a much higher duty to Government.



POPULAR CUSTOMS AND SUPERSTITIONS IN HEREFORDSHIRE*.

(From Mr. Fosbroke's “*Ariconsensia, or Archaeological Sketches of Ross and Archenfield*†.”)

“THE original of antient customs,” says Johnson, “is commonly unknown; for the practice often continues, when the cause has ceased; and concerning superstitious ceremonies, it is in vain to conjecture; for what reason did not dictate, reason cannot explain.” The attempt here made to illustrate them of course goes not beyond obvious analogies.

New Christmas Day, and the first Monday in the year.—A woman must not come first into the house, other-

wise there will be no luck throughout the year. Janus observes in Ovid, that, “*Omens attach to the beginning of all things*‡:” and Philosophers know, that when the mind is strongly agitated by hope or fear, it naturally speculates in the future, and has a sensitive irritability, which warps events to the prevailing idea. But *occursacula*, i.e. presages from objects first met upon going abroad, were the subjects of particular books, written by Hippocrates (not the Physician) and Pollos. It was very unlucky to meet a lame or blind man, cunuch, ape, &c. and more especially the animal called *Galé*, whether it signified a weazle or cat, because, says Artemidorus, it typifies a crafty bad-mannered woman§, and the term “old cat” is still contemptuously applied to antient ill-natured females. In the North of England, it is customary, when a child is taken to church to be christened, to engage a little boy to meet the infant, upon leaving the house, because it is deemed an unlucky omen, to encounter a female first, for which service the boy receives a small present of a cake and *Cheese*||, wrapped in paper. On the first day of the year, it is also deemed very unfortunate for a woman to enter the house first; and therefore an enquiry is mostly made, whether a male has previously been there. It is certain, that among all the Northern nations, women were supposed to be endowed with a prophetic spirit, more or less, according to their age¶, and a tall Celtic woman and female Druid, severally met Drusus and Alexander Severus, and prophesied the death of each**. When Maximinus met a woman with dishevelled hair and mourning habit, it was deemed an omen of his death††: and among the antient Scots, if a woman barefoot crossed a road, before them, they seized her, and drew blood from her forehead, as a charm against the omen‡‡. The women had, too, such

* See more particulars on the Manners and Customs of Herefordshire in vol. LXXXIX. p. 109. vol. XC. i. 38, 499. ii. 418.

† Reviewed in p. 43. ‡ “*Omina principis inquit inesse solent.*” Fasti. i. lin. 178.

§ Casaub. in Theophrast. p. 290. See too the Scholiast on the Birds of Aristophanes, Lucian, and others, concerning the *Occursacula*.

|| Rous (Archæolog. Attic. p. 212.) mentions from Athenæus, c. 2. “toasted pieces of Chersonesus Cheese, as common presents of the Greeks at the feast of naming their children.”

¶ Univ. Hist. vi. p. 67.

** Lampridius and Xiphiline in Hist. Aug. ii. 222. iii. 203.

†† Capitolin. in Id. ii. 232.

‡‡ Antiquit. Vulgar. p. 101. Ed. Brand.

enormous influence and authority among the Celts, that they excited the jealousy of the Druids, who found means to impose a check upon them *. Whether this superstition formed one of these means, or not, the Primitive Christians would not stop it, for, in consequence of the Fall of Man, they denominated the Fair Sex, Gates of the Devil, resigners of the Tree of Life, and first deserters of the Divine Law †. The only notice of *this* occurrence in the Popular Antiquities is confined to the Churching of Women ‡.

Old Christmas Day. No person must borrow fire, but purchase it, with some trifle or other, for instance, a pin. A woman must not enter the house on this day. The restriction concerning the Fire, lasts during the twelve days. The Druids consecrated a solemn fire, from which that of all private houses was supplied. They extinguished all the other fires in the district till the tithes were paid, nor till this was done, could the fires be rekindled §. As to the Pin, Welch women still resort to a spring, called Nell's Point, on Holy Thursday, and drop pins into it for offerings ||. The translation of this custom to Old Christmas Day, the Epiphany, when the fire might represent the star which guided the Magi, and be purchased in allusion to their offerings, is a very fair substitute, for the following reasons: "It was an ancient ordinance, that noo man sholde come to God, ne to the Kyng with a voyde honde, but that he brought some gyfte ¶." That the purchase of the fire should last for the twelve days is also analogous to antient customs; for the observation of twelve days was connected with the Saturnalia; and Hospinian says, that at Rome on New Year's Day, no one would suffer a

neighbour to take fire out of his house, or any thing of iron, or lend any thing. It was a Heathen custom **.

On Twelfth Day also they make twelve fires of straw, one large one to burn the old witch. They sing, drink, and dance ††, around it. Without this festival, they think, that they should have no crop ‡‡. On the same day in Ireland, they set up, as high as they can, a sieve of oats, and in it a dozen candles, and in the centre one larger, all lighted. This is done in memory of our Saviour, and his Apostles, lights of the world §§.

This custom had its origin in a jumble of the Druidical Beltine and the Roman Cerealia, and Palilia; the great light to burn the witch seemingly referring to Samhan, or Balsab, the Druidical God of Death. To return,

"After the fires are lit, the attendants, headed by the master of the family, pledge the company in old cyder, which circulates freely on these occasions. A circle is formed round the large fire, when a general shout and hallowing takes place, which you hear answered from all the adjacent villages and fields |||."

The Northern nations on addressing their rural deities, emptied on every invocation a cup in their honour ¶¶. The hallooing is the "*Cerere clamoré vocent in lecta*" [Calling Ceres into the House] of Virgil, of which the Delphin Annotator observes, that Ceres being a synonym for Corn, it implies a wish that there may be a good crop brought into the barns.

"This being finished in the fields, the company return home, where the good housewife and her maids are preparing a good supper. A large cake is always provided with a hole in the middle. After supper the company all attend the Bailiff or head of the oxen to the wain house, where the following particulars are observ-

* Univ. Hist. xviii. 569. † Tertullian, p. 170. Ed. Rigalt "De cultu Feminarum."

‡ ii. p. 11.

§ Borlase's Cornwall, p. 180.—Martin's Shetland Isles.—De Valancey in Collect. Reb. Hybern N. ii. 64, 65, 105.

|| Hoare's Giralduus, i. 133. ¶ Golden Legend, fol. viii. a.

** Brand's Popular Antiquities, i. p. 11.

††

neque ante
Falcem maturis quisquam supponat aristis,
Quam Cereri, tortâ redimitus tempora quercu,
Det motus incompressos, et carmina dicat.

Virg. Georg. L. i. v. 347. seq.

‡‡ Sementivæ dies, were feasts after seed-times on no stated days.

§§ Collect. Reb. Hybern. N. i. p. 124. ||| Popular Antiquities, p. 29.

¶¶ Mr. Pennant (Scotland, p. 91.) from Olaus Wormius.

ed. The Master at the head of his friends fills the cup (generally of strong ale) and stands opposite the first or finest of the oxen. He then pledges him in a curious toast. The company follow his example with all the other oxen, addressing each by his name. This being finished, the large cake is produced, and with much ceremony put on the horn of the first Ox, through the hole above-mentioned. The Ox is then tickled to make him toss his head; if he throw the cake behind, then it is the mistress's [or female servant's] perquisite; if before, (in what is termed the *boosy**) the bailiff himself claims the prize. The company then returns to the house, the doors of which they find locked, till some joyful songs are sung. On their gaining admittance, a scene of mirth and jollity ensues, which lasts the greatest part of the night."

Thus the Popular Antiquities †, but the invocation being omitted shall be supplied ‡:

"Here is to you, Champion, with thy white horn,
God send our master a good crop of corn,
Both Wheat, Rye, and Barley, and all sorts of grain,
If we meet this time twelvemonth we'll drink to him again,
Thee eat thy *pouse*§, and I will drink my beer,
And the Lord send us a happy new year."

Mr. Brand, in the excellent work quoted, has not adduced the origin of this custom. It appears to be a rude draught of one of the antient *Ferix Sementivæ*. The cake seems to have been put on the horn of the Ox, as a substitute for the crown or garland formerly used at these festivals; for Tibullus says, "Loose the chains from the yokes; now the Oxen ought to stand at the full stalls with a *crowned head*||." The cakes allude to the offerings then made to Ceres and the Earth from their own corn¶, and

"the joyous songs" are the "*Carmina*" of Virgil before quoted.

At Easter, the Rustics have a custom, called *Corn-showing*. Parties are made to pick out Cockle from the Wheat. Before they set out they take with them Cake, Cyder, and, says my informant, a *yard* of toasted cheese. The first person who picks the cockle from the wheat has the first kiss of the Maid, and the first slice of the Cake.

This custom is not noticed in the Popular Antiquities. It is plainly another of the *Ferix Sementivæ*, as appears from the following line of Ovid**.

"Et careant loliis oculos vitiantibus agri,"
[Let the fields be stripped of eye-diseasing cockle.]

And held at the very season prescribed by Virgil, the beginning of spring††. It appears however to have been mixed with other antient customs. The Cockle is the unhappy *Lolium* of Virgil, described as so injurious to Corn, and if mixed with the bread was thought to bring on Vertigo and Headache‡‡. Among the Romans the *Runatio Segetum* or Corn-weeding took place in May§§, but the *Ferix Sementivæ*, says Ovid, had no fixed days, and April was the carousing month of the Anglo-Saxons|||, and the time of celebrating the festivals in honour of Venus, Ceres, Fortuna Virilis, and Venus Verticordia. The Roman Rustics then went out to call Ceres home, as appears by the previous quotation from Virgil, and the kissing might be in honour of Venus; indeed it was a want of courtesy, upon various occasions, not to kiss females. Henry VIII. says, in Shakspeare,

"It were unmannerly to take you out,
And not to kiss you."

(To be continued.)

* A stall, from the Anglo-Saxon *Bosg*, or *Bosig*, Præsepæ.

† From Rudge and Heath.

† I. p. 29.

‡ From the A. Sax. *posa*, scrip.

§ Solvite vincla jugis; nunc ad præsepia debent

Plena coronato stare boves capite.—El. ii. l. p. 112. Ed. Bas. 1592.

¶ Phœcentur matres frugum Tellusque Ceresque

Farre suo—Ovid Fast. i. 670.

Buns, according to Bryant, retain the name and form of the sacred bread, which was offered to the Gods.—Popular Antiq. i. 132, 133.

** Fast. i. 691.

†† ———— Annua magnæ

Sacra refer Cereri, lictis operatus in herbis

Extremæ sub casum hyemis, jam vere sereno.—Georg. i. v. 389.

‡‡ Pinitianus in Plin. p. 485, ub. pl. §§ Calendar. Rusticum, ap. Fleetwood, p. 61.

|| From the curious Anglo-Saxon calendar in Strutt's Horda, i. 43.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

IN the course of a short tour through Suffolk last summer, I visited a church in a country town, in which, while searching for monumental inscriptions, my attention was arrested by a list of living worthies, whom, on a nearer approach, I discovered were declared to have left the Sunday School connected with the said church, with credit. The names of the girls thus distinguished were written. The edges of the paper were decorated in a fanciful but neat style, in correspondence with the joyous nature of the testimonial. The catalogue of meritorious boys was adopted for longer duration. Their names were inscribed in gold letters on a wooden tablet, over a pink ground. These memorials were suspended in a conspicuous part of the church, and as I witnessed them on a Wednesday, conclude that they were intended to remain in that position all the week. To this proceeding, perhaps, no serious objection can be made; and I have no doubt that the honour was more worthily bestowed in these instances, than in those of many deceased, whose virtues are

“Firmly set forth in lapidary lines,—
Faith, with her torch beside, and little
Cupids
Dropping upon the urn their marble tears.”

But to come to the object of my Letter. By the side of these eulogistic tablets were appended others of a condemnatory nature. Female delinquents who had left the school in disgrace, were recorded on paper, environed with gloomy black; while their companions in misfortune were registered on less perishable wood, the blackness of which served to render the inscribed names more conspicuous. The motives of those concerned in making this latter exposure, I do not question. An appeal is thus made to the fears of the other scholars, and a fair external conduct while at school is supposed to be ensured.

But, Mr. Urban, allow me to put a few questions on this subject; and if my objections to this practice carry weight in them, let it be discontinued. Is this proceeding in accordance with the laws of our country? A character is here blasted. Who would be inclined to employ a youth whose name was thus tainted? I cannot conceive any method more calculated to injure a person in the world than

this publicity. So long as the child is at school, the law could not interfere with the discretion used by the preceptor; but to perpetuate infamy, and in the most public place of concourse, is at variance with British jurisprudence. Is this proceeding judicious? The object of the Governors is doubtless to prevent offences, by working on the fears of the rest of the pupils. But that the repetition of offences is not prevented, is evident, from the circumstance that the numbers of delinquents recorded in the last year, have rather increased. But on this point I will not insist, as I am writing from memory; and as the School may have fluctuated in numbers. Is there not a want of judgment also in not specifying the offences? *Ne scutied dignum horribili sectere flagello.* A moral offence is one thing,—but careless inattentive conduct in a child, whose spirits are buoyant, should be visited with less severity. But a silence respecting the nature of the offences is maintained; and a stranger might put the worst possible construction on them, and such an exposure would justify him in forming it. I cannot discern any thing analogous to this proceeding in our public schools and colleges, even where the parties have attained a greater age, and their offences are therefore less excusable. —Lastly, is this proceeding *Christianly*? “He that confesseth and forsaketh his sins shall find mercy,” was an Old Testament promise. *Here* no opening is given for reformation; and unless some sacrilegious violator strip the church of its moveables, or some tempest bury these testimonials beneath the ruins of the temple, the infamy will live. The crimson dye of their offences will remain undischarged. Children require coercion; it is necessary, it is indispensable; but let them be chastised “with whips, and not with scorpions.”

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

* * The remarks of J. S. p. 304, coincide with those of PHILOGLUPHIST, vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 520, who begs leave to add, that unless the Statue of Queen Anne is strongly protected by iron *chevaux de frise* to prevent the populace from climbing up and over it, whilst a procession, &c. passes, all the intended reparation of Mr. Hill's ingenious workmanship would be destroyed by the unthinking populace, who, on those occasions actually cluster on it so as to resemble an ant hillock!

Mr.

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DEAN MICHEL, OR GREAT DEAN, CLOUCESTERSHIRE.

after a drawing by J. G. Smith.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

MICHEL DEAN, Great Dean, or, as it was sometimes formerly called, Michael Dean, is a market town in Gloucestershire, situate 11 miles North-West from Gloucester, on the borders of the Forest of Dean. It has a market on Monday, and two fairs held on Easter Monday and October the 10th. It derives its name Dean from the Saxon word *den*—*vallis*—*locus sylvestris*, a valley or place near woods. Agreeably to the name, it is situated in a little low valley, surrounded with hills, which attract the clouds as they pass over, and often bring down the rain on this place, when the neighbouring parishes are free from it, in consequence of which it is exceedingly damp, and many of the inhabitants are afflicted by rheumatism; but to those whose constitutions will bear it, the air is keen and bracing, and the surrounding country is fertile and beautiful. Little is said of this town in history, but it bears evident marks of having been at some time or other a place of some size and importance: at present it is very small and mean in its appearance. It consists of one long street, running from North to South, and about midway a short street runs at right angles from the other, leading towards the *Went* into the forest; it is served with water from a fine spring, a little above the town, on the forest side, by a conduit or covered channel of stone, which carries the water into wells in different parts of the town, but which have been lately closed, and pumps erected over them. Within a few years past it contained several ruins of what must once have been large and stately buildings, but so antient that the oldest inhabitant has no recollection, nor is there any tradition of the particulars of their use or origin.

In Domesday Book, p. 74, it is thus mentioned, among the lands of William the son of Norman:

"The said William holds in Dene two hides, two yard-lands and a half; in the time of King Edward (the Confessor), three Thanes, Godric, Elric, and Erni, held these lands. There are three plow-tillages in demesne, and 39 bordars have 7 plow-tillages and a half, three of which pay 8s. It was worth 33s. now 44s. King Edward exempted these lands from tax for the preservation of the Forest."

GENT. MAG. January, 1822.

The Regular Canons of Southwick in Hampshire were seized of lands in Dean, and had a Charter of liberties thereon, 1st John, and a grant of another part of Dean in the 5th year of that reign, the rest remaining in the King's hands.

William de Dean was seized of Great Dean, and of a Bailiwick in the Forest, 43d Hen. III.

In the 9th of Edw. I. the Sheriff, in the account of all the villis in the county of Gloucester, returned Mitchell Deane, Parva Deane, and Abbenhall, as one vill. By the proceedings at a Justice Seat (a Forest Court), held in the 10th of the same reign, it appears the bailiwick of Great Dean was in the hands of the King, and kept by the Constable of St. Briavel's, a castle in the Forest; but in the 20th of the same reign, Henry de Dean held the manor and the bailiwick of Dean.

In the 10th of Edw. II. John Abbenhall was seized of the manor of Michel Dean, and of one messuage, and 140 acres of land; and in the 12th of the same reign, William de Dean held Great Dean, St. Briavel's Castle, and four acres of assart land in Braddell.

In the 2d of Edw. III. Reginald de Abbenhall had a grant of markets and fairs in Great Dean.

In the 26th of Hen. VI. John Tipstoft, Earl of Worcester, had this manor in marriage with Elizabeth Grender; and, after the death of his wife, held it by the courtesy of England during his life. He was a firm adherent to the house of York, and on the restoration of Hen. VI. lost his head on Tower Hill, and was buried in the Black Friars, London. He left no issue; therefore the manor descended to John Grender, alias Greyndour.—Walwyn (son of William Walwyn, who had been High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 10 Hen. IV.) married the daughter and heiress of the said John Grender, by whom he had the manor of Dean, which descended to his son William Walwyn. Thomas Baynham of Clower Wall married Alice, daughter and heiress of William Walwyn, with whom he had this estate. Sir Christopher Baynham, their son and heir, died seized of it, 32 Hen. VIII. His son, Sir John Baynham, died seized thereof, 38 Henry VIII. whose

son Christopher had livery of this manor, 3d Edw. VI. He dying March 5, livery was granted the same year to his brother Richard, as it was to Robert, 9th Eliz. and to Joseph Baynham, 14th Eliz. Among the memoranda kept in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, is an entry of a process in the nature of a *quo warranto*, against Charles Foxe, esq. to show cause why the manor of Michell Deane should not be seized into the hands of the Queen by reason of alienation, Michaelmas, 18th Eliz. Thomas Baynham had livery of the fourth part of the manor of Mitchel Dean, and of the third part of the advowson of the rectory, 20th Eliz. It afterwards became the property of Sir Robert Woodruffe; then came into the family of the Colchesters; and Maynard Colchester, esq. of Gloucester, is the present lord of the manor.

Walker de Lacy gave his lands in Dene to the Abbey of Gloucester, which gift the King confirmed, 14th William I. Roger de Staunton gave the watercourse of Dene and of Clinch to the said Abbey, 7th Richard I.; and the Abbey held lands in Dean of Edward Earl of March, 3d Henry VI.

The inhabitants of Dean had a right of estovers and pasturage in the Forest of Dean, 7 Hen. III.

On a perambulation of the boundaries of the Forest of Dean by 19 Regardors of the Forest, in the latter end of the reign of Charles II., it was declared that the boundary of the parish of Mitchel Dean formed part of the boundaries of the Forest; and in the same reign the inhabitants of Mitchel Dean united with those of the other parishes round the Forest, and the foresters, in a sort of petition to Henry Lord Herbert, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and Constable of the Castle of St. Briavel's, and the rest of the Commissioners for the Forest, asserting their right to common, of pasture, herbage, and pawnage, estovers, house-boot, hey-boot, and fire-boot, and liberty to dig stone under and according to the government of the Court of Swanimote, and attachments in the said Forest, paying to his Majesty's Exchequer the yearly rent of one penny, called swine silver, or herbage money; and one penny, called smoke penny, or mark money, for every house,—and complaining of an in-

fringement of their right by the sale of 18,000 acres to Sir John Wintour, knt. and the disafforesting the same, and praying the same might be restored.

The Charter of Henry Duke of Normandy, and Earl of Anjou, afterwards Henry II. granted to the monks, who were about to build the neighbouring abbey at Flaxley, among other things, "all the land under the old Castle of Dene, which remains to be assarted, and that which is already assarted;" but there is not at present the slightest vestige or tradition of a castle in Dean, and it is probable, from the manner of describing it, it was then only a ruin.

In the Charter of Henry II. to Flaxley Abbey, the monks settling there are called "the Monks of Dean."

Formerly this town enjoyed a share of the clothing trade; and, some years ago, a small copper coin was found in a field near the town, which appears to be a token issued by one of the tradesmen of the town; and from its contiguity to the Forest, in which there were then immense numbers of deer, there were two large manufactories of buck and doe-skin leather, and also some glove manufactories. On the failure of the clothing trade, pin-making was carried on here; that has, however, with all the other manufactories, ceased several years ago, since which the only trade carried on is the making of nails, and that to no great extent. About 20 years ago there were several respectable families resident here, but nearly all of them are now extinct, or have left the place. Michel Deane now bears very few even of the wrecks of its prosperity, and exhibits a striking monument of the instability of earthly affairs and establishments.

The Church (*see Plate II.*) is a rectory in the deanery of the Forest, worth about 70*l.* a year. Mr. Colchester is patron, and Mr. Edw. Jones is the present incumbent. The Church is a large and handsome though plain building, with two aisles; its length, from East to West, in that part where the chancel is, is 82 feet; and, exclusive of the chancel, the length is 73 feet; the width, from North to South, 72 feet; so that, exclusive of the chancel, it forms a large square. It has a tower, containing a clock with chimes, and eight good bells, and surmounted by

by an elegant and lofty steeple at the West end. The height of the tower is 77 feet, and the height of the steeple 107 feet, making together a height of 184 feet. The point of the steeple has a handsome Corinthian capital. The Church appears to have been built at different periods, as one aisle is considerably more lofty than the other, and has a row of windows on one side above it; and the arches which divide and support one part of the roof, are much higher and more elegantly carved than the other. The roof is formed of oak, handsomely carved and ornamented with cherubim and angels, many of whom are represented playing on musical instruments. One of the East windows contains many fragments of stained glass, and some whole figures of angels playing on the harp and other musical instruments, their wings imitating a peacock's tail: also the heads of a King and Queen. Most of the windows contain unconnected fragments of stained glass. There is no memento or tradition affording any information as to the foundation of the Church.

W. H. ROSSER.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 2.
IN the village of Little Dean, Gloucestershire, was recently a very complete and fine, though small Market Cross, the basis of stone, the upper part of wood, cut into Gothic niches, of rich tabernacle work; the whole having that gorgeous shrine-like aspect, which distinguishes Crosses of the fifteenth Century, with their finials, crockets, rampant animals, with vanes, angels with shields, &c. &c. Passing through the village in June last, I perceived that it was being taken down, because inconvenient for the turn of the road. Several gentlemen's seats surround the spot, and I hope that it has been re-erected in one of their adjacent parks or grounds.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 3.
A DESCRIPTION of the new Tower of the Royal Exchange having been given in a former Number (vol. XCI. Pt. ii. p. 112), of your Magazine, I may, perhaps, be allowed to offer a few remarks on its substructure, which has sustained alterations apparently more agreeable to the taste of the present times, than to that of

Sir Christopher Wren, who built this handsome structure immediately after the demolition of the former one, in the Conflagration of 1666. It must be admitted that the Royal Exchange, as it originally appeared, was very rarely admired for the beauty and chasteness of its design; there was, however, an admirable harmony in its general proportions which could not escape observation, or be viewed without approval; but, owing to the narrowness of the street in which it stands, and the still more censurable economy of planting shops and stalls in almost every arch and corner, it was never seen to advantage.

Each wing of the South front contains an open arcade of three rusticated arches; with as many windows in an incumbent story, supported by three-quarter columns and pilasters clustered, and surmounted by an entablature and balustrades. The centre part (I describe the unaltered pile) consisted of a noble arch flanked by broad piers, with double Corinthian columns, whose entablatures gave support to semicircular pediments, surmounted by parapets, which were joined, or nearly so, to the basement of the tower, a lofty structure of three stories, variously proportioned, and all square, excepting the uppermost, which was an irregular octagon, and diminutive, each story being less than the one on which it stood, thus accomplishing that graceful and beautiful outline in which Sir Christopher Wren so eminently excelled, and in which our architects, among other peculiarities, frequently endeavour to be his imitators*.

No alteration of the original design has taken place, excepting in the centre, and no improvement has been effected, whatever might have been contemplated, excepting the removal of long accumulated dust, which rendered its appearance gloomy, and defaced its well-executed carvings. Whether in the destruction of the old tower and frontispiece, and the erection of the new one, the architect was governed by his own opinion, or aimed to suit the taste of his employers, it is unnecessary to determine; but if we may credit report, the architect of the

* The elegant steeple of Bow Church in Cheapside is one of the happiest designs of the same architect.

Royal Exchange is neither entitled to censure for the removal of the old tower, nor for the demerits in the proportions of the new one. A structure that should not be "mistaken for a church," or, in other words, a *novel* design, was demanded in the room of one which raised its tall head, indeed, like a "church tower," and was assuredly more elegant than the *similar appendages* of several adjacent buildings.

The design was submitted, approved, and is executed. Let us describe it. A straight entablature, surmounted by a parapet, ornamented with balustrades, rests on the old Corinthian column; the former covers the entire elevation, but the latter are limited to the side compartments, analogous to the original design. Pedestals have been prepared for the reception of standing figures over the columns; as these figures are not yet executed, it is hoped that they never will be; their absence improves a building already frittered and defaced by busts, flying dragons, and poor insipid groupings of men and women, in panels, "signifying nothing."

To the square basement of the tower are attached on each side a short wall, so unsightly and useless, that if they were not erected purposely to accommodate the figures of Mr. "Bubb*," we are utterly at a loss to conjecture their utility. These appendages are by some supposed to improve the appearance of the front elevation, but they materially injure the side view of the building; and when it is considered that an agreeable prospect of the former can never be obtained, the propriety of such additions may be justly doubted.

These remarks are illustrated by some of our most approved buildings of Roman architecture, and by several of the most admired works of that eminent architect, Sir Christopher Wren. The tower of Christ Church in Oxford remains a monument of his taste and judgment, in choosing the form, and fixing the proportions, of a superstructure for an ancient basement of peculiar style and grandeur. The detail of this fabrick will not, it must be confessed, bear a close examination; but its shape, construction, and

fitness exceed all praise. It rises over the gateway unencumbered by false walls or other futile appendages, unadorned with superfluous carvings, and in a form so simply grand, that it is deservedly an object of universal admiration.

The use of false walls and parapets, which are sometimes indispensable, as in St. Paul's Cathedral, should be avoided as much as possible. The clere story, which, in our ecclesiastical architecture, proves so fine an ornament to the external design of the cathedrals and other churches, is hidden from view in St. Paul's, by the side walls being carried to the apex of the roof, and which are finely enriched with all the appropriate ornaments of the composite order. This arrangement, so admirably calculated to conceal the roof, and give effect to the magnificent dome rising over the centre, is not inconsistent with the rules of Roman architecture, or in opposition to correct taste. It is only in cases where false walls are superfluous, or of very little use (as in the Royal Exchange), that they become objectionable and unsightly. The tower of this building would have appeared more stately without such adjuncts; its prominent defect is want of height; but another defect, certainly not less striking, is the ungraceful outline which the front now presents, compared with the original, which, altho' admitted to have possessed "*many architectural beauties, and but few defects*," was demolished to give place to one whose elegance and beauty are somewhat equivocal. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Dec. 31.*
THE insertion in your valuable and highly interesting Magazine of the following addition to the account of Battlefield Church, given in vol. LXII. p. 893, will oblige your constant reader,
GEO. MORRIS.

A splendid monument to the memory of the late JOHN CORBET, esq. of Sundorne, was erected a few days ago in Battlefield Church, near this town, against the East end of the North wall. The basement, which rests on the floor, is after the model of an ancient altar tomb, and is divided into four compartments by small panelled buttresses; within each compartment are two shields under trefoil headed arches, surmounted by small

* This name is inscribed in large letters beneath the sculptures alluded to.

small panels, similarly ornamented ; on these lie the ledger, moulded and charged with roses. From this altar-tomb rise five panelled buttresses with mouldings, supporting the canopy, which consists of four pointed ogee arches, with trefoil heads, crocketed and crowned with elegant finials, which terminate under the cornice : the buttresses run up between these arches, and each finishes under the cornice with a rich crocketed pinnacle placed angularly with the buttresses, the spandrels being filled with narrow trefoil-headed panels. On the canopy is a rich moulded cornice with roses, &c. surmounted by elaborately carved strawberry leaves resting on reversed trefoil-headed arches pierced through. In the centre of the cornice are the arms of the deceased : Or, two ravens in pale proper, impaling those of his two wives ; quarterly, per fesse indented Or and Gules, for Leighton ; and Ermine, three fusils in fesse Sable, for Pigott ; his crest, an elephant proper, with a tower on his back. At the angles are small octagonal turrets springing from the step, and terminating with a carved cornice and projecting battlements. The ends, from the turrets to the wall of the church, are occupied by small trefoil-headed panels, resting on a moulded plinth, and terminating under a cornice, carved similar to that in front. The interior represents in miniature the aisle of a cathedral or cloister with its richly groined and ribbed vault ; at each division are small archivols springing from richly carved corbels, and the intersections of the ribs are covered with rich foliated bosses. On the back is the following inscription in a mixture of old English text and Longobardic characters :

“ Sacred to the memory of John Corbet, esq. of Sundorne, who departed this life the 19th day of May, 1817, aged 65 years. He was in the twenty-first degree of lineal descent from Corbet, a nobleman of Normandy, who accompanied William the First to the conquest of England ; and received an ample donation of lands and manors in the county of Salop, during the reign of that Monarch.

“ In the same vault are deposited the remains of his first wife Emma Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charlton Leighton, bart. of Lodon, who died the 19th day of September, 1797.—And of their only son, John Kynaston Corbet, who died the 23d day of April, 1806, aged 15 years.

“ This Monument is erected by his second wife, Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Pigott, M.A. Rector of Edgmond and Chetwynd, as a tribute of gratitude and affection to the best of husbands, the remembrance of whose virtues is deeply engraven on her heart.”

This magnificent memorial was designed by the Rev. Archdeacon Owen, and most admirably executed by the Messrs. Carline of Shrewsbury, in a beautiful fine grained free-stone from the Grinshill quarries in the neighbourhood ; the warm yet mild tinge of which adds greatly to the harmony and elegance of the work : and whether we consider the design, the execution, or the munificence that raised it, it is alike creditable to the individual, the antiquary, and the artist. It is of that æra in which the style denominated the florid Gothic prevailed ; a period when sculpture and architecture had attained the zenith of splendid ornament, and of elaborate and minute detail, with great precision and care in the finishing.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 5.
PAMPHLET upon pamphlet, and volume upon volume, have been published upon the increase of population and poor's rates in this kingdom. Groan upon groan has been uttered by the political economist, when he has reflected upon the early marriages of the poor : but not one of them has discovered, as far as I can learn, that the real cause exists in the Laws. It must be evident to every rational person, that the Bastardy Laws are an absolute encouragement to Fornication, reward it by a bounty, invite perjury, and promise it impunity. What else can be said of a system which kindly informs a young female that if she becomes pregnant, she will either be married to the father, or be totally released from support of the child ? Is this, in any construction, punishment of vice ? on the contrary, is it not gratification of the natural desire of matrimony common to the sex, by first plunging them in guilt ?

I am well aware of the necessity of provision being made for unfortunate infants, but England is the only country in which such Laws prevail. I do not profess to say what would be the best mode of altering them. In other countries, Foundling Hospitals are established,

tablished, and are certainly better than the present system of corrupting the sex, of *teaching* them to crawl into matrimony through harlotry. I will put a case, *without* pleading for its enactment, absolutely in all cases, as perhaps too Draconian. I will suppose that it was established by law, that no woman should be, without trouble at least, permitted to become the wife of a man by whom she had been illicitly pregnant*. The difficulty of seduction would become much greater, and the nation be infinitely benefited; for numberless are the virtues dependent upon the purity of the female character. Women will not easily err, with the prospect only of becoming prostitutes.

Laws founded upon manifest folly and mischief, cannot be vindicated. Exoneration of parishes from the expence of supporting the children, and the prevention of infanticide, are the objects sought by the Laws, and both these objects may be secured in a better way. If a single woman was prohibited from marrying a man by whom she had been pregnant, and there was a penalty of 20*l.* for every married man, or bachelor of superior rank, endeavouring to corrupt an inferior, an encouragement would be given to matrimony, and regard established for character, which would be attended with the highest advantages to society.

I shall send you, hereafter, some curious cases of Perjury.

That these hints may be taken up, discussed, and *improved upon*, is the hearty desire of

Yours, &c. MALFEMINOSOR.

IVAN.

A Russian Tale †.

THE kingdom of Russia, until the ascent to its throne of the Emperor Alexander, has been from the remotest period of its history continually the theatre of civil discord and intestine commotion. From the reign of Alexey Michailovitch, to the accession of its present illustrious ruler, so

many pretenders have arisen to urge their claims to the imperial diadem of that vast empire, that more calamitous events have resulted to Russia from the contentions to which these circumstances have naturally given birth during the last century, than have befallen the princely house of any other nation in Europe in a much longer space of time.

Upon the demise of the Empress Anne, in 1740, Ivan Antonovitch, her nephew, then an infant, was proclaimed her successor; and Biren, a man of a fierce and ambitious spirit, regent of the kingdom until the baby sovereign should arrive at an age sufficiently mature to take upon himself the reins of government. If frequent usurpations of the imperial crown had been aimed at, while it circled the brows of those who were capable of defending their right to it, it may easily be imagined that no very considerable period was permitted to elapse without a renewal of those attempts which were, at this juncture, so much more likely to be attended with success. Thirteen months only had rolled over the cradle of the infant Emperor, when a conspiracy broke out which hurled the helpless Ivan from the throne, and raised Elizabeth to the imperial power.

The first object of this ambitious woman was the seizure of Ivan, who was accordingly torn from his cradle by a band of barbarian soldiers, and transported to the fortress of Schlussemburg*, situated on a small island where the river Neva issues into the Lake of Ladoga. From this place, accompanied by his mother, the royal infant was soon after conveyed to the citadel of Riga, where they wore away eighteen months of captivity. The monotony of imprisonment was in some measure alleviated by the circumstance of their place of exile being so frequently varied. From Riga they were removed to the fortress of Dunamunde, and subsequently to Orianenburg, a town situated in the South-eastern extremity of European Russia. Hitherto the captivity of the mother of Ivan had been softened and rendered less galling by the presence of her child; but in 1746 the mandate of the Empress

* This is done now in Divorce Bills, by the Lords, under certain circumstances.

† The materials of this tragic story were principally derived from Le Clerc's *Hist. de Russie Moderne*, tome II.—Coxe's *Travels*.—Life of Catherine II. vol. I.—Mr. Sotheby has written an admirable Tragedy, of which Ivan is the hero.

* Schlusssel, in German, signifies a key. This name was given it by Peter the First, as being the key to his new city, Petersburg.

separated

separated them for ever, and Ivan was left under the superintendence of an amiable monk, who, attached from early years to the family of Antonovitch, and compassionating his fate, made an attempt to escape with him to Oranienburg, and thence into Germany, with a view to his ultimate re-establishment on the throne of his ancestors. In this object, however, the worthy man was defeated. Their flight was betrayed, and they were overtaken at Smolensko, whence they were conveyed to a monastery in the Valdai, not far from the road that leads from Petersburg to Moscow. Here they were detained for ten years; at the end of which time, the youthful Ivan, then sixteen years of age, was brought back to Schlussemburg for greater security, and there lodged in the casemate of the fortress, the very loop-hole of which was immediately bricked up. He was never let out into the open air, and no ray of heaven ever visited his eyes. In the subterranean vault which had been thus appropriated for his prison, it was necessary to keep a lamp always burning; and as no clock was to be seen or heard, Ivan knew no difference between day and night. The persons employed to guard him, a captain and lieutenant in the Russian army, were prohibited, under the severest penalties, from speaking to him, or answering him the simplest question.

About two years after his confinement in the tower of Schlussemburg, Elizabeth expressed a desire to have a personal interview with the noble youth. Ivan was accordingly conveyed in a covered cart to Petersburg, where, in the house of Peter Shuvaloff, the Empress had a long conversation with him, but without making herself known. He was then about eighteen years of age, of a graceful figure, and commanding deportment. His countenance is represented as having been particularly expressive, and his voice sweet and harmonious. These graces, however, availed him but little. Some of the Historians of her time have talked of the tears she shed on this occasion!

However this may have been, her sympathy was not of long duration. The unfortunate youth was once more led back to his dungeon at Schlussemburg, where he remained until the

death of Elizabeth, and the accession of Peter the Third.

The brief reign and sudden death of that unfortunate Emperor, are well known. No longer able to endure the conduct of his consort Catherine, he determined to repudiate her. Accordingly, in the year 1762, he looked around him for a successor to the throne, and at length determined to adopt Ivan, and constitute him his successor. Still further, to promote this view, he resolved to marry the captive to the young princess of Holstein Beck, who was then at Petersburg, and whom he cherished as a daughter. Having arranged his plans, Peter resolved to visit, in as private a manner as possible, the fortress of Schlussemburg, and have an interview with Ivan, without acquainting him with his rank, attended only by his grand ecuzer, one of his aides de camp, Baron Korff, master of the police at Petersburg, and the Counsellor of State Volkeff. Desiring to remain incognito, he furnished himself with an order signed by his own hand, in which he enjoined the commandant to give the bearers free leave to walk about the whole fortress, without even excepting the place where Ivan was confined, and to leave them to converse with that prince alone.

Taking care to conceal the ensigns of his dignity, Peter entered the cell of Ivan, who, after contemplating him for some time, threw himself all at once at the feet of the Czar. "Czar (said the unhappy youth), you are the master here. I shall not trouble you with a long petition, but let me entreat you to mitigate the severity of my lot. I have been languishing for a number of years in this gloomy dungeon. The only favour I implore is, that I may occasionally be permitted to breathe a purer air." Peter was moved at these words. "Rise, Prince," said he to Ivan, tapping him upon the shoulder, "be under no uneasiness for the future, I will employ all the means in my power to render your situation more tolerable. But tell me, have you any remembrance of the misfortunes you have experienced from your earlier youth?" "I have scarcely any idea of those that befel my infancy (rejoined Ivan), but from the moment that I began to feel my misery, the unhappiness of my parents has been my first cause

cause of concern; and my principal and greatest distress arose out of the treatment they received as we were transported from one place of security to another." The Czar expressed a wish to know who the parties were. "The officers who conducted us," said Ivan, "who were always the most inhuman of their kind." "Do you recollect the names of those persons?" said Peter. "Alas!" replied the young Prince, "we were not very curious to learn them. We were content to return thanks to heaven, on our bended knees, when these monsters were relieved by one of a more gentle disposition, one whose generous attentions have given me good cause to remember *his* name, he was called Korff." It was the very man who was then in the presence of the Emperor, and who seemed much affected by this ingenuous recital. Peter was no less so, and turning to Korff, remarked in a voice choked with emotion, "you see, Baron, that a good action is never lost!"

On leaving Ivan's dungeon, Peter made the circuit of the tower for the purpose of fixing upon a spot to erect a new and more commodious prison for Ivan; after which, he gave orders to that effect. "When the building is finished," remarked the Czar, "I will come myself and put the prince in possession." It seems probable, that this order was given as a blind, to prevent the commandant of Schlussemburg from surmising his real intention. He had no need of a prison who was about to be elevated to a throne.

The Czar's visit to Ivan did not long remain a secret. To avoid giving rise to suspicions which might have proved dangerous to Peter, his uncle the Prince of Holstein advised him to remove Ivan into Germany, together with Duke Anthony his father, and the rest of the family. This recommendation was not attended to, but suggested to the Czar the propriety of placing Ivan in the fortress of Kexholm, on the lake of Ladoga; a situation much nearer the Russian metropolis than Schlussemburg. In his way thither the hapless youth had a narrow escape from death. The frequency and suddenness of tempests on this lake, from its peculiar situation, is proverbial. The boat in which the prince was rowed, to get on board the galleot, capsized amid this fathomless abyss of

waters, and it was with great difficulty he was saved. Happy would it have been for this glorious youth, had his miseries met with an easy termination beneath the mountainous waves of the stormy Ladoga. But he was reserved for severer trials.

On his arrival at Kexholm, the Czar caused him to be secretly conveyed to Petersburg, where he was put in the house of a person of consequence, and visited, during the night, once more by Peter, whose plan for the restoration of Ivan to the throne was now ripe, and about to be carried into execution, when another revolution suddenly broke out, which removed Peter from his empire and the world, and exalted Catharine to the throne of Russia.

As a still further security, until Peter should be presented with an opportunity of finally accomplishing his design against the jealousy of Catharine or her adherents, Ivan was kept in great secrecy and retirement during his stay at Petersburg. His presence in that city nevertheless began to be bruited abroad, and a great deal of sympathy was excited for him, when the circumstances coming to the ears of the Empress, she had him taken back to his former prison. Fearing, however, lest he should be recalled and crowned, she lodged him in a monastery at Kolmogor, near Archangel, whence he was a third time carried back to Schlussemburg, where he remained in close confinement until the year 1764, about which time the crisis of his fate approached.

Anxious to preserve popular opinion, Catharine, after the death of her husband, was desirous of removing Ivan; but, until the means offered to effect this with some semblance of expediency, she resolved to prejudice the Russian people against him, and persuade them, if possible, of his total incapacity ever to reign over them. Soon after the commencement of her reign, therefore, she published a manifesto of a conversation supposed to have been held with the captive prince, in which she describes him as utterly deficient both in talents and understanding. This statement was, however, received with the credulity it deserved. From this period the wrongs of the Prince formed the pivot upon which continual conspiracies against Catharine revolved. His just title to the crown,

his

his long and cruel sufferings, his youth and his innocence, afforded abundant materials for working upon the minds of the populace. The grossest calumnies were circulated, with respect to Ivan. Some described him as an idiot, others as a drunkard, and not a few as a ferocious savage thirsting for the blood of his fellow-creatures.

Of course the young Prince's opportunities of acquiring intellectual knowledge were very confined. He was taught to read by a German officer who had the custody of him, and this formed the sum total of his attainments. But his mind was of a very superior order, and susceptible of the most refined polish, had the means occurred.

An instrument was soon found to release the Empress Catharine from this clog upon her future prospects. The regiment of Smolensko was in garrison in the town of Schlusselburg, and a company of about a hundred men guarded the fortress in which Prince Ivan was confined. In this regiment, as second lieutenant, was an officer named Vassily Mjrovitch, whose grandfather had been implicated in the rebellion of the Cossack Maseppa, and had fought under Charles XII. against Peter the Great. The estates of the family of Merovitch had accordingly been forfeited to the crown. This young man, whose ambition was considerable, preferred with warmth his pretensions to have them restored; and this it was that introduced him to the court. The family estates were not restored; but he was continually flattered with the hopes of their recovery, if he would show himself active in securing the tranquillity of the empire.

The inner guard over the imperial prisoner consisted at this time of two officers, who slept with him in his cell. These persons had a discretionary order by which they were instructed to put Ivan to death, on any insurrection that might be made in his favour, on the presumption that it could not otherwise be quelled.

The entrance to Ivan's prison opened under a sort of low arcade, which, together with it, formed the thickness of the castle wall, within the ramparts; in this arcade or corridor eight soldiers usually kept guard, as well on his account, as because the several vaults on a line with his, contained stores of various kinds for the use of the fortress. The other soldiers were in the guard-

house, at the gate of the castle, and at their proper stations. The detachment had for its commander an officer who, himself, was under the orders of the governor.

Some time before the execution of his project, Merovitch had opened himself to a Lieutenant of the regiment of Veliki Luke, named Uschakoff, who bound himself by an oath which he took at the altar of the Church of St. Mary of Kusun, in Petersburg, to aid him in the enterprize to the best of his power.

Already had he performed a week's duty at the fortress without venturing an attempt; but tormented by the anxieties arising from suspense, and condemning his own irresolution, he asked permission to be continued on guard a week longer. This step does not seem to have excited any surprise; the request was granted, and Merovitch having admitted to his confidence a man named Jacob Pishkoff, they took the earliest opportunity of tampering with the soldiers who guarded the fortress. But why need we prolong this melancholy tale? After he had collected about fifty soldiers, who had promised to obey his orders, he marched straight to the door of Ivan's prison, where a desperate struggle took place, during which the unfortunate Ivan was most barbarously murdered within.

Hearing the noise without, and expecting every instant that the prison-door would have been broken open, the two officers resolved to destroy their prisoner, and accordingly attacked him with the most murderous ferocity. He defended himself for some time, having his right hand pierced through, and his body covered with wounds; he seized the sword of one of these wretches and broke it; but whilst he was attempting to wrench the piece out of his hands, the other stabbed him in the back and threw him down. He was, before he could rise from the ground, stabbed several times with a bayonet, and thus released from life and captivity together.

It was at this moment that Merovitch entered the prison, and cut to pieces the two ruffians by whom the young prince had been slain. He was not in time to prevent his death, but he was soon enough to avenge it.

Thus perished a prince who was raised to the Imperial throne without his

his own knowledge and consent, and doomed to linger out his existence in a gloomy dungeon; and thus doomed to atone for a few fleeting months of imposed authority, by long years of imprisonment and a cruel death, the crown of his persecution.

MR. URRAN, Jan. 10.
MR. FOSBROKE'S interesting work, entitled "*Ariconensia*," having introduced a conversation concerning the Roman Roads in Herefordshire, a gentleman communicated the following account of a fine British Trackway, improved by the Romans, hitherto, I believe, unknown, at least unnoticed in print; for Herefordshire contains British and Roman antiquities hitherto unexplored.

This Trackway commences at *Magna* or *Magnis* (Kenchester, no longer misnomered *Ariconium*), and proceeds from thence to the *Wear*, where it crosses the Wye, and so on to *Madley* and *Madeley*, a well-known British village, the antientry of which is displayed by Mr. Fosbroke (*Ariconensia*, p. 42), from the Life of S. Dubricius. From *Madley* it runs to *Stoney Street*, and so on to *New Street*. The meaning of these appellations is still conspicuous. The part of the road between the two places last named, is distinguished by a Roman causeway, the other parts being mostly hollow, but characterized, like the *Via Julia*, by a ruined pavement of large stones. From *New Street* it goes to *Moorhampton Park*, beyond which at *New Court*, a place situate between the *Old Court Dowlas* and the *Golden Vale*, it is a deep hollow. *Moorhampton* signifies Marsh-camp-town, and the circumstance of the causeway being thrown up before it, and the deep hollow behind it, leads to an inference that here was one of the *marshy fortifications* of the Britons, so usual in their tactics, the military defence of which was purposely destroyed, according to the Roman practice, by founding the causeway, a favourite custom with Severus in particular. From *Moorhampton* it proceeds to *Buckton*, a village near *Brampton Brian*, and from thence to *Long-Town*, under the *Black Mountains*, or *Hatterell Hills*. The communicator traced it no further. The whole

distance is about seventeen miles. It is straight all the way.

This Trackway, at one end, seems to have originally communicated, as being a work of the Britons, with their camp at *Credenhill*, justly presumed to have been one of the grand posts of *Caractacus*; and, from its size, to have given the name of *Magna Castra* to the adjoining subsequent station of *Kenchester*. At the other end, by *Buckton* and *Brampton Brian*, it is not far distant from *Coxall Hill*, or the *Gaer dykes*, where the British hero was finally defeated. Thus an additional particular is gained by this road to Mr. Fosbroke's elaborate illustration of the campaigns of *Caractacus* and *Ostorius*. *Ariconensia*, pp. 14—16.

Considerable difficulties attend the sites of certain Roman stations in this vicinity. *Caerleon* (*Isca Silurum*), *Caerwent* (*Venta Silurum*), and *Abergavenny* (*Gobannium*, evidently derived from the river *Gavenny*), seem to be unquestionable. That *Blestium* was situated at *Monmouth*, and *Burrium* at the town of *Usk*, cannot be so readily admitted.

First, as to *Blestium*.

Some writers have placed *Blestium* at *Long-Town*, which is quite inconsiderate, for the thirteenth Itinerary of Antoninus from *Caerleon* to *Silchester*, shows that *Blestium* lay between the former place and *Gloucester*, in a direction quite different. The route is from *Caerleon* (*Isca Silurum*) to *Burrium*, called *Usk* (nine miles, only $7\frac{1}{2}$), to *Blestium*, placed by *Horsley* at or near *Monmouth*, eleven miles, and so to *Ariconium*, the *Bollatree*, near *Ross*, eleven miles, from whence to *Glevum*, *Gloucester*, fifteen miles.

No village of any appellation approaching to the prefix syllable *Bles*, in *Blestium* (as the Celtic term was Romanized with the Latin termination *ium*) occurs at or near *Monmouth*, according to the *Gazetteer*. But in *Domesday Book* is the hundred of *Blacheslawe*, in which is the village of *Stanton*, Gloucestershire, not far from *Monmouth*. *Archdeacon Coxe* says, "The only road bearing positive marks of Roman origin is that which leads from the left bank of the Wye up the *Kymin*, passes by *Stanton*, and was part of the old way from *Monmouth* to *Gloucester*." He also admits that there are several indications there

* Reviewed in our present Number, p. 43.

there of a Roman settlement. Indeed, there is a place called Bury Hill, where four roads cross at right angles, considerable entrenchments, a Druidical rocking stone, a sepulchral cippus, &c.; and the distance from Stanton to the Bollatree, turning to the North in the vicinity of Michel Dean, is not more than the eleven miles in the Itinerary from *Blestium* to *Ariconium*. If so, the Roman road did not run from Monmouth by Trewarn, &c. as Mr. Fosbroke diffidently surmises (*Ariconensia*, p. 23), though there might be a British Trackway in that direction. If, therefore, *Blacheslawe* suggested *Blestium*, and Stanton, from its remains, has the best local title to having been that station, its distance from the town of Usk, if that be *Burrium*, is far too great for the eleven miles in the Itinerary. But it is to be recollected that the town of Usk, tho' undoubtedly of Roman occupation, is a mile and a half (if the road be not modern) less from Caerleon than the distance in the Itinerary; and that *Usk* or *Isca* appears to have been a loose term, taken from the river, not limited to the town, but to a large extent of fine British posts and earthworks; and that *Burrium* ought to lie somewhere beyond *Pencamaur*, where the Roman or British road to *Blestium* commences, and is in a straight line from *Caerleon* by *Pencamaur* to *Ariconium*. The interesting compendium of *Usk*, given by Nicholson (Cam-brian Traveller, col. 1313), corroborates the above hypothesis:

"In the vicinity of Usk are antient encampments. *Craeg y Gaeryd*, supposed to have been a Roman camp, is two miles N. W. from Usk, to the South of Pont-y-pool Road, upon the brow of a precipice, overhanging the East bank of the Usk; the site is overgrown with thickets and brambles, and the entrenchments are in many places 30 feet deep. Several tumuli are within the area, from 15 to 20 feet in height. Mr. Coxe, in visiting this encampment, passed the small torrent called *Beriden*, from which some writers have derived the name of *Burrium*, as being placed at its confluence with the Usk. Two other camps are upon the opposite side of the river, to the East of the high road, leading from Usk to Abergavenny. *Campwood*, two miles from the town, above the wild and sequestered common of *Gwhelew*, is of an oval shape, enclosed by a single foss and vallum, 700 yards in circumference, wholly overgrown by wood. [Either a British place of worship, or Roman amphitheatre.] The encampment of *Coed-y-Buned* is form-

ed upon the summit of a commanding eminence, at the extremity of Clytha Hills, about four miles from Usk, to the West of the turnpike-road, leading to Abergavenny. It is 480 yards in circumference. The W. and N. sides are precipitous, bounded by one entrenchment; the other sides are fortified with triple ditches and ramparts. The entrance is covered by a tumulus [the Roman *Tutulus* or *Clavicula*. *Hygin. de castr. Rom.*] Some foundations of towers at each end yet remain. It was originally strengthened with walls. [Apparently a British post, converted by the Romans into a castellum, or exploratory camp, for it commands a fine view of the N. of the country.] A chain of these fortified posts seems to have stretched from *Cat's Ash* over the ridge of land that terminates in the *Pencamaur*, supposed to have been the site of a British, but more properly a Roman road, which branched off from the line of the *Julia Strata* to *Blestium*. The commencement of the line is at *Coed-y-Caerlau*, in the hundred of *Caldecot*, to the W. of *Caerleon*, where are several encampments, and beyond the *Pencamaur*, in the same direction at *Wolves Newton*, are two. *Cwyt y Gaer* is a small circular encampment, which appears to have had its ramparts formed of stone, and the remains of walls indicate that it was defended by Bastion towers. It is about 190 feet in diameter, and surrounded by a double foss and vallum. [This was seemingly a British Castle like *Trer-caeri*, &c.] *Gaer-faur*, lying between *Golden Hill* and *Defauden*, is the largest encampment in the county. It was the site of a British town. The depth of the fosses and height of the valla are considerable."

Thus Nicholson. That these earthworks were originally, in the main, posts connected with the defence of Caractacus, is probable. They were also apparently out-posts, afterwards occupied by the Romans, as *Castella* (according to Caesar's usual plan), in defence of *Caerleon*. Instances without number show that before parishes were formed, places as extensive as our modern hundreds were characterized by one denomination only. The distances in the Itineraries may therefore easily vary in some miles, if the mere site of a town or village be the spot from which the admeasurement is taken.

Usk, and its whole vicinity, was occupied by the Roman military. It subsequently formed, as it were, the suburbs of *Caerleon*, and there is in the maps a straight line of road from Usk, through *Sirignit* and *Pencamaur*, to *Sudbrook* or *Portskewd*, the great port at the mouth of the Severn from the earliest æras to the reign of Charles

I. and about three miles across the river at High Water, from the New Passage. Here the Romans are presumed to have formed their first station in Wales (Gough's Camden, II. 485, ed. 1786). *Urbs Legionum* is the appropriate limited appellation given by Giraldus to Caerlon, and *Isca Castrum* to Usk. The term *Isca Silurum* of the Itineraries may therefore apply to the district of Caerleon as far as Usk; and *Burrium* be seated in advance. There is further proof of error. In Richard of Cirencester, there is no such distinct station as *Burrium*,—"Bullium", *Burrium*, *Bultrum*, *Caerphylly* Castle," being the item in Stukeley's Index, as one and the same place. S. Y. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerland Place, Exeter, Jan. 15.*

YOUR valuable Publication is always interesting; and the last Number contains papers of much importance. Among others, I read one on the establishment of Telegraphic Communication between us and foreign nations. I am always glad to see subjects handled to which I have paid attention; as the collision of ideas tends to advance a knowledge of what is brought forward to public notice. In 1817, I published a Telegraphic Dictionary, containing 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences. The true mode of judging of such Dictionaries is to compare them experimentally. In consequence of a sort of challenge thrown out in print, a page of the 410 edition of Hume's History of England was converted into telegraphic signals, according to the respective methods of this Dictionary, and of another; and the result was, that one of them gave the page in 240 signals less than the other. This decisive mode of comparative trial is also the most eligible for ascertaining the relative power of Telegraphs. The French have carried the science on land much farther than has as yet been done in this country; as they use more powerful Telegraphs, and a Dictionary of great scope and comprehension. Their Telegraphs branch in all directions from the Capital, by which means information is procured in a few minutes, from the most remote parts of the kingdom. This is done with great celerity, as few

* Bullæum [Silurum] is not certainly located.

movements are required. With us, on land, a single word frequently requires four successive movements; and not only this, but it is also necessary to make a signal of distinction between words, in order to distinguish them from each other. This is all very tedious in a climate so very apt to be obscured by the intervention of cloudy weather, as was but too frequently experienced during the last war, when communications of great moment were interrupted, in cases where a powerful Telegraph and Dictionary of adequate copiousness would have carried the message through, during a clear interval. Every Telegraph, to be unexceptionable, ought to have a power of expressing any three figures simultaneously. To carry them beyond this allowed strength of expression, would be losing in time what would be gained in power. I speak from near thirty years' experience; and shall be happy to hear the sentiments of those who have studied this fine but ill-understood science of vast future promise.

In my Telegraphic Dictionary, I recommended communicating with foreign nations by a very simple and obvious plan. I give a sketch of it, as it may induce some of your scientific readers to suggest ameliorations. I must not omit to mention, that after my General Telegraphic System for every Service, by Sea or Land, was sent to India by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, I recommended to the enlightened nobleman who has achieved so much there by political wisdom and military talents, to run all telegraphic lines in direct straight lines from Calcutta to the extreme stations, over hill, dale, woods, or water. By this means, expenditure is saved, and celerity of communication very materially increased. This is a most essential improvement, where they are forming telegraphic lines five hundred miles in length.

The possibility of establishing an universal language has at various periods exercised the ingenuity and talents of men distinguished by their philological and general knowledge. To render the plan practicable, what is next to impossible must be effected; that is, all nations must agree to learn or use one language, either ancient or modern, in order to have it general and common. Nations, like individuals, are generally actuated by their peculiar

peculiar vanities or prejudices, and would not, were the project possible and practicable, readily yield to each other in the choice to be made.—Were even all objections obviated, any agreed on language would not be studied in a manner sufficiently general to produce the desired effect. Hence the possibility of reducing to practice an *universal language*, must ever remain highly problematical, if not absolutely chimerical.

Though the multiplied difficulties of a general oral communication through the medium of a specific language, appear insuperable, still it is quite easy for nations totally unacquainted with the language of each other, to communicate on the *principle of a NUMERICAL DICTIONARY*, containing the relative tongues of each nation. For instance, suppose that in regular order, under each word, tense, and phrase, in a full Telegraphic Dictionary, were printed the same word, tense, and phrase, in the French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and other continental languages, it is evident that an inhabitant of any of those countries, by having in his possession each Dictionary, would immediately, on having any number telegraphed to him, or on having any word in the Dictionary pointed out to him, comprehend the meaning, by seeing the word in his own language immediately annexed to it. It is further manifest, that were all foreign nations to have each a Dictionary on a *numerical principle*, with the sentences, words, tenses, and phrases, followed by the same in several other languages, a native of any of the countries included, being in possession of such Dictionary, would instantly understand the import of any word attached to a marginal number, either telegraphed or pointed out. To converse with a Swede, a Dane, a Russian, or an Italian, these nations must have a *NUMERICAL DICTIONARY* of their own language, marginally numbered, with the meanings attached in other languages. The Russian would telegraph his own language numerically, and this the Englishman would understand. He would answer from an Anglo-Russian Dictionary, and the Russian would instantly understand him, by reference to the words of his own language attached to the English Dictionary.

The English and French languages are now so generally known and cultivated, that it might prove quite sufficient to have only two descriptions of Numerical Dictionaries, viz. an English one, with the French meanings joined, or opposite; and the other, alphabetically French, with the English meaning printed opposite. This would be reducing the plan to the *most simple and least expensive form*.—In my Dictionary a provision is made for spelling such proper names as no Dictionary can possibly include. This is easily effected, by having above three thousand combinations of the letters alphabetically arranged in classes. These combinations contain two, three, and four letters; so that a proper name is telegraphed in a few movements, without any previous signal to indicate the commencement or termination of this unavoidable operation. Till very recently all words were communicated in this country *letter by letter*. I wrote much showing the eligibility of abandoning so tedious and onerous a procedure. The Admiralty, ever ready to adopt what is useful, now communicate by words, phrases, and sentences; and it is expected (seeing how much our active neighbours exceed us in celerity), that ere long, a more powerful Telegraph and a more comprehensive Dictionary will be introduced. To effect this to the best advantage, it is understood that their Lordships, with a laudable zeal for the advancement of the science, intend to have *comparative experiments* made to ascertain which may be the most advantageous to adopt, out of eight Dictionaries already printed, and out of many powerful Telegraphs of various descriptions. This certainly can be the *only effectual mode* of arriving at the truth of the case.

I forgot to observe above, that to execute a plan of Telegraphic Communication between nations, an *Universal Numerical Set of Flags* must be agreed on. The flags of nine nations would furnish the nine numerals. A white flag or a cornet-flag might be the 0, or cypher; a blue, the substitute; and any pendant, the *answering pendant* for expressing also the undermost of three similar figures.

I am going on establishing my theory of the *Magnetic Variation*, and shall, I trust, send you a concluding paper.

paper on this most interesting subject ere long. In the mean time, I hope some of your readers will inform me what the variation and dip were at Spitzbergen, during the last and former voyage attempted direct to the North Pole, and also in Baffin's Bay, previously to Captain Ross's Voyage.

I expected to hear our late inundations ascribed in a great measure to the disturbing attracting influence of the two great superior planets, which are visibly contiguous, and are acting conjointly on our atmosphere. This effect, if such, must have happened at former periods, when in their orbicular courses, they were similarly situated. Venus is also at her greatest elongation nearly, and she might have helped in this attractive operation; and the Newtonian doctrine will not have the Moon inefficient in throwing in her *quantum* of effect. Some of your astronomical readers may probably give us something profound on the subject of so terrific and uncommon a state of things.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

TOUR IN FRANCE, IN 1821.

(Continued from vol. XCI. ii. p. 585.)

Sept. **H**AVING been favoured with an order of admission to the Chapel Royal, we went to the Tuileries about eleven o'clock, and as soon as the gates were open, ascended the grand staircase, and passed on to the gallery *de la Chapelle*, which is the diameter of a long *salle*. The officer in command was extremely polite and attentive, and accommodated the ladies in the front seats. The chapel is neat and handsome, every way suited to the magnificence of the palace. The floor is lozenged, of black and white marble; the pulpit is on the West side, and that and the altar covered with drapery of crimson fringed with gold. The seats in the gallery are lined with the same. The King's tribune faces the altar and the body of the chapel. On the front seats, before the canopy, sat Monsieur in the centre; next to his Royal Highness, on the left, his Royal Highness the Duke D'Angoulême, and on his side the Duchess D'Angoulême, his Royal and illustrious spouse, the daughter of Louis XVI. The sight was solemn and highly interesting, and, to all lovers

of Royalty, one that afforded considerable gratification and noble feelings of triumph. The mind of all was intent upon the holy exercise, and if Religion can once more rear her head in France, it will be owing to the devotion and example of the King and Royal Family. The service was short, but very impressive. I was not near enough to remark the features of the Duchess, but I occasionally had a glimpse of her countenance, which is pleasing and attractive. The Princes looked well, and I thought that Monsieur had a cast of the English character. Long may they live in the possession of their just rights, and strengthen the throne by upholding principles of enlarged and generous policy! To bring back the people to their former opinions, and increase the attachment to the Royal Family, must be a work of time. The latter may be accomplished, if something be given up to change of ideas; and as the constitution is now established on chartered rights, and the power of the Government is defined by a code of laws, mutual benefit will gradually determine mutual obligation, and these barriers will protect the community, and fix the stability of the Crown.

In the afternoon I went to the parish church of Saint Roche. The women considerably prevailed in numbers over the men, and this seems to be general in all the churches. In the different churches there are various stations opposite as many chapels and altars, above or on the sides of which, are large Scripture paintings. St. Roche has twelve or thirteen; and, to help the devout in their holy exercise, a little book is sold for two *sous* by one of the servants, containing, in few words, the subject at each station. For instance, the first station is "Jesus Christ *agonisant au Jardin des Oliviers*;" the second is "Jesus Christ *trahi par Judas*;" and so on with the others.

By way of finish, and "to become all things to all men," we went in the evening to a fête at St. Cloud.—Conceive to yourself thousands on the road in cabriolets, carts, waggons, voitures of all descriptions, men on horseback and on foot; women dressed out in their best, boys and girls, beggars and mendicants; high and low, driving, riding, or tramping, on Sunday afternoon, to this seat of jollity and dissipation. My conscience smote me, but curiosity prevailed,

prevailed, and I joined an English party to walk in the gardens, to witness a scene so uncommon in England, and, to the credit of my country, so averse from the British character.—The gardens of St. Cloud were laid open, and every description of jollity was in full pay. Roundabouts circulating men, women and children; dancing at the various parts of the garden; gambling in the small way; jumping, running, and frolick; booths for the sale of fairings and eatables; spreads on the grass for the better sort of folk; waterfalls and cascades in full play to amuse the throng; the young village girls in white gowns, silk aprons, and high caps, with large flowing lappets; seeking partners for a waltz or less objectionable tripping. These were the Sunday amusements at the fête of St. Cloud,—the expectation of the young, and the delight of the aged. But custom establishes every thing, and no one thought that he was doing wrong, or violating the Sabbath, enjoined to be kept holy. What our intercourse with the French people may effect at home, and to what extent their light notions of religious duties may prevail, on being imported into our Metropolis, it is not for me to anticipate; the solid sense of the English, and their superior principles, will, I trust, guard them against imitating a conduct that would open the flood-gates of vice, and sweep away the sacred institutions of vital Christianity. No: let us venerate the Sabbath Day, and keep it as it ought to be kept; not with pharisaic strictness, but with holy, temperate, innocent joy;—in such a manner as the Word of God commands, and the corrected understanding of reasonable and accountable beings approves. Any thing short of this will strike at the root of our happiness, and bring about our ruin. I have already said that we stand on the highest ground, in the estimation of the world; let us maintain it, and we shall, by the blessing of Providence, rise above all our difficulties. Wealth is the sinew of power, and wisdom is the heart of both wealth and strength. But what is wisdom, unless it be founded on religious principles? throw that aside, and Infidelity will complete its work. The past should not be forgotten; scenes of passion and blood can never be wiped out; years have elapsed, but the awful lesson remains. Many thou-

sands of British subjects visit France; but the great vortex is the Metropolis. And here, as elsewhere, retirement from the dissipated of society may be attained; a family may live in quiet at home, and within the walls of an hotel, there may be nothing to offend the eye or vitiate the morals, unless it be a naked figure or two, which decency would conceal from the sight of female innocence. Young ladies might take a pleasant turn in the gardens of the Luxembourg or Tuileries, and admire the order of the plants and the beauty of the flowers; the taste displayed in the formality of the tufted orange trees, and the angular direction given to the walks; basins of water, and ingenious *jets-d'eau*, might delight their fancy; but the purity of the female mind is attacked by personifications, larger than life, by a full view of naked nature, without the least concealment or omission. In every direction, these figures, cut and modelled with exquisite art, and in just proportion, leave nothing for the imagination to conceive, or the virtuous mind to avoid. They present themselves in the exercise of muscular strength, or in the softer appearance of symmetry and elegance of form and shape. They speak love, and excite the grosser thought. Such display may suit the taste of the French women, whose notions of virtue may not be impaired by such exhibitions; but in Great Britain the tact and feeling on this subject are very different; and if in London we equal Paris in dissipation, allurements to vice here is not so open, if it be so general; it does not invite by exposure, nor does it taint so widely. Virtue still predominates, a higher sense of honour prevails, respect is gained by reputation, and character is measured by private as well as public actions. Religion not only assumes an appearance, but wears the robe of sincerity. The sacred truths of the Holy Scriptures are acknowledged, and the influence of Christianity is seen and felt throughout the empire. Modes and forms of worship are in themselves indifferent matters, but unity and spirit is the one thing needful. Let us then preserve this unity "in the bond of peace," and hold fast our noble Establishment which interferes with none, but tolerates all. In a country where there is no established system of religious worship, Religion itself is neglected,

lected, or the profession of it is deprived of that public sanction and declared authority which governs the multitude, and convinces them of the necessity of an obligation so sacred, so congenial to the mind of a rational and accountable being, so consistent with the order of Providence, and so beneficial to man.

We saw some priests walking about the streets in their habits; and in the churches many attended at the altar; but the shops make a show of business, and although the shutters of some are up, and the doors are partly closed, trade is alive on Sunday, as well as on other days, till the hour of amusement arrives; and then the devotee forgets the mass, and, with the indifferent, hurries away to more terrestrial scenes.

It has been observed, and with great justice, that at all their places of recreation, however numerous attended, the utmost order prevails; ebriety is not witnessed, and there is no brawling, or any thing of riot. This is not the case in England, where exhibitions of a different sort arise out of noisy revellings, and produce blows and bloody noses. But our police is not like that of the French government; if it were it would be of considerable advantage and protection. During the reign of Buonaparte it was rigorously strict; before his rule, when the factious reigned, it was cruel in the extreme. Under the present King it is vigilant at all points, but far from being oppressive. The *gens-d'armes* are a body of troops under the immediate orders of the Police. They are a fine set of men, well mounted and appointed, dispersed throughout the kingdom. In Paris they are stationed in different parts, and always on the alert. At the playhouses, in the streets, at the public institutions, and in the courts of justice, they are on guard. On all occasions of state or grandeur, of fêtes or rejoicings, they parade about, and prevent disturbance. In fact, they are mounted constables, to keep the peace, and afford protection to the subject. And how much better is this sort of police than that which we possess. In times of tumult and danger, our troops are called out to co-operate with the civil magistrate, and as they cannot act without his authority, they are too often subject to foul abuse, pelted with dirt and stones, exasperated beyond endurance, hurt by mis-

siles, and sometimes even wounded by concealed weapons: and they bear all this abominable treatment with more patience than can be expected from brave soldiers, to whose fortitude and steady valour the preservation of our country is so highly indebted. But a military police, like that in France, might be considered as an attack upon British liberty, and however useful it might be rendered, would, even under proper modifications, be looked upon as a stretch of power bordering on despotism. And yet who could think so, but the inconsiderate. The *gens-d'armes* are a civilized, well-conducted body of troops, ready to protect from insult, and commanded to put down the first excitement to commotion; they would not, however, endure the insults accumulated upon our Guards in London, who are not only the finest troops in the world, but, on every occasion that has threatened the peace of the Metropolis, have deserved the greatest praise for temper, conduct, caution, and admirable forbearance. I heard some respectable Frenchmen express the utmost abhorrence at such treatment, and no uncommon surprise at such moderation.

Sept. 11. Two hours of this morning were occupied in revisiting the Louvre, where the painters of the French school are immortalized. At the Luxembourg their works remain during their life, but on their decease they are removed to this grand gallery, the meed of public praise, and a stimulus to emulation. There is something in this that is above commendation. It elicits talent and gives a stamp to merit, which no time can efface. Artists and young ladies are seen intent upon the various paintings, and engaged in making copies of the favourite study. Access to this school, and to every public institution, to all the palaces, and every cabinet or collection of science, whether it relate to mechanics, manufacture, sculpture, botany, mineralogy, medicine, astronomy, or literature, are open on certain days, and at appointed hours, to all who choose to visit and derive information from such resources, and guides attend to explain on each subject, or books are sold at a trifling charge to afford every requisite information. No fee for admission is allowed to be taken, but all is gratuitous, and foreigners

foreigners equally with the natives, from the highest to the lowest class, have full and free permission to enter and return, for the sake of gratifying curiosity or of acquiring knowledge, as often as inclination prompts. This is noble conduct on the part of the King and his Government, and is an example that deserves imitation elsewhere.

In the evening we went to the Italian Opera. Garcia and Madame Pasta sang well, and the whole of the performance was respectable. The orchestra was, in my opinion, much inferior to our's. And if dancing should be graduated by decency, that might be extended to the interludes, supported by young females frisking, posturing, and wheeling about, *à merveille*. But taste, fashion, and custom, subdue prejudice, as it is called; and where no impropriety is intended, there is no cause, they say, for animadversion. This is mighty well, and may suit the latitude of Paris better than that of London, where, however, there is much display, but in a style somewhat more chaste and refined. The house is large and handsome, but in beauty, splendour, and elegance, not to be named with the King's Theatre in London. It was well filled, but the people of rank and fashion were absent at their *chateaux*; and although to compare, is, in some instances, to betray a want of liberality, still to remark is the privilege of an observer, and from what I saw of superior life, the same disparity, as to dress and refinement, forcibly struck my attention. It appeared to me that nothing of the *vieille cour* remained, or that at the first theatre dress is not required. One lustre illumined with gas is suspended from the centre of the house, and a strong light is thrown from the stage upon the scenes and actors. We might think that there is a want of brilliancy, the French do not; and they contend that the light is not only sufficient, but that the effect is judicious. His Majesty seldom goes to the Opera, and I did not hear that Monsieur went at all. The old Italian Opera House, at which the Duke de Berri was assassinated, is shut up, and will probably be converted to another purpose.

In conversation to-day with a loyal
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and well-informed gentleman, I heard with delight of the great benevolence and charity of the Royal Family. Their Royal Highnesses are splendid in their liberality towards the relief of distress in all its shapes; and if sympathy and kindness of heart irradiate the throne, the same warmth of feeling influences the Princes. I cannot mention her Royal Highness the Duchess D'Angouleme without recollection of the past. Her sufferings, the acuteness of her anguish, the affliction that distracted, and had well nigh overwhelmed her spirit, rushed upon my mind, when I beheld this most interesting Princess at the Chapel Royal, lifting up her soul in humble devotion to the God of mercy; whose providential care, in the day of her necessity, when the waves of adversity compassed her about; and in the time of peril and universal dismay, when she had no earthly stay; threw around her the shield of his Almighty protection; and, after years of wandering and vicissitude, at length brought her home safe to the seat of her illustrious progenitors; where, like an angel of compassion, she dispenses around her the bounties of Heaven, and presents her memorial on the altar of Charity.

"Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores

Jactatam, hæc demum voluit consistere terra;
Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco."

VIRGIL.

"For I myself, like you, have been distress'd,

Till Heav'n afforded me this place of rest.
Like you, an alien in a land unknown,
I learn to pity woes so like my own."

DRYDEN.

There is no flattery in this. It is truth itself, and evident to the world. And so much real goodness will doubtless ensure the respect and gratitude, and, I hope, give a new spring to the affection and loyalty of the French nation.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 15.

I AM ready to allow that your Correspondent N. Y. W. G. vol. XCI. ii. p. 292, writes with the feelings of an Englishman, when he addresses you on the subject of "the Barons' Charter;" but I must acknowledge I have not for these forty years felt all that zeal and approbation for them, so warmly

warmly expressed in the beginning of his epistle. But as I wish it to be understood, that although I differ with him in the mode of his expressing himself, I am an Englishman also, and have served my country; and although too old for a *long march*, as forty years, alluded to above, fully establishes, I am yet able to assist in manning an 18-pounder in any fortification in the kingdom, for what he and myself hold dear, the love of our country. Rapin, who, I think, is by far the best writer of English history, and who quotes various older works, all of which, in my boyish days, I read with avidity, states clearly the occasion of the Barons' opposition, and the result of it, and particularizes the Magna Charta for the information of his readers. But with all the information arising from it, after weighing well the state of society at the time, I really cannot give the Barons credit for acting, but from selfish motives. At that period, what was the situation of the great mass of the people, and how far were they relieved by the procedure? Did they enjoy greater privileges, or did not their state of vassalage remain the same? The Barons obtained for themselves; but did they obtain for their country? Let us pause before we afford them unbounded praise.

In looking back to the same author, we find a King who agrees with me in the opinion I now entertain, that they did more for their own advantage, because he found them in possession of so much power as to endanger the State: and it must be in the recollection of your Correspondent and of all your readers, that the country was subject to painful results by the party quarrels, and immense influence of the Barons, originating no doubt with the coming in of William—a word I hate to write—the *Conqueror*.

Henry VII. of cautious and judicious memory, laid his plans wisely, and executed them well; he lessened their influence and their power by the best possible means that could enter into the mind of man,—by commerce, by promoting it, through the encouragement given to “fraternities;” and this great City is at this moment a standing memorial of his wisdom, and an epitome of the whole kingdom, by those civil societies he formed and encouraged; and I hesitate not a mo-

ment to add, that we all would prefer wearing the *livery* of a free city rather than the *livery* or armorial bearing of a lord. The feudal system is done away. The country possesses all that can constitute its happiness, in a political sense, and to Henry VII. we owe our thanks and grateful recollections. In travelling through the kingdom, when I see in a state of decay the baronial castles,—whilst I view with the feelings of an Antiquary their dilapidated state, yet I feel proud that no internal divisions remain, and no party feuds are now desolating the country, through their powerful influence;—and whilst looking at the ruined residence of a powerful Baron who would dispute the conduct of his Sovereign, and tyrannize over his dependants, I find, at the present day, a due obedience to the laws, and a general protection experienced under them, whilst local power has given way to that which an enlightened people owe only to the Government of their country.

A MERCHANT TAYLOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 16.

I HAVE been for some time trying to elucidate a query of rather a contradictory nature, given in your vol. XCI. i. p. 482, relative to who was Duchess of York, anno 1555. If any one can tell me what Duchess of York was named *Margaret*, it will indeed surprise me; for after a diligent search through authors of celebrity, I cannot even find a Duchess of that name, much more one living at the time. The following is what I can alone gather, and that too must be rather viewed in a light of supposition.

Henry Tudor, second son of King Henry VII. was, amongst other junior titles, by his father, in the tenth year of his reign, created by patent Duke of York*; his elder brother Arthur, Prince of Wales and Earl of Cornwall, being then living. His tyrannical disposition is too well known, as the annals of his reign, by the style of Henry VIII. have to remembrance perpetuated them. His fourth wife, whom he married at Greenwich, anno 1540, was *Anne*, sister to William, Duke of Cleve. From her, in about six months after, he was divorced;

* Anstis' Introduction to the Knights of the Garter.

and she, by Act of Parliament, was ordered to be called no longer Queen, but only the Lady Anne of Cleve. She remained in England long after King Henry's death, and was marshalled with the Princess Elizabeth (afterwards Queen) at the Coronation of Queen Mary*. She died at Chelsea in 1557 †.

Now is it not likely that a female who has been the consort of a King, should think herself degraded by the simple title (in comparison with the one which so lately her illustrious marriage dignified her with) of the Lady Anne of Cleve? Might she not then use one of the King's minor titles, and sign and call herself Duchess of York, thinking it more befitting her? Have we not had examples of illustrious ladies contending for higher titles with those who would be their friends till friendship was resigned? Might not the Lady Anne of Cleves, then, at least struggle with her own vanity, and think herself consoled with a higher though empty sound? She might with more probability change her title than her name. Can the Chester Register be wrong; ought it to be so? N.Y.W.G.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.
TO the remarks on Delille's ‡ and Darwin's Poems, communicated in a former letter (vol. XC. ii. p. 131), allow me to add some observations on Mason's "English Garden." In this work (says Warton) "didactic poetry is brought to perfection by the happy combination of judicious precepts with the most elegant ornaments of language and imagery." Undoubtedly it is a most elegant and classical performance; yet there remains much to be desired on a subject of such wide scope and so universally interesting.

One could have wished that the Poet had taken a more comprehensive view of this subject, under the general title of "The Garden," instead of "The English Garden." One could

* Catalogue of Nob. per R. Brooke.

† Banks's Ext. Peer. 8vo edit. 1812.

‡ That "Les Jardins" had been translated into English by Mrs. Montolieu, was unknown to me until your Correspondent J. B. obligingly mentioned it. Had this been a good translation, is it not reasonable to suppose it would long ago have been reprinted, stripped of its showy vignette-decorations, in a cheap 12mo form?

also have wished that the Poem had been written in rhyme, in the easy, harmonious rhyme of Goldsmith, and not in blank verse,—not in the majestic numbers of Milton, too solemn, too stately, too sonorous for the garden Muse. The *arbusta humilesque myrica* should be sung in smoother, less laboured, less ornamented diction,

Again; one could have wished that the Poet had gone more into detail respecting the productions of Flora (to say nothing of Pomona), after the manner of Mr. Gisborne, in his much-admired poem, entitled "Walks in a Forest." But Mr. Mason was no botanist. He viewed Nature collectively. He could in a most masterly manner describe and paint (for he was a painter as well as a poet) a landscape,—the combined scenery of Nature; but seldom has he depicted single objects,—seldom has he exhibited distinct portraits,—finished and characteristic portraits,—of flowers or fruits,—of a shrub or a tree, so as to render such objects interesting and attractive; yet in a poem on gardening, this should be done, and not sparingly. Lastly, it must be remarked, although the didactic part be relieved by two beautiful episodes (viz. that in Book I. of the Gardener-king, the Sidonian king Abdalonimus, and that in Book IV. of Alcander and Nerina),—that the Poem on the whole is deficient in sprightliness and variety.

The remark that Mr. Mason has seldom depicted single objects in his "English Garden," may require explanation. *Single natural objects are intended*,—as a *single scene*, that of the Labourer's Cottage (Book II.) possesses exquisite beauty. Never were description and sentiment more happily combined. HORTICULTOR.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 3.
THE enclosed has been transmitted to me. I think that I have seen something of the kind in Gough's British Topography. If, however, you think that it has not been before printed, it is much at your service.

AN ANTIQUARIAN PIC-NIC.

"For Sir Richard Graham, Bart.
at Norton.

"SIR RICHARD,

"Mr. Robinson tells me you desire the relation of Henry Jenkyns, which is as followeth:

"When

"When I came first to live at Bolton, it was there told me, there lived in that parish a man near one hundred and fifty years old, yet he had sworn (as witness in a cause at York) to one hundred and twenty years, which the Judge reproving him for, he said, he was butler at that time to the Lord Conyers; and they told me, that it was reported that his name was found in some old register of the Lord Conyers's menial servants, but truly it was never in my thoughts to enquire of my Lord Darcy whether this last particular was true or not; for I believed little of the story for a great many years, till one day being in my sister's kitchen, Henry Jenkyns coming in to beg an alms, I had a mind to examine him. I told him he was an old man who must suddenly expect to give an account to God of all he did or said, and I desired him to tell me very truly how old he was; and he paused a little, and then said, that to the best of his remembrance, he was about one hundred and sixty-two or three; and I asked him, what Kings he remembered? he said, Henry the VIIIth. I asked him what public thing he could longest remember? he said, the battle of Flodden-field. I asked him if the King was there? he said, no; he was in France; and the Earl of Surrey was General. I asked, How old might you be then? he said, I believe I might be between ten and twelve; for, says he, I was sent to North-Allerton with an horse-load of arrows, but they sent a bigger boy from thence to the army with them. I thought, by these marks, I might find something in history; and I looked in an old Chronicle that was in the house, and I did find that Flodden-field was one hundred and fifty-two years before, so that if he was then ten or eleven years old, he must be one hundred and sixty-two years, or three, as he said, when I examined him. I found by that book that bows and arrows were then used, and that the Earl he named was General at that time, and that King Henry the VIIIth was then at Tournay in France; so that I do not know what to answer to the consistency of these things, for Henry Jenkyns was a poor man, and could neither write nor read; there were also four or five people in the same parish that were reputed to be all of them one hundred years old, or within two or

three years of it; and they all said he was an elderly man, ever since they knew him; for he was born in another parish, and before any Registers were in churches, as it is said. He told me then, too, he was butler to the Lord Conyers, and remembered the Abbot of Fountains Abbey, who used to drink with his lord a glass heartily; and the dissolution of the monasteries, he said, he very well remembered.

"This Henry Jenkyns departed this life the 8th day of December, 1670, at Ellerton upon Swale.

"The Battle of Flodden-field was fought upon the 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1513.

"Henry Jenkyns was 12 years old when Flodden-field was fought, so he lived one hundred sixty and nine years.

"Thomas Parr lived one hundred fifty and two years, nine months; so that Henry Jenkyns outlived him by sixteen years." ANNE SAVILL.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 6.

SOME years having elapsed since I last obtruded the subject of the "Bristol Poems" on your pages, perhaps I may again advance my opinion, in consequence of one of our first-rate poets, the author of "The Pleasures of Hope," having admitted that beautiful elegiac poem "the Britowte Tragedie," or "the Dethe of Syr Charles Baudin," into his "Specimens of the British Poets," in the most unqualified manner, as the work of Thomas Chatterton.

Mr. Campbell undoubtedly had a right to admit it as an elegant poem, generally believed to have been the composition of that extraordinary and much calumniated youth; but after the published opinions of such men as Bryant, Milles, Mathias, and Whiter, and many others, not to mention the "Introduction to an Examination of the internal Evidence," and the strong testimonies recorded in several numbers of your widely-circulating Magazine, in a series of criticisms on the Rev. Dr. Jamieson's valuable Dictionary of the Scottish Language, Mr. Campbell might have condescended to state, that "there yet exist (as Mr. Boswell expresses it) a few straggling believers in Rowley."

Mr. Campbell might have recollected, that the late Rev. Dr. Milles produced powerful arguments in sup-
port

port of the claim to Antiquity of that particular piece, "the Bristowe Tragedie." For which see his excellent edition, p. 321. I call it excellent, because, notwithstanding some trifling errors, it will be found by every candid enquirer to be justly entitled to that appellation. It is an edition, Mr. Urban, in which it will be impossible to find one single instance where he has treated those who maintained a contrary opinion from his own in a manner unbecoming the character of a gentleman, a scholar, or a dignified divine. But peace to his memory; he now is, and long has been, out of the reach of all that torrent of unmerited, and abusive, idle ridicule, ungenerously and illiberally cast upon him.

After Mr. Campbell's unqualified admission of the "Bristowe Tragedie" (which the late Mr. E. of Bristol assured the writer of this had been read by an old man forty years before Chatterton was born), every believer in its antiquity is entitled to shew from his own premises, that however learned or ingenious an editor of an old English writer may be, it is almost impossible for him to avoid such occasional mistakes and misinterpretations as those committed by Chatterton.—The second volume of Mr. Campbell's "Specimens" commences with extracts from several ancient Works, whose obsolete phrases are explained at the foot of the page; and these will shew that Mr. Campbell has committed similar mistakes to those above alluded to; similar to many long since recorded in your pages, and in my "Introduction to an Examination of the internal Evidence," and to a multitude of others that may be referred to in the "MS. Examination" at large, now deposited in the British Museum.

In his quotation from Chaucer, vol. II. p. 33, *Chevisaunce* is rendered by Mr. Campbell, after Mr. Tyrwhitt, "an agreement for borrowing money," but it here means for "the payment of money."

"Ther wiste no wight that he was in dette,
So stedefastly didde he his governance,
Wah his Bargaines, and his Chevisaunce."

C. T. Prol.

The same word occurs in C. T. 13277 :

"Save that he must in alle manere wise
Maken a Chevisaunce."

i. e. make: a payment.

If this meaning should be here disputed, all doubt will vanish where the same word occurs in C. T. 13321. The Merchant had lent his friend one hundred franks, to whom he applies for payment, and his friend tells him that, during his absence, he had paid the money to his wife. The husband chides the wife because she had not informed him.

"——— By G—, as that I gesse
That ye han made a manere strangenessso
Betwixen me and my Cosin Dan John.
Ye shuld have warn'd me or I had gon
That he you had an hundred frankes paid
By redy token, and held him evil apaid
For that I to him spake of Chevisaunce."

i. e. of payment or redeeming of the debt. Here we may refer to the "Entroductionne to Ælla:":

"Some Cherisaunie 'tys to gentle mynde,
Whan heie have chevyced theyre londe from
Bayne, [behynde,
Whan theie ar dedd, theie leave yer name
And theyre goode deedes doe on the earthe
remayne."

chevyced — i. e. preserved, or redeemed, their land from affliction. The corresponding noun, *Chevisaunce*, clearly implies redemption in Fairfax's "Translation of Tasso's Jerusalem," B. 4, St. 81, p. 71.

"Ah be it not pardie declar'd in France,
Or elsewhere told where courisie is in prise,
That we forsooke so faire a *Chevisaunce*,
For doubt or fear that might from fight arise:
Else, here surrender I both sword and lance,
And sweare no more to use this martiall guise;
For ill deserves he to be team'd a Knight,
That beares a blunt sword in a ladies right."

Chevisaunce is here the redemption or preservation of Armida's pretended kingdom.

Before I proceed, I am under the necessity of obviating an objection of Mr. Southey's to the word *Cherisaunie*, in the lines quoted from his and Mr. Tyrwhitt's editions of the Poems attributed to Rowley; Dr. Milles, out of deference to a conjecture of Mr. Tyrwhitt, having corrected it to *Chevisaunce*. We are told by Mr. Southey, that, "by an error of the press, *Cherisaunie* is printed in Kersey instead of *Chevisaunce*; Chatterton has copied the blunder in three places."—If Kersey or his printer had really committed such a blunder, what would it have amounted to more than that the young editor, looking in the dictionary for *Chevisaunce*, and finding no such word but *Cherisaunie*, exactly in the sense

sense necessary for explanation, might consider it better authority than his MS? But let us examine this a little farther. Where is the proof that Chersaune is a blunder? Let us look into Phillips's "New World of Words," fol. 1678, we find Chersaune (old word), comfort. "Kersey," 1708, 8vo. (old word) comfort. "Nathan Bailey," 8vo. 1759 (old word), comfort—all in the singular number. Then in the 8vo. edition of "Elisha Cole," 1692, Chersaunce (old word), comforts, in the plural. How do we find it in the *Forgeries* of Chatterton? not three times but once in the singular, Chersaune, comfort. Chersaunned, once, comfortable; and Chersaunces, once in the plural, comforts. If Mr. Southey had been as good a black-letter Critic, as he is an elegant Poet, he would have known that an ancient Bard would have written either Chersaune or Chersaunce, just as it suited his purpose, either for measure or rhyme. It is like delicate or delicat, or delicacie. Chaucer gives us Chersaunce, because he wanted a rhyme to remembrance and Chevsaunce. Mr. Southey can be no stranger to the liberties taken in this way by ancient poets. Thus in the "Battle of Hastings," we have *sped* for *spied* or *seen*, which was confidently pronounced a Chattertonism, till the exact word in the same sense was pointed out in the works of Michael Drayton; and here we have a coincidence ten times stronger than any of those produced by Mr. Steevens. Mr. Southey, I suppose, was too much occupied with the objection to Chersaune, to notice the correct archaism in the same line, of gentle mynde, in the plural number, instead of gentle myndes.

"Somme Chersaune 'tys to gentle mynde,
When heie [they] have chevyced theyre
loude from bayne."

It is like the subject for the subjects of the land, in the plays of Shakespeare. This mark of antiquity is not all that escaped the notice of Mr. Southey; we have in the same line the correct epithet of gentle for noble, or high-born; a sense which has in an important instance escaped the notice of more than eighty-five commentators, and perhaps as many thousand readers of Shakespeare. In Act I. Sc. 3, the reader will find an apparent incongruity betwixt the *gentle* and the

swift Severne in the same descriptive lines:

Hotspur.

"When on the gentle Severne's sedgy bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glendowr;
Three times they breathed, and three times
did they drinke,

Upon agreement of *swift* Severne's flood;
Who then, affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid her crisp head in the hollow bank
Blood-stained with these valiant combatants."

This appearance of incongruity must not be suffered to pass without pointing out to the reader how very little he probably knows of the nature of the Rowleyan Controversy. Shakespeare describes the river Severne as gentle and swift. In the tragedy of "Goddwyn," Goddwyn characterises his son Harold as strong, ugly, fierce, terrible, and gentle; and we have no difficulty in reconciling these apparently contradictory epithets. Shakespeare, by *gentle*, means the noble Severne. Rowley, by the same word, the high-born Harold! Will the admirers and commentators on Shakespeare, or the ridiculers of the straggling believers in the antiquity of Rowley's Poems, dare to assert, in the face of this, which is one only of hundreds of other expositions, that Thomas Chatterton, a boy much under fourteen years of age, was so completely master of all the niceties of the old English language, as to drop this expression from his pen, in its true ancient sense, in the most fortuitous and incidental manner?

Goddwyn.

"I ken this spryte ful welle; gentle thou art
Stringe, ugsomme, rou as smethynge armies
seeme;"

To one of the most acute and ingenious commentators on the plays of our immortal Bard, I had lately an opportunity of pointing out this apparent contradiction, with its proper explanation, shewing him at the same time the coincident appearance of incongruity in the speech of Goddwyn. With the first he was forcibly struck, so much as to deem it worthy of notice; but the incontrovertible argument and inference deducible from the latter, made no other impression on his prejudiced mind, than to produce a torrent of overwhelming wit and ridicule. When Miranda exclaims,

"O dear

"O dear father,
Make not too rash a trial of him, for
He's gentle, and not fearful."

i. e. for he is noble, spirited, brave, courageous, not fearful. But we are losing sight of Mr. Campbell's quotation. If the reader wish to examine the words chevsaunce and chevire farther, he may refer to pages 34 and 47, lines 101 and 285 of Mr. Mason's edition of the "Poems of Hoccleve," 1796, or to the "Letter of Cupid," by the same, in the "Works of Chaucer." It occurs also repeatedly in the "Paston Letters." Thus in the third vol. p. 253, "beseeching you that ye wol wouchsafe to chevesse for her at London xx marke, for her to be payed to Mastre Ponynge." Sir J. P. renders it *provide*—but does not the lady desire him to *pay* that money for her, she having advanced it in the country to his lady? she is anxious that her day of payment and obligation may not be broken. She is also afraid to send up the money for fear of robbers. Perhaps in other places *borrowing* may be implied.

By quoting from modern editions, Mr. Campbell has adopted errors of his predecessors, which, if he had critically examined, his own sagacity and experience would have avoided.

The adverb *tho* is often made use of by our ancient writers in the sense of *then*. This is twice printed in the extracts, with the mark of elision, *tho'*, as if Spenser had intended to express the sense of *though* or *although*.

"And now by this Cymocles houre was spent,
That he awoke out of his idle dream;
And shaking off his drowsy dreriment,
'Gan him advise how ill did him besem
In slothful sleep his moulten heart to steme,
And quench the brand of his conceived ire.
Tho' [i. e. then] up he started, stirr'd with
shame extreme." P. 192, vol. II.

At page 195 of the same volume there is a similar deterioration of the meaning. This expression occurs frequently in the works of Spenser, Chaucer, Gawen Douglass, Fairfax, Hoccleve, and others; but they are chiefly worthy of notice when we find that inattention to them hath prevented all the commentators on Shakespeare (Risson excepted) from clearly understanding some passages in which our great dramatic Bard, like his more immediate predecessors Sternhold and Hopkins, makes use of the same ambiguous phrase. Perhaps this is the

first time their immortal version has been quoted, as affording illustration of Shakespeare.

"And Og (the Giant large)
Of Basan King also:
Whose land for heritage
He gave his people *tho*."

In Act I. Sc. 1. of King John, Elinor, the widow of King Henry II. says of the Bastard,

"Elinor.

The very spirit of Plantagenet
I am thy grandame, Richard call me so.

Bastard.

Madam, by chance, but not by truth; what
though?"

Dr. Johnson here proposed reading *then*, which was Shakspeare's meaning, who wrote "*what tho*," the old word for *then*.—And this, the rage for correction instead of explaining, turned into *what, though, or tho'*. There is another instance in "*As You Like It*,"—

"For here we have no temple but the wood, no assembly but horn beasts. But what, *though*? courage! as horns are odious they are necessary."

Here again, Dr. Johnson proposed *then*; not recollecting, or what is much more likely, not knowing any thing of the ancient *tho* in the sense of *then*. The plays of Shakspeare afford other instances of ambiguity from the same cause; all of which, together with those of every reprint of every ancient poem ought to be properly given, as the word is now well explained in the Rev. Dr. Jamieson's, and the Rev. Mr. Todd's excellent Dictionaries; and which I have no doubt would have been done in the extracts in Mr. Campbell's Volumes, if he had trusted less to the copies before him, and more to his own skill and experience. J. S.

NUGÆ CURIOSÆ.

THE Emperor Domitian assumed the title of God, and dedicated the form of a Letter to be used by his procurators—"Our Lord and God commands," &c.

The time which judicial speeches were not suffered to exceed was previously fixed, according to the nature of the cause, and was regulated by the dropping of water through a glass, called Clepsydra. — *Bewick*, 428.

Head of Melancthon introduced into a picture, by Christopher Amberger,

ger, of the Adoration of the Magi, as one of those coming to pay homage to the infant Christ.—Copied by Mr. Lewis from Dibdin's Tour.

St. Ursula and her 11,000 Virgins.—“Oldys is of Father Simon's opinion about this Legend, that those who first broached it, finding in some old Martyrological MSS. St. Ursula et Undecimilla, V. M. (that is, St. Ursula and Undecimilla, virgin Martyrs), and imagining that Undecimilla, with the V. and M. which followed, was an abbreviation for Undecim Millia Martyrum Virginum,—did thence, out of two Virgins, make eleven thousand.”—*Biog. Brit.* vol. III. 370. *Typog. Antiq.* vol. I. 1810; p. 192.

Henry VIII. having one day paid Sir Thomas More an unexpected visit to dinner, and having afterwards walked with him for an hour in the garden, with his arm round his neck, Mr. Roper, his son-in-law, took occasion, after Henry was gone, to congratulate him on his rare good fortune, in being treated by the King with a degree of familiarity never experienced by any other subject. I thank our Lord, replied More, I find his Grace my very good Lord indeed, and I believe he doth as singularly favour me as any subject in this realm. However, son Roper, I may tell thee, I have no cause to be proud thereof, for if my head could coin him a castle in France, it would not fail to be struck off.—*Roper*, 13.

While Sir Thomas More was Speaker, to which he was chosen in 1523, he gave a very cautious and evasive answer to Cardinal Wolsey's personal application to the House for a large supply to answer Henry Eighth's extravagance; the Cardinal hastily rose and quitted the House. A few days after this transaction, the Cardinal happening to meet with him, complained loudly of his behaviour, and at length exclaimed, would to God you had been at Rome, Mr. More, when I made you Speaker. Your Grace not offended, replied More, so would I too; for then I should have seen an antient and famous city, which I have long desired to see.—*Macdiarmid*, I. 61.

It was by Cecil's salutary regulations that the Common Soldiers were first clothed at the expence of Government, and received their weekly allowance directly into their own

hands. *Life*, 52.—According to previous practice, the whole pay of the corps was consigned into the hands of the superior officers, who were so little restricted, either as to the time or the amount of their distributions, that the unfortunate soldiers were sometimes absolutely left to starve.—*Macdiarmid*, I. 220.

When Protector Somerset, some time before his arrest, sent for Cecil, and communicated his apprehensions, the Secretary, instead of suggesting any means to avoid his impending danger, coldly replied, “that if he was innocent he might trust to that; and if he was otherwise, he could only pity him.” *King Edward's Journal*.—Pity indeed, if he really felt, it was all that he bestowed; for it does not appear that he interposed either publicly or privately, to avert the destruction of his former patron.—*Macdiarmid*, I. 198.

The framers of one of King Edward's Service Books observed, “that they had gone as far as they could in reforming the Church, considering the times they lived in, and hoped that they who came after would, as they might, do more.”—*Neal*, v. I. p. 73.

When the Dean of St. Paul's in a sermon, preached before Queen Elizabeth, had spoken with some disapprobation of the sign of the Cross, she called aloud to him from her closet, to desist from that ungodly digression, and return to his text.—*Warner*, II. 427. *Macdiarmid*, I. 144.

A gentleman told me (says Berwick in a note on Apollonius, p. 140) that he was present at a meeting of Jumpers in Glamorganshire, who said, that in proportion as they jumped high, they approached nearer to the Lamb.

Cicero says, Plato did well to dismiss Poets from the State which he modelled, when he enquired after the soundest policy and best ordered Commonwealth.—*Berwick*, 154.

During the first years of the reign of Henry VIII. the shilling contained 118 grains of fine silver—in the latter part of his reign it was reduced to 40, and in the reign of Edward VI. to 20, the money price of every thing was, by this means, both exorbitantly increased, and rendered extremely uncertain.—*See Lowndes's Extract from the Mint in Locke's Essay on Coin*, p. 69.

A. H.
REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Views of the Cathedral Churches of England and Wales. With Descriptions.* By John Chessel Buckler. 4to. with 32 plates. 1822. J. Nichols and Son.

OUR venerable Cathedrals, after having called forth the highest efforts of taste and genius in their construction, defied by their imperishable masonry the secret advances of Time and the open attempts of Sacrilege, and patiently endured for ages the cumbrous ornaments and bold innovations of well-disposed but ill-judging friends, have at length begun to occupy their proper place in public estimation, and may in future hope for treatment better befitting their dignity and beauty, than they have at any former period experienced.

Nor have the opportunities afforded by recent events for comparing them with Foreign Churches at all diminished the regard with which we were previously disposed to view them; since, in the judgment of those best qualified to decide on the subject, our Cathedrals may not only stand the scrutiny unabashed, but may still boldly advance their pretensions to superiority over the proudest of their Rivals.

For the attention which within the last twenty years this subject has excited, we are much indebted to the efforts of Mr. Buckler senior, the first artist of modern, we might perhaps say of any times, who employed his pencil in delineating the form and main architectural features of these edifices, on a scale at all suitable to their grandeur and importance.

It is gratifying to observe that the good taste of the day has in many instances thrown open to public admiration points of which his pencil, surmounting all the obstacles of surrounding deformity, gave the first, and at the time, the only attainable idea. Much more of this kind will, we trust, be effected; and, judging from the past, we doubt not but every new prospect obtained will but be an additional proof of the accuracy with which it was at first represented.

Mr. J. C. Buckler has therefore a kind of hereditary claim on the admirers of Cathedral antiquities, a claim which he supports by retracing (though on a reduced scale) the line of his Fa-

ther's labours, and adding such verbal descriptions as the increased interest excited by the subject seems to require.

The plates are thirty-two in number, of which those relating to the Welsh Cathedrals, and some others, are new—with a few exceptions, they are careful etchings, and executed with success; richness and variety of effect, the results of highly finished works of art, are not, however, to be looked for; accuracy of outline, and the correct delineation of form and proportion, essential to the illustration of his remarks on the architecture of the churches themselves, being apparently the chief object, certainly the chief merit of the author. Of some Cathedrals two views are given, and we think there are several others which deserve the like distinction, such for instance as the choirs of Wells and Gloucester, both remarkably beautiful, and the latter of the most curious and interesting character. With respect to the Descriptions, we consider them so valuable an accession to the original plan, as to believe that an edition on paper corresponding with the size of the elder Mr. Buckler's plates could not fail of being acceptable to those who possess that work.

The value of such an accompaniment in general, is very apparent. A large portion in the history of our early Prelates is occupied by the narration of their architectural achievements. Walter Gray, Archbishop of York, exhorts his Clergy to the repair and decoration of their chancels, "ut possint cantare cum prophetâ, Domine, dilexi decus domus tuæ," &c.; and we know that such persuasions and precepts were warmly enforced by the examples of those who gave them; that Church work ranked high in the scale of human merit; that it summoned forth and encouraged the noblest efforts of human art and genius, while all beside was barbarism; and that the men whose profession precluded them from perpetuating a name in the wealth or honours of their posterity, sought in such works a more enduring title to immortality. Without inquiring whether this were the most laudable exercise of episcopal influence, or the most correct application

tion of prophetic language, it is impossible to read of such undertakings, the names of those who engaged in them, and the dates of their several works, unaffected by a feeling of curiosity as to the existing monuments of their skill; the result of such ample means, and the basis of such high expectations. Hence the history of a cathedral, unaccompanied by a display of its extent, architectural design, ornaments, and monumental trophies, with the probable dates of their erection, where positive record is wanting, seems tame and uninteresting, and many of its heroes escape us almost unnoticed, whose works, if fairly pointed out, would demand and receive a well-earned tribute of applause. To supply this deficiency seems to have been our Author's chief object, and as some knowledge of the styles prevalent in various periods is essential to the due consideration of the subject, his Preface traces our Ecclesiastical Architecture through its frequent gradations from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Henry the Eighth, concluding with remarks on Saxon Architecture, the Origin of the Pointed Arch, &c.

The following observations on the decline of that style may be instanced as a fair specimen of the manner in which this part of the work is executed.

"The causes to which the decline of the Arts in various ages of the world may be ascribed, are very uncertain. The Romans never reached the high point of excellence, in Sculpture, to which the Greeks had arrived; and in Architecture, amongst our own countrymen, the works of antiquity as far excel those buildings which have been erected in the same style, by architects of the nineteenth-century, as the figures of the Venus and the Apollo are superior to the best works of a similar kind among the Romans. During the fourteenth century, when the zeal for architecture prevailed in England, perhaps, more generally than at any other period, and when great encouragement was given to works of art, Pointed Architecture declined from its perfection; and although almost two centuries intervened between the above period and the Reformation, which cramped the means and annihilated the zeal of the architects and their patrons, yet the retrograde movement in succeeding styles first commenced at the time we have mentioned. The decline was general throughout every branch of art and science connected with Architecture. But the causes which operated to hasten its decay, have never been satisfactorily explained. The last traces of Pointed Architecture were lost in the coarse and incongruous style which prevailed in the

sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. No efforts seem to have been exerted towards restoring it in sacred buildings; and, till the time of Inigo Jones, no considerable attempts were made to establish any chaste order of Architecture."

The body of the work may be considered as a collection of examples illustrating the general principles laid down in the Preface.

From a publication abounding in minute description it is difficult to select; but we refer the reader to the Introduction to St. David's as an outline which will readily enable him to judge of the Author's competency to complete the picture.

Whatever merits or defects may appear in the execution of this plan, they belong to the Author alone. His Descriptions are strictly original, and we should do him injustice, did we fail to congratulate him on what his work does not contain as well as on what it does—no borrowed plumes are discoverable, no unacknowledged extracts from other sources, no perversion of the legitimate purposes of his undertaking to the gratification of personal pique, or the attack of private character; offences, which, however unpardonable, are by no means uncommon in the Literary world. A Compendium of the History of each Church precedes the Description, or is incorporated with it. Those of St. David's, Peterborough, Lincoln, and Canterbury*, occupy more room, and are, on the whole, more minute and interesting than the others. This inequality, with that already noticed in the plates, is to be regretted, as it seems greater than the paramount splendour of the subjects (splendid as they are) will altogether warrant. The like want of *keeping* occasionally appears in the style of the work; a continual recurrence of the same objects will necessarily produce a frequent repetition of the same phrases; but epithets are sometimes lavished on beautiful, yet comparatively inferior features, which leave nothing more lofty to be uttered when the mas-

* The Author will not be displeased at our pointing out a few errors of the press in the description of Canterbury Cathedral.

In p. 2, l. 13, for "extent of beauty," read "extent and beauty."

In p. 5, l. 15, for "slightness," read "lightness."—l. 25, for "Pointed or Norman," read "Pointed and Norman."—last line for "front sides," read "front and sides,"—and for "design," read "designed."

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ter-pieces of art are before us. Of this the account of York affords a striking instance, where we search in vain not only for the defects, but even for *description* of the beauties apparent in its structure, both being alike forgotten in indiscriminate panegyric.

These faults are the natural consequences of that zeal and enthusiastic ardour in the cause of Ecclesiastical Antiquity which characterize the work throughout; still they are faults, and we trust, that should Mr. Buckler again come before the public, they will be diminished, without any diminution of the invaluable quality to which they owe their origin.

2. *The History and Antiquities of the See and Cathedral Church of Lichfield; illustrated by a series of engravings of views, elevations, plans, and details of the Architecture of the Church; with biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry.* By John Britton, F.S.A. 4to. pp. 50. [16 engravings.] Longman and Co.

WE have already noticed the preceding portions of "*The Cathedral Antiquities of England*;" and are pleased to see the Author persevere in this valuable and interesting work. Since the completion of Lichfield Cathedral, we learn that Oxford has been finished, that Canterbury is far advanced, and that Wells is preparing. Let us hope that the Prelates, and numerous Clergy, attached to these national establishments are liberal patrons of such a work: for it cannot fail of being peculiarly interesting to all those persons who derive their honours and fortunes from these foundations.

Lichfield is truly classic ground. Its name is interwoven with some of our finest literary associations. We love to let our fancy dwell among the scenes where Johnson, and Garrick, and Darwin, passed the days of their boyhood: we love to trace, in the aspect of the landscape, the embryos of the imagery which embellishes their classic pages: we love to breathe the same air, and to view the same objects, which imparted to them their first ideas when "life was young." At the name of Lichfield, we think of Anna Seward and her literary friendships; of the eccentric Mr. Day and his pretty tale; and of Miss Edgeworth and her tell-tale morality: we think of Lady Mary Wortley Montague and her clever letters; and of the venerable Bishop Newton and his learned investigations.

All these are parts of our associations, and they are indelibly linked together in the remembrance of the whole reading population of England.

We have to thank Mr. Britton for adding another splendid link to the chain. Many there are who esteem the spot as classic ground, yet cannot personally inspect its beauties;—and we all know, that verbal descriptions, however accurately or glowingly penned, can impart nothing but vague and unformed images. But in this beautiful volume, the picturesque Cathedral of Lichfield, its three pyramidal towers, the neat and elegant cheerfulness of its interior, and the rich tracery of its windows and its doorways, are so graphically delineated, that after inspecting them, they must ever live in our recollection.

The execution of the engravings is in the same superior style of art which the public are already acquainted with in the preceding parts of the *Cathedral Antiquities*, and the other works of the author. Their beauty also is equalled by their accuracy,—all the plans, elevations, and ornaments, being laid down from actual measurement, so as to afford an excellent study for the professional architect, as well as for the amateur of the fine arts.

The historical part is characterized by taste, judgment, and critical acumen; and much curious information and amusing anecdote is introduced to embellish the narrative and enliven the drier details. Regretting that we cannot spare room for extracts, we refer our readers to the work itself, with which, we are sure, every admirer of British antiquities and British arts must be much delighted.

3. *Aricomensia: or, Archaeological Sketches of Ross and Archenfield, illustrative of the Campaigns of Caractacus, the Station Ariconium, &c. with other matters never before published.* By Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, M.A. F.A.S. Author of "British Monachism," &c. 12mo. pp. 195. Nichols and Son.

THIS little but elaborate work, which has been printed at Ross as a companion to the "Wye Tour," is singularly interesting. It commences with an illustration of the campaigns of Caractacus (a subject lately discussed by two valuable correspondents, see our last volume, pp. 421, 512.) and Ostorius, learnedly supported, and as satisfactory as under the circumstances

can be reasonably expected. The station *Ariconium* is fixed at the Bollatree, beyond exception; and the Roman roads in the vicinity are carefully investigated by the maps, but the subject would take an antiquary three months to explore. Mr. Fosbroke then gives us some very curious archaisms, local customs, and superstitions, some not to be found in the Popular Antiquities.

The Biography of the "Man of Ross," accompanied by a good portrait, is not less valuable.

The general character of the scenery round Ross is thus briefly described:

"*Town, site of.* A ridge ascending from the East, overhanging the Wye, which serpentine below, in strong curves.

"*North East.* A fine and down country, mounting into a ridge above Crow Hill; beyond which is an exquisite view of the Town, with the rich back-ground of Penyard, and the Chace.

"*North.* A tamer country, but irregular, rich and cultivated; with breaks of wood, &c. in ridges: in the distance, picturesque Hills—The whole surface sprinkled with spires, good houses, cultivated lands, and rich meadows.

"*West.* Cultivated ground gently ascending. Aconbury and the Welsh Hills in the distance.

"*South.* A gentle undulating descent to the river, flanked on the left by the Chace and Howl Hill, and closed in by the ridges and hills forming the exquisite Banks of the Wye, in semi-circle from the West to the South.

"*East.* Flat rich country, skirted by the Chace and Penyard, and lofty edge of the Forest of Dean."

In the course of the work, Mr. Fosbroke has given an account and pedigree of his family, with a sketch of his own Life, which we shall extract, as a mark of the respect we entertain for his talents and well-earned reputation:

"The incidents in the life of a reading Man are few. I was educated under the Rev. Mr. Milward, of Billericay in Essex, and at Petersfield in Hampshire, until I was nine years old. I was then transferred to St. Paul's School, London, from whence I removed to Pembroke College, Oxford: the High master of St Paul's (Dr. Roberts) having offered me a Teasdale Scholarship in that amiable and friendly Society. It had been suggested, and in some degree acted upon, that I should become a special Pleader, but it was my father's dying wish, that I should be placed in the Church, because it was a family custom; although a profession, which extinguishes all power of rising in the world by personal means. I took the degrees of B. and M. A. and Holy orders, in

the course usual; and, in 1796, published the "Economy of Monastic Life," a poem in Spenserean measure and style, written upon Darwin's doctrine, of using only precise ideas of picturesque effect chiefly founded upon the sense of Vision. The reviews were favourable; and, in 1799, I was elected F.A.S. I then devoted myself to Archæology, (including the Saxon language) and studied eight or more hours every day. According to a rule, which I have uniformly observed, of following only the best patterns of every science, I determined to publish only records, manuscripts, or other matters, new to the public. Upon this plan, I compiled my "British Monachism" from the rich stores of the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. Messrs. Nichols purchased the copy-right, and the work appeared in 1802, in two volumes octavo. All the Reviews were flattering, without a single exception. I was at the same time warmly solicited to undertake "an Original History of the County of Gloucester." The first thing known of the kind was a Manuscript Copy of the Inquisitions post Mortem, complete, down to the reign of Richard III. copied for the use of Henry Lord Stafford; and the providential coincidence of thus being indebted for the main support of my book to that family, was an exquisite gratification. My labour being then importantly eased, I was enabled sooner to perfect my collections from the public offices and libraries; the subscription was warmly encouraged by the Nobility and Gentry, and an opposition was vainly attempted. The publication of this work introduced me to a young man of good family and considerable estate, who offered me a living in his gift, worth 500*l.* a year. Through heedlessness of expence, he became involved, and I voluntarily permitted him to dispose of the living, that he might not curtail his estates. He proposed to present me with a 1000*l.* instead; but bad company and misfortunes both prevented that, and the continuance of the connexion. About the same time, I declined an annuity of 200*l.* a year from a female friend of fashion, because I was fearful that it might involve me, as an author, in publications not compatible with my clerical profession. Of both these acts of self-denial, the relinquishment of the living and annuity, which I might have honourably secured by management, to the eventual service of the parties, as well as myself, I have had ample time to repent. Upon the conclusion of the County History, I was engaged by an eminent Bookseller upon terms of six guineas per sheet, and an Encyclopedia of Antiquities at two hundred and fifty pounds, with promises of other profitable engagements. In 1810 he failed; and I determined to relinquish my situation in a very refined and opulent neighbourhood, for the execution, in rural retirement, of humble plans, rendered necessary for the interests of an increasing

ing family; and I accordingly removed to Walford in Herefordshire. Soon afterwards I had the honour of illustrating the unpublished Statues in Mr. Hope's Collection; and was offered a Chaplaincy in the Forces, but was obliged to decline it, because I must have gone abroad, and left my children uneducated. In 1814 I published and stereotyped an "Abridgment of Whitby's Commentary on the New Testament," for which I received the unsolicited praise of Dr. Napleton, Chancellor of Hereford, and other dignitaries. In 1815 the "British Monachism" having risen to double the sale price, a splendid edition was published in quarto, and the work was respectfully quoted by Sir Walter Scott, in his novel of the Monastery, and favourably noticed in the Quarterly Review. In 1819 I finished the "History of the City of Gloucester," another handsome quarto, and have now in the press, "Extracts of Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys," which will complete my fifth quarto, and attest my obligations to a kind public, and some excellent friends of distinction."

At the end of the General History Mr. F. has given a facetious parody, by himself, of Collins's Ode to the Passions, and has entitled the parody, "The Last Thirty Years." It is a mere *jeu d'esprit*. We shall give two stanzas for the amusement of our readers.

"But oh! how alter'd was its marching tone,
When Government, a nymph of brawny hue,
With Habeas Corpus o'er her shoulder flung,
And Volunteers in buskins gemmed with dew,
Blew an inspiring air, that inn and pot-house
rung,

The soldier's call, to tippling idlers known;
The Cyprian fair, and their dram-drinking
Drummers and corporals were seen, [queen,
Peeping from forth our alleys green;
Pipe-clay'd Militia-men* rejoic'd to hear,
And six-foot tailors grasp'd the sergeant's
spear.—

"Last came FINANCE's dubious trial,
He with the income-tax advancing;
First to the yellow Gold his hand address'd;
But soon he saw the Bank-restriction viol
Whose more prolific notes he loved the best;
They would have thought, who heard the
strain, [mad,

They saw in Lombard street the Bankers
All bills discounting, whether good or bad;
To rising Stock perpetual dancing;
While, as his flying fingers kiss'd the strings,
PITT and the Bank framed a fantastic round;
Loose were her tresses seen, her zone un-
And he amidst his frolic play, [bound.
As if he would one time or other pay,
Exchequer bills shook from his paper wings."
pp. 112, 113.

* Alluding to the old Trained Bands of the London Citizens.

We should think, that we neglected our duty to the publick, if we omitted to give Mr. F.'s judicious remarks concerning Pedigrees, Preface, iii. iv.

"The author wished to add Genealogical Notices of respectable families, but notwithstanding the obvious truth of Sir Joseph Ayloff's Remark concerning pedigrees, (Pref. to Edmondson's Heraldry, i. 88.) and the daily loss of estates, and the deterioration of titles to them, because parties do not know where ancestors were baptized, married, and buried; yet Echoism, or a slavish subordination of thinking to foolish old saws, prevents the mind keeping pace with the improvement of the age. Echoism has perpetuated the prejudice, that pedigrees are claims to honour, which ought to be modestly declined, not necessary adjuncts, as they really are, to Title-Deeds and Family Bibles. Strength of Character consists in an undeviating devotion to good sense; and if pedigrees in many rich families cannot be carried far back, it proves the facility of rising by commerce and prudence. This facility a poor relative may also possess; and as it is sometimes impossible to interest the feelings of the wealthy, unless a private advantage be connected with the propositions made to them, it is proper to state, that the real rich heirs of such a fortunate person, may lose their just claims for want of knowing his consanguinity. At present concealment is observed, as a method of Vaccination against the Small Pox of poor relations, whereas, were the Heraldic Visitations revived, (and they might well be so, under proper respect to the liberty of the subject,) the pedigree might be preserved, and privacy also secured."

We have made this extract, under the hopes that it may suggest a useful hint to the Gentlemen of the Herald's College. We think that the College might be made a most useful Court of Record, and be very serviceable to the publick, and the other Courts, in regard to Genealogy. Though a matter of considerable delicacy and difficulty, we think, that the College, with the aid of some good legal advisers, might present a judicious proposition, with which Parliament would close.

4. *Malay Annals, translated from the Malay Language, by the late Dr. John Leyden, with an Introduction by Sir Stamford Raffles, F. R. S. pp. 361.*

THIS volume is more curious than interesting. It consists of translations of several of the most popular tales and traditions of the Malays. These wild and unpolished legends, of comparatively insignificant value of themselves, become important, inasmuch as they serve

serve to illustrate the character and customs of a people of whom but little information has been recorded. In these islands, as well as on the continent of India, the commencement of authentic history can only be dated from the introduction of Mahomedanism; but the elements of an earlier record are unquestionably to be traced in those rude narratives founded in a great measure on, and consequently explanatory of, the peculiar institutions and habits of the nation with whom they originated. Such glimmerings (as Dr. Leyden was accustomed to observe) are very faint, but, in the absence of all other lights, they are worth pursuing. The amiable and learned translator of these singular Tales was a man who, to an extensive acquaintance with the Eastern languages, superadded a refined taste and a vivid perception of the sublime and beautiful, however rough the garb in which it might be enveloped. The death of Dr. Leyden, just at the period when the world was most likely to reap the fruits of his various and indefatigable researches amongst Asiatic literature, can never sufficiently be deplored. The Author of the "Scenes of Infancy," died at Java on the 28th August 1811, after three days illness, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

"By foreign hands his dying eyes were closed, [posed;
By foreign hands his decent limbs com-
By foreign hands his humble grave adorned,
By strangers honoured, and by strangers mourned."

Of the heavy and pompous Preface attached to this volume by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles we have only to remark, that like the too cumbersome tail of a kite, it impedes the flight it was intended to assist. Instead of his tedious notice of Java, Sir Stamford Raffles would have done well to have illustrated by notes and references the present work, many parts of which, unaccompanied as they are by either note or comment, are utterly and hopelessly inexplicable.

The principal person in the following curious legend bears no slight resemblance to Strongback, in the Fairy Tale.

"*The Adventures of the Champion Badang.*

"There was a man at Salwang who cultivated the ground, and who had a slave named Badang. He was a native of the

country of Sayang, and his master was in the constant habit of sending him to clear the jungle. It happened on a time that Badang had set in the river a snare for fish; and on going next morning to examine it, he found no fish; but he found the scales and bones of them. These he cleared out into the river, and again prepared the snare; and from the scales that were thrown into the river on this occasion, it has acquired the name of the Scaly River, or Sungey Basisi. The same circumstance occurred for several days successively, when the curiosity of Badang was excited; 'and come,' says he, 'let us try to see what it is that constantly eats our fish.' Badang accordingly concealed himself one night among the reeds to watch the snare, when he saw a *hautu*, or spectre, who came to eat the fish that were caught. His eyes were red as fire, his hair coarse and matted as a basket, his beard hanging down to his middle, and in his hand was a whittle knife, without the haft: on seeing this he made his heart strong, and fortified his courage, and rushed to seize the spectre. Having secured it, he said, 'you are constantly coming and eating my fish, but now you perish by me.' The spectre was greatly frightened at Badang's oration, and wished to make his escape, but was unable to effect it. Then said the spectre, 'pray don't kill me, and I will give you any gift you please.' Badang listened to this proposal: 'And if I should desire riches,' thought he, 'they would all belong to my master; or, if I should ask the gift of invisibility, I might nevertheless die; but if, in like manner, I were to ask for strength to perform my master's business,—yes truly—that would be of some advantage to me. Give me strength then,' said he, 'so that I may be able to rend up by one hand by the roots, trees of one or two fathoms girt.' 'Very well,' said the *hautu*, 'if you wish for strength, I will give it to you, provided you can agree to lick up my vomit.' 'Very well,' said Badang to the *hautu*. 'Vomit, and I will eat it up;' then the spectre vomited an immense vomit, and Badang swallowed it up, holding, however, the spectre by the beard. When he had eat it up, he tried his hand on the largest trees, and shivered them to pieces with the greatest facility. On this he released the spectre's beard, and returned to his master's dwelling, shivering all the trees before him, and clearing away the brushwood with the waving of his hand, till he had cleared away the deep forest almost like a plain. When his master saw this scene, he enquired who had cleared the forest. Badang replied, 'I have done it.' 'How could such a person as you do it,' said his master, 'and what faculty have you for the purpose?' Then Badang related the whole affair to his master, who thereupon gave him his freedom.

Immediately the news reached Singhapura,

ra, and Sri Rama Vicrama went to arrive Badang, to appoint him a *hauman*. One day the Raja of Singhapura went to one of the Rama leaf, which grows at Ceylon Savang, and Badang departed home at a tree leaf in fashions in singha, with a trunk of a Carupus tree far at one which was a pattern in girt. When he reached Ceylon Savang, he ascended the Rama tree, but the trunk of the Rama tree broke with him, and he fell down with his head in a huge stone, which stone was split in two, but not his skull. This stone is still to be seen at Ceylon Savang, and is named Batu Hant. In the split stone; and that was prove, with the trunk of the tree which he used for an ear, are still to be seen at Ceylon Savang. However Badang returned to Singhapura the next day after he set out: bringing with him a cargo of plantains, and sugar-canes for his food. After his meat he again set out for Jaboruta. On a certain occasion, the Raja of Singhapura constructed a prove, of the kind named *Pinnig*, fifteen fathoms in length, at the Raja's residence. When it was finished, he ordered fifty men to launch it, but they were unable. It was then essayed by two or three hundred, and afterwards by two or three thousand, all of whom were unable to succeed. Then the Raja ordered Badang to attempt it alone, and he launched it with such force that it flew directly to the opposite shore. After this exploit the king appointed him a champion, or *haiu-balang*, and his fame extended even to the land of Kling.

"There was in the land of Kling, at this time a champion of such amazing force that nobody could venture to contend with him, who was named Nadi Vijaya Vicrama. This personage the Raja of Kling, on hearing of the prowess of Badang, sent to Singhapura to contend with him in wrestling, desiring him to take seven ships, with their loading, on the contest. The champion arrived at Singhapura with his seven vessels, and paid his respects to Sri Rama Vicrama, informing him that he was a champion who had come to enter the lists of wrestling, and the stake that he was ready to lay on the issue of the contest. The Raja ordered Badang to contend with him, and they began the contest, and continued to play for some time, during which Badang always appeared to have the advantage in a small degree. There was a huge stone lying before the Raja's hall, and the king's champion said to Badang, 'Let us now come to a serious exertion of strength, and lift up this stone, and let him be reckoned worsted who shall be unable to lift it.' 'Very well,' said Badang, 'do me however the favour to lift it up first.' The Kling champion began, and proved unable to lift it up; at last, exerting all his strength, he lifted it up to his knee, and then let it fall. 'Now take your turn,' said he, to Badang: 'very well,' said Badang, and

taking up the stone, he poised it easily several times, and then threw it out into the mouth of the river, and that is the rock which is at this day visible at the point of Singhapura. Then the Kling champion delivered up to Badang the seven ships which had been broken, with their contents, and declared that he was conquered. He then returned with great sorrow and shame to Kling.

The name of Badang now reached far and wide, and it was extremely to the name of Perak, where there was a celebrated champion named Bandrang, of great strength and high reputation. When the champion heard of the high fame of Badang, he presented himself before the Raja, and requested his permission to visit Singhapura, and enter the lists of play with him. The Raja of Perak consented, and sent a messenger, named Tun Parpatih Pendek to conduct him to Singhapura, and sent a letter along with him. When they arrived at Singhapura, they were conducted into the presence of Sri Rama Vicrama, surrounded with all his inferior rajahs, paramanties, *seba-sidas*, banners, and champions, by Malia Indra B'ugala, mounted on an elephant of state, and presented the letter of the Raja of Perak, where it was read by the Khasreb, and appeared to be couched in the finest terms. Then the Raja, after Tun Parpatih Pendek had paid his respects to him, ordered him to be seated beside Tun Jamboga Dinding, while Bandrang seated himself with Badang. Then the Raja enquired of the ambassador on what business his brother Raja had sent him. He replied, 'he has sent me to conduct this champion Bandrang to essay his strength with Badang. If Bandrang is conquered, my master is content to quit one storehouse full of commodities, and if Badang is worsted do you the same.' Sri Rama Vicrama assented, and appointed them to play next morning. Then the Raja retired, and the assembly retired to their place. Then Sri Rama Vicrama summoned Badang, and told him, he was to play with Bandrang tomorrow. Badang represented that Bandrang was the most powerful champion of the time, and that no one was reckoned equal to him: 'If therefore I should be conquered do not be disconcerted: perhaps, therefore, it may be best to invite him this evening to an entertainment, when I shall endeavour to discover if I can contend with him.' The Raja assented, and immediately invited Tun Parpatih Pendek and Bandrang, with their followers, to an entertainment. They came accordingly, and Bandrang and Badang were seated together. Then Badang approached Bandrang, who immediately pressed his knee down upon that of Badang, but Badang quickly extricated himself, and having raised his own knee, pressed down that of Bandrang, who could not, with all his efforts, raise his knee: this was done so secretly, that none observed it but themselves.

After

After an hour's sitting, the ambassador and all the men were intoxicated, and asked permission to retire to their prow. Then Sri Rama Vicrama asked Badang if he was ready to engage Bandrang, to which he said, 'If it be your majesty's pleasure, I will encounter him to-morrow.' When Tun Parpatih Pendek returned on board his vessel, Bandrang requested him to find some method of breaking off the contest with Badang, for he perceived his strength to be superior. Next morning the Raja rose, and when he saw the ambassador, he said, 'now let us have the contest between Bandrang and Badang.' 'Perhaps,' said the ambassador, 'it were better to put it off altogether, as it may possibly excite dissatisfaction between your majesty and your younger Brother the Raja of Perlac.' Sri Rama Vicrama smiled and assented. The Raja then desired Bandrang and Badang to fix a large and heavy iron chain behind the strait of Sri Rama, to prevent the passing of vessels, and they fixed it accordingly. Then Tun Parpatih Pendek asked permission to take his departure, and was furnished with a letter from the Raja to his master the Raja of Perlac, and was honoured with rich presents; after which he set sail and returned to Perlac. The Raja of Perlac had the letter brought upon an elephant, and read, at which he was greatly delighted. He then asked Tun Parpatih Pendek, why he had prevented the contest between Badang and Bandrang. He related what had happened at the entertainment, when the Raja was silent. After a long time Badang died, and was buried at the point of the straits of Singhapura; and when the tidings of his death reached the land of Kling, the Raja sent two stone pillars, to be raised over his grave, as a monument, and these are the pillars which are still at the point of the bay.

"Sri Rama Vicrama reigned a long time, and had two children, a son and a daughter, the name of the son was Dosya Raja, who was extremely handsome, and in beauty of countenance excelled all his contemporaries. When he grew up he married the daughter of Tun Popatih Parmuka Barjaja, who was named Dosya Putic. The Raja's daughter also married the son of Popatih Pormuka Barjaja, and all the parties lived long in great success. After a long time, the end of the earthly period of Sri Rama Vicrama arrived, and he departed from this vain world, and was succeeded by his son Dosya Raja: his queen had a son named Raja Secander Zulkawneini."

From this tale, which we have given at length, our readers may form some idea of the character of this singular volume. In whose possession we would ask, are the "*Tales of the Peri*," translated by Dr. Leyden? The publication of these sprightly Romances would in-

deed be adding materially to our stores of Oriental Literature.

5. Don Juan. *Cantos* III. IV. V. 1821. 12mo. pp. 218.

6. Gordon, *a Tale, a poetical Review of Don Juan*. 8vo. pp. 79.

[Reviewed by a Correspondent.]

OUR readers will, at least many of them, be surprised at our thus bringing to their notice Don Juan, of which the very name is construed to be the watchword of Licentiousness. But the book will not of course be admitted into regular families; and we solemnly declare, that we would not exchange our humble intellectual situation for all the glory of this mighty Poet, if we were obliged to adopt also his mind. To us that appears the caldron of a volcanick crater, from whence issue those burning torrents of lava, which appear in Manfred, in Cain, and other works of horrible sublimity. In short we consider him, in his moving form, as an Archangel ruined; and the accusations of Plagiarism are like bringing forward imitations used by Garrick; as if a man either was, or ever could be, great by Plagiarism alone. They must have no soul, who can see no grandeur or beauty, (to us another figure) in this versatile inhabitant of the poetical sky; sometimes parading slowly along with the awful grandeur of the comet; sometimes coruscating like an Aurora Borealis, and illuminating with shifting colours the glassy summit of an Ice Mountain, or else gleaming beautifully light and azure between dark clouds.

We have, however, only two motives, so far as concerns Don Juan, for introducing this Review; one to exhibit the finest passage which we ever read, or probably ever shall, concerning female beauty, in confutation of the charge of Plagiarism, and secondly in order to defend the measure which he uses.

"Round her she made an atmosphere of life,
The very air seem'd lighter from her eyes,
They were so soft and beautiful, and rife,
With all we can imagine of the skies;
And pure, as Psyche, ere she grew a wife,
Too pure even for the purest human ties;
Her overpowering presence made you feel
It would not be idolatry to kneel.

p. 40. Cant. III. st. lxxiv.

Chatterton's famous lines,
"Brown as the filbert, bursting from the shell,
Brown as the nappy ale at Hoc-tide game;

So

So brown the crooked ringlets feebly fell
Over the neck of the all-beauteous dame—
are far inferior. We cannot dismiss
the poetry without expressing our horror
at the bitterness with which he
has attacked certain literary characters.
Can the Author lay his hand to his
heart, and say "*Homo sum?*" It is
littleness of mind in so brilliant a
Genius to notice his adversaries, for
their darts would not stick in his
shield; and cruelty to express himself
towards them in the harsh manner he
has done.

Now for the measure commonly used
by Lord Byron. There is something in
the English decasyllabic lines, even as
amended by Pope, which wants the
improvement made upon the Harpsichord
by the Grand Piano. It has
always, let the *cæsura* fall where it
may, a tiresome monotonous chant,—
the oppressing sense of which nothing
can overcome but the vigour of the
style, and the fineness of the ideas.
In the "Rape of the Lock," the
"Eloisa," and Sheridan's "Monody,"
the native imperfection of the decasyllabic
line is completely lost in the
superb drapery with which it is arrayed.
Lord Byron very well knew that
these couplets, when not animated, were
mere church-bells tolling—ding—dong—
sing—song; and therefore he adopts
a more sprightly and colloquial measure,
in which he can use those lighter
and attractive figures that the church-bell
nature of the decasyllable would not
permit, without reducing the matter
to burlesque. Reading *long* poems
in the old solemn decasyllabics,
is actually swimming down Lethe,
where we cannot go far without
making for the shore, lest we should
fall asleep and be drowned. But the
sprightly measure adopted by Lord
Byron, relieved as it is by scintillations
of wit, lively digressions, and the
colloquial form, renders a long poem
merely a story, told in a very dramatic,
pleasant, attractive manner. Strict
Aristotelian criticism may occasionally
revolt at the variegated materials of the
costume of this measure, as rather too
flippant for the serious Muse, but then
the author attunes the lyre to the solemn
and the sublime. Exquisite indeed
are many of the hymns and episodes
thus introduced. But we shall
conclude with giving an instance or two

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where the stiff grenadier character of
the old ten-syllable chiming in couplets,
would not admit lively and appropriate
illustrations, but compel the author to
use some tame, vapid, spiritless formality
of expression.

"The insults too of every servile glutton,
Who all the time were eating up his mutton."
Cant. III. st. xlv.

Now "mutton eating" would be
rejected, as *infra dignitatem* by the prim
decasyllable. How would he snuff up
his nose and knit his brows at the following.—

"Yet a fine family is a fine thing
(Provided they dont come in after dinner).
'Tis beautiful to see a matron bring [her].
Her children up (if nursing them don't thin
Like cherubs round an altar-piece they cling
To the fire side (a sight to touch a sinner).
A lady with her daughters or her nieces,
Shine like a guinea and seven shilling pieces."

We shall now proceed to "*Gordon*,"
a poem which is partly a burlesque parody
on the style of Don Juan; partly
a sacrifice of praise offered at the shrine
of talent; and partly arguments proving
its immoral tendency (*Preface*).—
The lines are occasionally of high character—

"He deigns no more to be a citizen,
Where others live; but in his own alcove,
Built by his own bright genius, where the
ken
Of greatest minds can scarcely penetrate,
He sits exalted and in regal state."

Cant. xxiv. p. 23.

"Between the heavens and earth he proudly
stands,
And what above is passing soon describes;
Quicker than lightning he his wings expands;
—

To reach the flying phantom then he flies,
And with gigantic force grasps with his hands,
'Draws from the stars, and filters through
the skies'

Those fine ideas we transported read,
Which often seem almost himself to exceed.
Cant. xxxiii.

For our parts, we never could vindicate
the taste with which Don Juan
has been brought upon our stage, and
heartily wish that it had from the first
been prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain.
It seems to us just as disgusting
as fitting up a charnel-house like
Vauxhall; as taking the history of
the villanies, debaucheries, murders,
trial, execution, and judgment after
death of an accomplished impenitent
criminal, and decorating these horrors
with

with all the fairy charms of pleasurable and attractive embellishments, the awful sympathy excited by a ghost, and the sportive tricks of an ingenious buffoon. This jumble may be accounted for, first, by its derivation from the middle ages, having been first written under the title of "*El combidado de Piedra*," by Tirso de Molina; and secondly, by its being in the Spanish taste, of which Moliere thus speaks, "*partie dans le gout Espagnol, par la multiplicité des incidens, qui naissent l'un après l'autre sans que l'un naisse de l'autre necessairement.*" *Œuvr. de Moliere*, i. xxviii. Ed. 12mo. 1750.

REVELS OF KENILWORTH.

7. *Laneham's Letter, describing the magnificent Pageants presented before Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575, repeatedly referred to in the Romance of Kenilworth; with an Introductory Preface, Glossarial and Explanatory Notes.* 8vo. pp. 114. Burn.
8. *Gascoigne's Princely Pleasures, with the Masque intended to have been presented before Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575; with an Introductory Memoir and Notes.* 8vo. pp. 104. Burn.

THE Revels of Kenilworth, as conveyed to us by contemporary writers, are the most perfect example of human extravagance and conceit. The taste that produced them is gone, the scene of their performance is a heap of ruins, and their memory no farther regarded, than as it illustrates the absurdities of the age. Preserved by the affectation of eye-witnesses, they have become a fund for modern writers: the Antiquary numbers them among a Sovereign's "Progresses," while the Novelist regards them as an incident for his tale: yet never was history so outraged as by their introduction. For their sake has the Author of *Kenilworth* departed from his plan, fallen into a culpable anachronism, and rendered his Romance a collection of misrepresentations. But, after all has been urged against them, they form an epoch in the reign of our greatest Queen; and, when we consider that they have been illustrated by an eminent Antiquary, the condensing of their relation into a trifling space will not be deemed an unprofitable labour.

The rejoicings commence on Saturday, July 9, 1575, when the Queen arrived at Long Ickington, near Kenil-

worth, and reached the castle about eight in the evening, where she was met by "one of the ten Sibyls," who prophesied a long and prosperous reign to her Majesty, in some lines written by Mr. William Hunnis, Master of the Chapel Royal:

"All hail, all hail, thrice-happy prince, I am *Sibylla*, she,
Of future chance, and after-haps, fore-shewing what shall be,
As now the dew of heavenly gifts full thick on you doth fall,
E'en so shall virtue more and more augment your years withal.

* * * * *

And so pass forth in peace (O Prince of high and worthy praise :)
The God that governs all in all increase your happy days."

As the Queen approached the gate, a gigantic porter, in the character of Hercules, presenting the keys of the castle to her Majesty, addressed her in some complimentary verses, the production of one Badger, M.A. In the tilt-yard stood a female attended by two nymphs, styling herself "the Lady of the Lake," who related the various fortunes of Kenilworth, and her seclusion from the Conquest, to the Queen's arrival. As the procession passed on, they came to a bridge adorned with the gifts of several deities; birds of *Sylvanus*; fruits of *Pomona*; corn of *Ceres*; wine of *Bacchus*; fish of *Neptune*; arms of *Mars*; and musical instruments of *Apollo*. Over the gate was an escutcheon, wreathed with ivy, and inscribed with the following lines, descriptive of the divinities and their presents, composed by Master Paten; the words in italics being in gold:

"Ad Majestatem Regiam.
"Jupiter huc certos cernens te tendere gressus,
Cœlicolas *Princeps* actutum convocat omnes :
Obsequium prestare jubet *Tili* quemque benignum. [tus,
Unde suas *Sylvanus* aves, *Pomona* quoque fructus,
Alma Ceres fruges, hilarantia vina *Liæna*,
Neptunus pisces, tela et tutantis *Mavors*,
Suave melos *Phœbus*, solidam longamque salutem. [præbent :
Dii *Tili* *Regina* hæc (cùm sis *Dignissima*)
Hoc *Tili*, cum *Domino*, dedit et se verba *Kenelmi* *."

* These lines may be thus paraphrased :
"Great Jove, who views thy pomp approaching nigh,
Convenes the senate of the starry sky.

Each

Some similar verses, written by Dr. Mulcaster, were recited by an actor in the habit of a Poet; after which she was received into the court with a concert of music, and a discharge of guns and fireworks.

The morning of Sunday was employed in divine service, the afternoon in music, and the evening in an exhibition of fireworks on the lake: these, says Gascoigne, "when all men thought they had been quenched, they would rise and mount out of the water again, and burn very furiously until they were utterly consumed." But their effect is better described by Laneham, in words which leave us in doubt whether he was the greater coxcomb or coward:

"At night late, as though Jupiter the last night had forgot for business, or forborne for courtesy and quiet, part of his welcome unto her Highness appointed, now entering at the first into his purpose moderately (as mortals do) with a warning-piece or two, proceeding on with increase, till at last the *Altumant* displays me his main power; with blaze of burning darts flying to and fro, beams of stars conuscant, streams and hail of fiery sparks, lightnings of wild-fire on water and land, flight and shooting of thunderbolts, all with such continuance, terror, and vehemency, that the heavens thundered, the waters surged, the earth shook, and in such sort surely, as had we not been assured that the fulminant deity was all hot in amity, and could not otherwise testify his welcome unto her Highness, it would have made me, for my part, as hardy as I am, very vengeance afraid. This ado lasted until the midnight was passed, that it seemed well with me soon after, when I found me in my cabin. And this for the second day."

The diversions were discontinued on Monday, from the oppressive heat, till the evening, when the Queen rode out to the chace. During her return by torchlight, an *Homme Salvagio* (or wild man of the woods) presented himself before her, with a set speech, composed "on a sudden" by Gascoigne himself. The ingenuity of its cadences is its chief merit; the savage, seemingly surprised at the cavalcade, inquires of

Each god he bids some bounteous present bear:

For thee, Sylvanus brings the tribes of air;
Pomona fruits; her corn doth Ceres twine,
And ruddy Bacchus pours the soothing wine.
Fob Neptune proffers; Mars the warlike dart;
Phœbus the lyric charm and healing art.
These are immortal gifts:—her lord, her

tower,
Thou Kenelm's pile surrenders to thy power.

Echo what glorious dames have visited the forest, which she answers in his own words*. After rehearsing the salutation at the gate, the music, and presents, he informs the Queen of the universal joy at her coming, and concludes with praying for her perpetual felicity. He then hurled an oaken sapling which he carried in his hand into the air, which nearly occasioned a serious accident; for in falling to the ground it almost struck her Majesty's horse, who started, and disordered the company: but the Queen, seeing the anxiety of her attendants, exclaimed, "No hurt, no hurt," and returned to the castle.

Tuesday was principally occupied with music and dancing; in the evening the Queen walked over the bridge, where she was received with an elegant concert, performed on the water.

Wednesday the whole party went hunting; a fine stag was turned out, who, after affording them great amusement, took refuge in the lake, where the watermen seized him; his life, however, was spared at the Queen's command, with the loss of his ears as a ransom.

Thursday commenced with a sport peculiar to that country:—thirteen bears† were brought into the inner court, who proved themselves superior to the bear-dogs pitted against them. The second royal diversion was a display of several feats of agility by an Italian, whose evolutions were performed with so much ease, that Laneham doubts whether he were a man or a spirit‡. Another exhibition of fireworks took place in the evening, with a discharge of cannon, and lasted about

* The following lines are a short specimen:

MAN. "And who gave all these gifts?"

I pray thee (*Echo*) say.

Was it not he, who (but of late)

This building here did lay?

ECHO.

DUDLEY."

MAN. "Well, *Echo*, tell me yet,

How might I come to see

The comely Queen of whom we talk?

Oh were she now by thee.

ECHO.

By thee."

† "Enough (says Laneham) for quest [inquest], and one for a challenge, an need were."

‡ He finishes the dispute by supposing that the fellow's back was "metalled like a lamprey, that has no bone, but a line like a lute-string."

two

two hours.—No rejoicings were performed on the Friday and Saturday, on account of the weather. With the latter day concluded the first week of the royal visit.

On Sunday, July 17, the sports recommenced, in consequence of a change of weather. The morning was taken up with divine service, and a "fruitful sermon." In the afternoon a wedding was solemnized before the Queen, as follows:—First came 16 bachelors of the parish, in their holiday clothes, but dressed without any uniform, "some boots and no spurs, this spurs and no boots, and he again neither one nor other," each bearing a blue bride-lace on a sprig of broom (rosemary not growing in that country) fastened on his left arm (as the heart lies on that side) with an alder-pole for a spear. Secondly, the bridegroom, in his father's worsted jacket, a high-crowned straw hat, harvest gloves on his hands, and an inkhorn at his back. It was no small addition to the merriment, that this fellow was lame of one leg, and spoiled his carriage by a formal awkwardness. Thirdly, six morrice dancers, a personification of Maid Marian, and a fool; three village lasses (ætatis 30) bearing cakes, and a countryman with a freckled face and red hair, carrying the bride-cup, which, to his torment, was infested by flies. These were succeeded by the bride, supported by two of her neighbours: her age is not exactly ascertained, one copy reading thirty, and another thirty-five years old, but her personal attractions admit of no dispute; she is described as being "of colour brown-bay, not very beautiful, indeed, but ugly, foul, and ill-favoured: yet marvellous fond of the office, because she heard say she should dance before the Queen, in which feat she thought she would foot it as finely as the best." Lastly, came, by two and two, twelve bride-maids, who seem to have excelled the lady, being no more fit for her than "a tureen-ladle for a porridge-pot."

The company then passed into the court-yard, where new diversions were prepared for them. A *Quintain** was

set up, at which the bride-groom ran the first course, but without success, on account of the unruliness of his steed; nor were his companions more fortunate. This was followed by an entertainment of ancient date, intitled, "*The Coventry Play*, in commemoration of the massacre of the Danes, on St. Brice's Day, 1012†." The pageant here exhibited before the Queen was formerly peculiar to the city of Coventry; but was, in the reign of Elizabeth, abolished through the Puritans, whose illiberal spirit deeply injured the trade of that town by lessening the demand for its manufactures. It was in this encounter that the memorable Captain Cox so distinguished himself as to be celebrated in the pages of Jonson and Laneham‡. The Danes were at first victorious, but afterwards overcome and led captive, for the sake of historical justice. The Queen, being taken up with some dancing in her own chamber, saw little of this engagement, and therefore ordered it to be repeated on the Tuesday following.

After the play, "an ambrosial banquet," consisting of 300 dishes, was served before the Queen; she ate but little, for which reason no care was taken about the feast, the courses being disorderly placed and profusely wasted. A dramatic spectacle was then presented, but Gascoigne, whose business it was to preserve such pieces, has entirely omitted it, and Laneham merely remarks, that it was well performed, and lasted above two hours. A splendid masque was in preparation, but the lateness of the night prevented its exhibition, nor did it ever after take place.

(To be continued.)

9. *Berkeley Manuscripts. Abstracts and Extracts of Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys, illustrative of ancient Manners and the Constitution; including all the Pedigrees in that ancient Manuscript. To which are annexed a copious History of the Castle and Parish of Berkeley, consisting of matter never before published, and Biographical Anecdotes of Dr. Jenner. By Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, M.A. F.S.A. Author of "British Monachism," &c. &c. 4to. pp. 342. Nichols and Son.*

* A post with a revolving top, at which horsemen charged with a spear; whoever missed it was received with loud hisses, and whoever hit it was immediately stricken by a bag of sand which swang round, unless possessed of uncommon swiftness.

† This ceremony is commonly, but erroneously, associated with that of St. Brice's Day. See vol. XCI. part ii. pp. 44, 45.

‡ See some particulars of Captain Cox, vol. XCI. part ii. pp. 212, 213.

MR. Smyth's Manuscripts, as compiled entirely from record, private archives, wills, and various unpublished legal documents, must, if they extended beyond the dry details of mere abstracts, present much occasional matter of general interest. Sir William Dugdale has limited his *Baronage* in the main to the necessary materials for proving the descent only, and concatenating the pedigrees. Mr. Smyth's book is, on the contrary, biographical, but the matter of that biography, as the work was not written for the publick, often consists of the details of a Chancery-suit, or the effects of a lease, or a fine, or other private legal documents of interest or importance to the family only. In short Mr. Smyth's volumes contain all that the evidence-room and the national records report concerning the Berkeley family. A member of the family, even if he wished to have a complete copy of the lives, and retained no property mentioned therein, would find himself woefully at a loss for entertainment, if he imposed upon himself the task of completely reading them through. Without an interest no one reads a law-book; and such, for pages together, is often Mr. Smyth's; because the injunction under which he wrote his history was, to relate and record all he could find relative to the members and property of the Berkeley family. Readers, therefore, with the volumes before them, would most certainly skip; and not reading through steadily, with the intention of Mr. F. (i. e. of culling the illustrative and curious matters, mentioned in the Title) would dismiss the work with little more feelings of respect than they would a family charulary. But such an opinion would be great injustice to the memory of Mr. Smyth. The general law-character of his work was compulsory; but, like an able and eloquent pleader, he enlivens his heavy matter with numerous archæological, historical, and biographical sketches, of high value and curiosity, because deduced from the unpublished sources of record and manuscript.

Wherever, therefore, anything has a publick or curious genealogical or topographical bearing, it is carefully abstracted, because not to be found in any other book. More would have been wrong. It would be a most impudent outrage and insult to the family to publish the whole of Smyth, for it would lay before the publick abstracts

of the title-deeds to their estates, and subject them to annoyances insuperable.

The subjects in Mr. F.'s extracts are very multifarious, but they are made with the taste and judgment of an experienced antiquary. No room is thrown away upon trite subjects, hack-nied in the histories of England. On the contrary, passages are selected which are highly in contrast with any thing known or modern. To give any summary of them, they are so numerous, would be to form an index, and therefore we must confine ourselves to certain extracts, which show how admirably the accounts of our ancient nobility were checked, and what complete farmers they were made under abbots and pious instructors.

"Every daye's and every meale's milke of every cowe was rated to the inferior servant at what quantity of butter and cheese might be raised from them, according to the seasons, the pasture where fed, &c. Much of this Lorde's woll was yearly put out to spinninge for mekinge of cloth, as also for the clothinge of the poor; the charges, &c. written in Latin." p. 100.

"Thomas, second Lord Berkeley (temp. Ed.I.) kept a largenumber of manors in his own hands, and had horses for draught and service, mares for breed and labour, oxen for draught and stall, bullocks, steers, kine, hayfors, and calves; sheep for the butcher, store, and breed; swine, as boars, sowes, hogs, porkets, shootes, and pigs; geese for breed and the larder; capons, hens, cockrells, pullets, and chickens; ducks and mallards; peacocks; pigeons, goats, kids, and bees; wheat, barley, pease, oats; rye and fetches; drage, pilcorne, mixtilin, brotcorne, &c. Each second or third year the seed was exchanged from one manor to another; beanes were set by the hand, and in the barne leazed in the eare, and by the corne, part of his wheat for seed. The same agriculture was practised in 1622.

"The cattle were moved from one manor to another at certain seasons of the year, according to the difference of the soil, deepness of the feeding, and the dryness or moisture of the grounds.

"The eldest of the sheep were drawne out for cullions, to be fatted for mutton for butchers, and provision of the house; 'howe the rammes at first seasons of the yeare were severed from the ewes and weather-sheep, and howe when in October the rams were brought back to the ewes, they were not all admitted at one time, but some reserved for fourteen or sixteen dayes after, until the former gamesters had wasted their strength; by which meanes of these fresh new-comers scarce an ewe went barren.' p. 106.

In p. 188 we have the following account of a capital female sportsman. Besides hunting, which was quite familiar, she [Catherine Lady of Lord Henry]

"delighted in her cros-bowe, keeping commonly a cast or two of merlins, which sometimes she mewed in her own chamber, which falconry cost her husband each year one or two gowns and kirtles spoyle by their mutinges; used her long-bowe, and was in those dayes amongst her servants so good an archer at butts, that her side by her was not the weaker, whose bows, arrowes, gloves, bracer, scarf, and other lady-like accommodations, I have seen, and heard herself speak of them in her elder years."

Another curious passage shall be selected from among the many contained in this interesting work. It relates to the same Lady Catharine Berkeley:

"*Conception and Sex of the Offspring presumed to be under Human Power—Physician and surgeon united*—'Being, in the 16th of Elizabeth, the mother of three daughters, and almost without hope of more children, especially of a son, which she, for the continuance of her house and her husband's name, much desired, extremely grieving that the male line of this ancient family should end in her default, as she accompted it, she acquainted Mr. Francis Aylworth therewith, then of Kington Magna in Warwickshire, a little old werish man, but an excellent well-read practiced chirurgeon and physician, and for many years a gentleman lodged in their house. He gave her hope of conception, yea of a son, if she and her Lord would for a few months be ruled by him. This, in a private conference between these three, was agreed upon, and promised to be observed.

'Children are given to men;

'It's God that giveth them.'

She conceived, and within one year after this communication brought forth a son called Thomas, father of the Lord George, of whom I am next to write, to her unspeakable comfort, but never conceived after; what time Mr. Aylworth told me this story, about ten years after at Callowdon, which I have at second hand heard also, that this Lord hath privately told to some others. He added, that, some months or thereabouts before her time of delivery, she sent for him, and kept him with her; and he (out of what observation I know not) being confident she went with a son, offered to wage with her 10*l.* to 30*l.* that soe it was. She accepted the offer, most willing, no doubt, to loose had the wager been thirty hundred. As soone as she was delivered, and understood it was a son, the first word she spake was, 'Carry Aylworth his thirty pound,' which

purposely she had layd ready in gold in her chamber." p. 207.

A particular "Declaration of the Funeral" of this Lady Berkeley is printed in our vol. LXXXIX. part i. p. 23.

Mr. Fosbroke's biographical account of Dr. Jenner is masterly and friendly, of unquestionable truth, but not adulatory. The whole of it is a very interesting piece of confectionery, making a good show on the table. We shall not make long extracts. Dr. Jenner's paper on the Cuckoo, published in 1788,

"proved the very singular fact, that the infant cuckoo, reared from the egg in a sparrow's nest, expelled the young of that bird, by placing them upon its shoulder, on a depression, which nature gives for the purpose on the back of the unfledged cuckoo, and throwing them out of the nest."

Upon this Mr. F. comments thus:

"It was not within the Doctor's plan to notice the extraordinary aid to Divinity to be derived from this phenomenon. It shows, by a very dove-tailing analogy, the absurd practice of reasoning *a priori* concerning the conduct of Deity, and of course the unphilosophical proceedings of Infidels. The natural history of the cuckoo shows the infinite variety of the Laws of Creation, some absolute anomalies, compared with others." p. 224.

It is upon this *a priori* reasoning, concerning the conduct of Deity, that God *cannot* be triune, that he *cannot* have a son, &c. &c. that Paine's "Age of Reason," and the Unitarian books are founded; though every philosopher and logician knows, that such opinions must be derived from *a priori* reasoning concerning Deity, which is unphilosophical and foundationless.

In p. 232 we find a *jeu d'esprit* of Dr. Jenner's translated by Mr. F. into Latin Verse of the first character.

Of other matters, we can only say, the families descended from the Berkeleys, in the time of Mr. Smyth (ab. 1650) will find their pedigrees given by Mr. F. provided they are to be found in the MS.—The matters concerning the local History are of an entertaining character, particularly that awful account of the flood, here copied from our Miscellany for 1762, p. 306.

We dismiss this curious and interesting work with returning our sincere thanks to its industrious and intelligent Author for this valuable accession to our historical and archæological library.

10. Obser-

10. *Observations on Vocal Music*. By W. Kitchener, M. D. pp. 80.

THE worthy Author of the present volume is one of the greatest benefactors to suffering humanity of which the present age can boast; for whilst the utmost results that mortal genius has hitherto been able to accomplish have been confined to the gratification of one, or at least two, of the *Senses*, Doctor Kitchener has contrived to minister to the delight of the whole five. The sight, touch, taste, smell, and hearing, of the present generation, have all been laid under incalculable obligations to the multifarious erudition of this illustrious "Secretary for the Home Department," this Purveyor General of all sorts of food, aerial and substantial, to the innumerable family of the Senses. In a word, the charter of our nature does not appear to have furnished us with the means of enjoying a single gratification, either solid or intellectual, to the improvement of which Dr. Kitchener's *Precepts* (peptic, gastronomic, olfactory, or musical,) will not be found in some degree to conduce. Are you short-sighted? He will forthwith hand you the third edition of his *Practical Observations on Telescopes, Opera Glasses, and Spectacles*. Does your *Taste* need any refinement? He will educate your palate, by reading you a gastronomic lecture from the fourth edition of his *Cook's Oracle*; or lead you to *scent*, in all the luxuriousness of imagination, the delicious fumes of the thousand and one savoury dishes he has taught us (with such exquisite science and ingenuity) to prepare. Finally, should the planet of discord sway in the ascendant with you, he can immediately still the stormy passions of your soul, by breathing forth strains of power

"To sooth the savage breast,
To soften rocks, and bend the knotted oak."

In short, he will breathe into your "dull ear," in the twinkling of a gnat's eye, half a hundred *English Melodies*, from the original scores, and early printed copies—in his own library!

Apropos of the Doctor's *Observations on Vocal Music*.

This is a very pleasant and unassuming little volume, and contains directions not only likely to be useful to professional persons, but also to amateurs. The emphasis of music has long been neglected. Thus, in some

of our much celebrated songs, we have the finest part of the melody dwelling upon some insignificant preposition or conjunction of the least possible importance in the line. All these are very deservedly deprecated in the volume before us. This subject has, however, been discussed at large, both by Sheridan and Walker.

The advice to professional singers is here repeated from a former work of Dr. Kitchener's. The remarks are valuable; but we cannot approve of these eternal quotations from his own books. It is unworthy a man capable, as our author is, of saying something fresh and smart whenever occasion may require.

Dr. Kitchener is averse to the modern style of embellishing songs. He prefers, and with good reason, the omission of the fantastical *apogiatura*.

"The *chef-d'œuvre* of difficulty (says he,) is a plain English Ballad, which is, 'when unadorned, adorned the most;' and indeed will hardly admit of any ornament beyond an *apogiatura*: this style of song is less understood than any; and though apparently, from its simplicity, very easy—yet to warble a ballad with graceful expression, requires quite as much real judgment, and attentive consideration of every note and every syllable, as it does to execute the most difficult *Bravura*—the former is an appeal to the heart—the latter merely plays about the ear, and seldom excites any sensation beyond.

"Who would not rather hear Miss Stephens sing an old ballad than any *bravura*?—although her beautiful voice is equally calculated to give every effect to the most florid song.

"The general admiration pretended to be given to Italian music is a despicable piece of affectation—yet vanity prevails so much over the very sense of pleasure, that the Italian Opera is more frequented by people of rank than any other public diversion, who, to avoid the imputation of want of taste, submit to some hours of painful attendance on it every week, and talk of it in raptures which their hearts never felt.

"Dr. Burney says, 'an elegant and graceful melody, exquisitely sung by a fine voice, is sure to engage attention, and to create delight, without instrumental assistance. In a solo, performed by a great master, the less the accompaniment is heard the better. Hence it should

should seem as if the harmony of accumulated vocal parts, or the tumult of instrumental, was no more than succeededaneum to a mellifluous voice, or single instrument of the first class.

"Pathos, or expression, says Dr. Beattie, 'is the chief excellence of music. Without this, it may amuse the ear, it may give a little exercise to the mind of the hearer, it may for a moment withdraw our attention from the anxieties of life, it may shew the performer's dexterity, the skill of the composer, and the merit of the instruments, and in all or any of these ways it may afford a slight pleasure, but without engaging the affections it can never yield that permanent, useful, and heartfelt satisfaction—which legislatures, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, have expected from it.'

"The finest compositions frequently fail of producing half the impression they are capable of making on the mind, from being sung with an injudicious emphasis, or a false accent—which is very easily caught, and is extremely difficult to cure.

"To guard against this frequent fault, a singer must endeavour to find a judicious friend, who can and will set him right when he misses the poetical accent; which is the sin that doth most easily beset an ear of high musical susceptibility.

"Tosi very judiciously says, 'The correction of friends that have knowledge instructs very much; but still greater advantage may be gained from the ill-natured critics; for the more intent they are to discover defects, the greater benefit may be received from them, and without any obligation.'

"He should be provided with different sets of graces and cadences, &c. for each air, so that when *encored* he may not continually repeat the same like a barrel organ:—to avoid this most effectually, if he is ambitious of attaining the highest rank in his profession, he should be provided with at least two or three musical admirers; defects not observed by one, another may easily correct for you.

"A most accomplished and agreeable songstress, who was universally allowed to sing with more good taste and good sense than any of her contemporaries, assured one of my friends that she owed the uniform excellence of her performance to an honest old German violoncello player, who had discrimination to hear when she deviated from her usual

pure style (which first-rate artists sometimes do), and candour and kindness enough to tell her his real opinion. Before she sung she rehearsed before her old friend, and begged him to point out every thing he thought might be mended, which he commonly did in these words, 'Pray, madame, do dat passage ofer akain, and ting [think] all de dime you zing.'

"Jonathan Battishill, who had considerable practice as a singing-master, used to say he had quite as much trouble in unteaching his pupils what they did wrong, as in teaching them how to do right. The following anecdote I was favoured with by a pupil of his: Battishill, who was an excellent mimic, after he had given him a few lessons, and endeavoured to correct some habits of his pupil which he did not like, addressed him thus: 'Are you a good-tempered fellow? will you forgive me if I take you off? I know of no other way of shewing you the absurd tricks you play, than by imitating them.' The gentleman who related the above (verbatim) to me, assured me, that he believed that Battishill 'taught him more by this pleasantry than he should have learned from half a year's lecturing.'

"Even the strains of our sublime Handel, and our Orpheus Britannicus, Purcell, however delightful to the ear, produce little effect on the mind when sung as they commonly are—

'Lēt the bright seraphims in burning row
Theīr loud uplifted angel trumpets blow,'
without altering the harmony or melody; but by accenting the poetry,
'Lēt the brig'ht seraphims in būrning rōw,
Their loud uplifted angel trūmpets blow,'

the expression of this noble song, to those who think as well as hear, will be infinitely improved. 'He shall feed his flock,' and 'He was despised,' are examples of equally false emphasis. 'Fairēst Isle,' is one of Purcell's extraordinary mistakes."

In taking leave of this work it is but justice to observe, that among much trite remark, there are also some very pertinent observations on the present state of vocal music, and many important suggestions for its improvement.

11. *The Retrospective Review. No. VIII.*
8vo. pp. 200. C. and H. Baldwin.

IF popularity were a proof of merit, the Retrospective Review, although unnoticed

unnoticed by its brethren, would possess a just claim to praise. Periodical criticism has seldom overlooked a work calculated to enlighten or amuse its readers; from which we naturally infer, that the Retrospective is deficient in one of these qualities at least; but its pages are applauded by a certain school, whose style it imitates, and whose canons it obeys: we are inclined, therefore, to consider it as partaking too much of that school, and consequently upheld by its partizans alone, their number being sufficient to confer a temporary popularity. The present number is almost free from those ebullitions of *Jessamy* imagination, which characterised its predecessors; nay, so divested is it of absurdities, that we at first suspected the title had been pirated by a rival Review, and

"began

To scruple at Ralph's outward man." HUD.

We shall briefly notice the essays contained in it, in their proper order.

I. *Howell's Familiar Letters*,—A mediocre article, consisting of long extracts and common-place remarks, interspersed with some dictionary particulars of Howell himself. A grammatical oversight, which might easily have been avoided, occurs in the first page:

"There is no mode more pleasant, and, perhaps, none more profitable, of acquiring historical knowledge, than by carefully glean-
ing those loose notices of the passing transactions of the day, which lie scattered over the letters of contemporary correspondents."

The Reviewer, moreover, values *Letters*, because they "furnish us incidentally with a succession of picturesque peeps,"—a metaphor borrowed from an itinerant showman; and accuses Miss Seward of leaving "six enormous folios (of epistles) for the edification of posterity," in our opinion unfairly, as that lady's correspondence was published in six small octavo volumes.

II. *Ferdusi's Shâh-nâmeh*.—Oriental knowledge, generally speaking, is confined to those in whose way it has been thrown by situation or profession, few having made it an object of amusement. It is therefore, extremely laudable in the Reviewer, to present his readers with curiosities beyond their reach. *Abu'l Cassem Ferdusi** was

born at *Thous*, in the province of *Kâsrasan*. Under the patronage of *Mahmûd*, Sultan of Persia, he produced the celebrated *Shâh-nâmeh*, a poem consisting of 120,000 lines, for which he was complimented with as many golden dinars. That this national but immense work should be translated into any other language entire, cannot be expected, nor are episodes as long as the *Æneid* inviting to the flimsy versifiers of the day; much, however, has been done. Sir William Jones has turned a portion into Latin hexameter verse; and Messrs. Champion and Atkinson have anglicised different parts, with more labour than success. The Reviewer has here attempted a few passages, with sufficient merit to secure the public indulgence to his claim as a poet. The following extract, relating to the building of a temple for the fire-worshippers, is a fair specimen of his descriptive versification:

"As year by year the rapid seasons flew,
So step by step the mighty cedar grew:
High in mid air its boughs extending ran,
Its ample waist no warrior's noose† could span.

The tree divine, the monarch saw amaz'd,
And first a temple to its honour rais'd;
Twice twenty cubits rose the fabric's height,
Twice twenty cubits square the fabric's site;
Of massive gold, he rear'd the splendid walls,
Transparent amber paved the golden halls."

If these lines have any fault, it is their perpetual antithesis, which is rather to be attributed to the author than the translator.

III. *Gaulé's Distraction; or, The Holy Madnesse*, 1629.—A work which, while it furnishes amusing extracts, affords little scope for the Reviewer, who has brought little of his own "but the thread that ties them."

IV. *Chalkhill's Thealma and Clearchus*, 1683.—The Reviewer has taken up a supposition of Mr. Singer's, that *Chalkhill* is a fictitious personage, and gives the credit of this beautiful poem to Isaac Walton, under whose auspices it appeared. When we say, that all the conjectures to this purpose are lame, we shall have allowed them the utmost respect they merit; to prove a non-existence is almost impossible, even where mathematical aid is employed.

† The hamand, or noose, was used by Persian soldiers for the sake of taking prisoners in battle, by throwing it over their adversary's head.

The

* Lempriere calls him *Hassan Ben Scharf Ferdousi*, and adds, that he died at *Thous* in the year 1020.

GEN. MAG. January, 1822.

The *jessamy* writers are men of fancy, fit to make maudling extracts, and snip-snap remarks, but proof, categorical proof, is above their reach. Previous to dismissing this article, we shall present our readers with some delectable prose, concerning Walton, but equally applicable to any one else—'twill serve again on a fresh occasion, as Leonora says*.

"When we turn from the writings of his [Walton's] contemporaries, and escape from the smoke of metaphysics, and the stir and turmoil of the great world, to the pastoral repose of Thealma, we feel like one, who long 'in populous city pent, where houses thick and sewers annoy the air,' inhales again the spirit-stirring breeze of the fields, expatiates amidst smiling plains and embowered walks, and listens to the musical strife of birds, or the plash of distant waterfalls."

The musical strife of birds, we conceive, is only to be found in a rookery; and the plash of distant waterfalls not to be found at all, except in the exhibited gardens of the great.—What follows is in the same strain, and need not be repeated.

V. *History of the Knights-Templars.*—The principal demerit of this essay is, that it wants copiousness of research: much might have been said on the origin and progress of the Templars, particularly as the writer professes to review a history of their order. What there is is good, but marked by a figurative and turgid style, as well as a scepticism with regard to testimonies, both of which are inconsistent with historical composition.

VI. *Robert Southwell's Works.*—Robert Southwell was a Jesuit, and a missionary priest in England, during the reign of Elizabeth, a perilous time for avowed Catholics. His life is a diary of persecutions; after a long imprisonment, worn out with torture and privation, he was executed in 1592, for labouring diligently in his holy office, at the early age of thirty-three. The Reviewer has apparently fallen into an error in the account of his trial, for after remarking that Father Southwell pleaded, "not guilty of any treason whatever," he says that he was found "guilty on his own confession." Either the jury or the critic have been *guilty* of a most unaccountable oversight.

We shall give an extract from the Martyr's poetry, which for simplicity and moral truth is almost unrivalled:

"THE IMAGE OF DEATH.

"Before my face the picture hangs,
That daily should put me in mind,
Of those cold names and bitter pangs
That shortly I am like to find;
But yet, alas! full little I
Do think hereon, that I must die,

* * * *

"I read the label underneath,
That telleth me whereto I must;
I see the sentence too, which saith,
'Remember man, thou art but dust.'
But yet, alas! how seldom I
Do think, indeed, that I must die."

The verses, entitled, "Loss in Delays," and "Love's Servile Lot," merit the attention of every reader; of the latter we shall quote a few lines:

"She shroudeth vice in virtue's veil,
Pretending good in ill;
She offereth joy, but bringeth grief;
A kiss.. where she doth kill.

* * * *

"She makes thee seek—yet fear to find:
To find—but nought enjoy;
In many frowns, some passing smiles
She yields, to more annoy."

The following stanza commences with an admirable piece of logic; we suppose that Father Southwell, condemned to celibacy himself, wished to place Love in no alluring view for others.

"May never was the month of love,
For May is full of flowers:
But rather April—wet by kind†,
For love is full of showers.

* * * *

"Plough not the seas—sow not the sands—
Leave off your idle pain,
Seek other mistress for your minds—
Love's service is in vain."

VII. *Bacon's Novum Organum.*—This work had been before noticed [vol. III. part i. p. 141—167], promising "to be concluded in our next;" but Reviewers are made of the same unperforming material as their fellow-creatures. To revive forgotten works, and condense volumes into leaves, is the proper object of a publication like this: but to fill thirty-six pages with a tedious abstract of a dull science, inlaid with the writer's pseudo-philosophic opinions and systems, above the compre-

* Vanbrugh, "The Mistake," now acted as "Lovers' Quarrels."

† Nature.

hension of one half of his readers, and below that of the other, is really unfair. Thus are Reviews built!

VIII. *Memoirs of Gaudenzio di Lucca*.—An article composed of extracts and remarks, according to the pattern of former volumes. *Di Lucca* pretends to have discovered a country beyond Egypt, to which he gave the name of *Mezorania*; and this *crambe recolta* is by some ascribed to Bishop Berkeley, who, we think, had too much sense to scribble Utopia at second-hand.

IX. *Chapman's Plays*.—This article consists almost entirely of extracts, which the reviewer very properly terms 'enormous,' and comment too scanty to deserve a particular notice.

We cannot dismiss this number, without regretting that the Retrospective Reviewers have too closely imitated the *Jessamy School*. But so manifest are the improvements in these pages, that we trust our authors will persevere in writing what deserves to be read; and the time may yet come, when the *Retrospective* will exhibit essays replete with erudition, and devoid of absurdity.

12. *A Letter on our Agricultural Distresses, their Causes and Remedies, accompanied with Tables and Copper-plate Charts, shewing and comparing the Prices of Wheat, Bread, and Labour, from 1565 to 1821. Addressed to the Lords and Commons. By William Playfair. Advanced Rents, High Taxes, and Poor's Rates, do not all amount to one Penny on the Quartern Loaf.* 8vo. pp. 72. Sams.

THE chief bearing of Mr. Playfair's argument is the enormous loss to the Farmer by his dealings with the Cornfactor, whom he (Mr. P.) denominates a Regrated Monopolist, &c. and holds up to the vengeance of the Law and the Publick. He says, that the Jobber gains *four pounds an acre* net profit out of the Farmer's produce, which, if his corn were permitted to have a fair market, would infallibly secure him from any feeling of distress.

"The produce of an acre of wheat, which, it is fair to reckon at three quarters and a half at 53s. the present price, is still above 9l.; but the price of the loaves amounts to 16l. 13s. 3d.; only 3l. 8s. 3d. of

which goes to the baker; so that the matter is thus.

	£.	s.	d.
" For the wheat on an acre --	9	5	6
" Baker for baking - - - - -	3	8	3
	12	13	9
" 400 loaves at 10d. - - - - -	16	13	3

"The question is, who gets this 3 19 6

"Thus nearly 4l. an acre go to the intermediate dealers, which is equal to four times the advanced rent and taxes. It will be a large allowance to suppose 1l. 1s. goes for carriage and other expenses between the sale of the corn and the purchase of the flour, so that 2l. 18s. will still remain to the dealers, which is 16s. a quarter, or more than one third of the price of the grain." P. 10.

To remedy this, Mr. Playfair in the main recommends that the trade between the Baker and his Customers should always be a ready money one, because otherwise the Bakers are obliged to buy on credit—that is, to buy dear, and therefore to sell dear.

"They manage this matter better in France; their government takes care that all those practising the trade of baker, or butcher, or wood-merchant (which latter is the same as coal-merchant) shall have capital sufficient to pay with ready money for their stock in trade. Those tradesmen give no long credit, and matters go on with a facility, and at a cheap price, of which, in England, we have no idea."

"At the present price of corn in France, supposing it to be the same as it is here, the bread would be but 6d½ per quartern loaf." P. 43.

"Mr. Playfair proceeds further to show, 'that to regulate the price of labour by the price of wheat, is an absurdity; and the idea is also fallacious, that while gold and silver were the currency of the country, prices were steady, and that the rise of late years was entirely owing to bank notes being used in place of metallic money.' P. 47.

Mr. Playfair treats the subject with much novelty and acuteness, and certainly throws lights, which ought to be known to every body, though we fear, that the evils exposed are remediless; unless the Farmer himself turns Factor, and directly supplies the Baker, which many might do, if of sufficient capital.

13. *The Two Foscari. By Lord Byron.*

WE have already sufficiently entered into the merits of Lord Byron's three Tragedies, in our Reviews of *Sardanapalus* and *Cain*; we shall therefore merely

merely glance at the present production, by stating the plot, and giving a single extract.

In the present piece, the noble Author has drawn a powerful picture of the cruelty and oppression exercised by the monsters, named the Council of Ten, which in 1442 governed the republic of Venice. The Doge, Francis Foscari, was compelled by that bloody tribunal to see his son, James Foscari, tortured three times, upon charges only supported by suspicion. The son, who was finally sentenced to banishment for life, died in prison. The Doge was also deposed by the Council, after the *decemvirs* had compelled him to make oath he never would resign his high dignity. The Ten Devils, as they were afterwards called by a decree, absolved him from his oath, and elected Pasqual Malipieri his successor. The Doge Foscari dropped down dead when he heard St. Mark's bell sound his own humiliation and the election of his successor.

The following scene in the Tragedy is interesting.

Jacopo Foscari is conveyed from the dungeons of St. Mark to the Council of Ten, where he is to submit the third time to the torture. The guard seeing the state of his limbs, which have been dislocated upon the wheel, humanely conducts him to a window, which overlooks the waters :—

Guard—There, sir, 'tis open—
How feel you ?

Jacopo Foscari—Like a boy—Oh Venice !

Guard—And your limbs ?

Jacopo Foscari—Limbs ! how often have they borne me

Bounding o'er yon blue tide, as I have skimm'd
The Gondola along in childish race,
And masqued as a young Gondolier, amidst
My gay competitors, noble as I ;
Raced for our pleasure in the pride of strength,
While the fair populace of crowding beauties,
Plebeian as patrician, cheer'd us on
With dazling smiles and wishes audible,
And waving kerchiefs and applauding hands,
Even to the goal !—How many a time have I
Cloven with arm still lustier, breast more
daring, [stroke
The wave all roughen'd ; with a swimmer's
Flinging the billows back from my drench'd
hair,

And laughing from my lip the audacious brine,
Which kiss'd it like a wine-cup, rising o'er
The waves as they arose, and prouder still
The loftier they uplifted me, and oft,
In wantonness of spirit, plunging down
Into their green and glassy gulphs, and making
My way to shells and sea weed all unseen

By those above, till they wax'd fearful ; then
Returning with my grasp full of such tokens
As show'd that I had search'd the deep :
exulting

With a far dashing stroke, and drawing deep
The long-suspended breath, again I spurn'd
The foam which broke around me, and pursued
My track like a sea bird.—I was a boy then.

Guard—Be a man now :—there never was
more need

Of manhood's strength.

Jacopo Foscari—(looking from the lattice)

My beautiful, my own,
My only Venice—this is breath !—Thy breeze,
Thine Adrian sea breeze, how it fans my face !
The very winds feel native to my veins,
And cool them into madness !—How unlike
The hot gales of the horrid Cyclades,
Which howl'd about my Candiotte dungeon,
and

' Make my heart sick.

Guard—I see the colour comes

Back to your cheek—Heaven send you
strength to bear [think on't.

What more may be imposed !—I dread to
Jacopo Foscari—They will not banish me
again ? No, no.

Let them wring on ; I am strong yet.

Guard—Confess,

And the rack will be spared you.

Jacopo Foscari—I confess'd

Once, twice before : Both times they exiled
me.

Guard—And the third time will slay you.

Jacopo Foscari—Let them do so,
So I be buried in my birth place ; better
Be ashes here, than aught that lives else-
where. [which hates you ?

Guard—And can you so much love the soil

Jacopo Foscari—The soil ! Oh no, it is
the seed of the soil

Which persecutes me ; but my native earth
Will take me as a mother to her arms ;
I ask no more than a Venetian grave—
A dungeon—what they will—so it be here.

Enter an Officer.

Officer—Bring in the prisoner.

Guard—Signor, you hear the order.

Jacopo Foscari—Aye, I am used to such
a summons ; 'tis

The third time they have tortur'd me—then
lend me

Thine arm.

We cannot take leave of Lord Byron without noticing his remarks relative to charges of Plagiarism that have been brought against him. Among other statements, he observes—

“ In Lady Morgan's fearless and excellent Work on Italy, I perceive the expression of “ *Rome of the Ocean*,” applied to Venice. The same phrase occurs in the *Two Foscari*. My publisher can vouch for me, that the Tragedy was written and sent to England some time before I had seen Lady Morgan's Work, which I only received on the 16th of August. I hasten, however, to notice the coincidence,

coincidence, and to yield the originality of the phrase to her who first placed it before the public. I am the more anxious to do this, as I am informed (for I have seen but few of the specimens, and those accidentally,) that there have been lately brought against me charges of Plagiarism. I have also had an anonymous sort of threatening intimation of the same kind, apparently with the intention of extorting money."

Lord Byron bitterly complains, that he has been reproached also for having formed the description of a shipwreck, in verse, from the narratives of many actual shipwrecks in prose; and accused, in a nameless epistle, of receiving 500*l.* for writing advertisements for Day and Martin's patent blacking. The latter, he considers the highest compliment to his literary powers he ever received. He was also charged, he says, with writing the notes to "*Queen Mal*," a work he never saw until after its publication.

Mr. Southey has not escaped the lash of his Lordship, whose anger seems to have been chiefly excited by Mr. Southey's applying the term "*Satanic School*" to the noble Author's writings. In adverting to Mr. Southey's opposition to certain writings which led to the French Revolution, the noble Lord declares, that the French Revolution was not occasioned by any writings whatsoever, but must have occurred had no such writers ever existed. "The cause is obvious;—the Government exacted too much, and the people could neither give nor bear more. Acts on the part of the Government, and not writings against them, have caused the past convulsions, and are tending to the future." An Aristocrat by birth, with the greatest part of his property in the funds, he can gain nothing, he observes, by a Revolution; and perhaps has more to lose than Mr. S. Upon the subject of attacking the Religion of the Country, he asks, whether Mr. S. is abetting it by writing *Lives of Wesley*? There never was, nor ever would be, a country without Religion. "Paris only, and a frantic party, upheld for a moment their dogmatical nonsense of *Theo-Philanthropy*. The Church of England, if overthrown at all, will be swept away by the Sectarians, and not by the Sceptics." The noble Author concludes by making severe observations on a death-bed repentance, as anticipated by Mr. S.

Mr. Southey has replied, through the medium of the public papers, to the animadversions of his Lordship; and has certainly manifested no deficiency in recrimination and invective; but "*non nostrum tantas componere lites*."

Without entering into the controversy, we shall merely extract a single passage:

"His Lordship has thought it not becoming in him to call me a scribbler of all work. Let the word scribbler pass; it is not an appellation which will stick like that of the *Satanic School*. But, if a scribbler, how am I one of *all work*? I will tell Lord Byron what I have *not* scribbled—what kind of work I have *not* done. I have never published libels upon my friends and acquaintance, expressed my sorrow for those libels, and called them in during a mood of better mind—and then re-issued them, when the evil spirit, which for a time has been cast out, had returned and taken possession, with seven others, more wicked than himself. I have never abused the power, of which every Author is in some degree possessed, to wound the character of a man, or the heart of a woman. I have never sent into the world a book to which I did not dare to affix my name; or which I feared to claim in a Court of Justice, if it were pirated by a knavish bookseller. I have never manufactured furniture for the brothel. None of *these things* have I done; none of the foul work by which literature is perverted to the injury of mankind. My hands are clean; there is no 'damned spot' upon them—no taint, which 'all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten.'

"Of the work which I *have* done, it becomes me not here to speak, save only as relates to the *Satanic School*, and its Coryphæus, the Author of *Don Juan*. I have held up that school to public detestation, as enemies to the religion, the institutions, and the domestic morals of their country. I have given them a designation to which *their founder and leader* ANSWERS. I have sent a stone from my sling which has smitten their Goliath in the forehead. I have fastened his name upon the gibbet, for reproach and ignominy, as long as it shall endure.—Take it down who can!"

14. *The Life and Adventures of Guzman d'Alfarache, the Spanish Rogue.* Translated from the excellent French Edition of *Mons. Le Sage.* By John Henry Brady. 2 vol. 12mo.

LE SAGE might be denominated a literary police-officer. Though his *Gil Blas* displays a masterly knowledge of the world; indeed, is a most useful and instructive work, inasmuch as it opens

opens our eyes to the tricks of knaves of all kinds: though the characters of this class of men are admirably exposed, yet we find him general and vague when he has to treat of superior life. If he mentions the goodness of the great, it is, in a manner, like the flattery of a servant who had been handsomely used in regard to vails; and he never speaks of mankind philosophically or liberally. He exhibits all the prying observation, and the envenomed contracted description of character, peculiar to the servants' hall; dressed up in the garb of a scholar, and disguised by a taste for humour. In short, he seemed to take no delight in good characters, but, a literary vulture, gormandized on carrion—on Newgate Calendars. His Heroes are those of the Beggar's Opera.

In the Work before us he exposes,

with exquisite satire, the tricks of Beggars; and many will read with pleasure the repeated villainies of his knavish adventurer, because they are united with much dry humour and keen remark.

The following observations concerning courtiers is in his best manner:

"God deliver every honest man from persons who possess power and bad disposition united. How blind are these idols of the Court, who expect to be adored like Deities! They must surely have forgotten that they are but miserable comedians, appointed to play principal characters; and that at the end of the piece, that is to say, of their lives, they must leave the stage, like ourselves, and be thought of no more." p. 280.

Mr. Brady's translation is animated and good.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Jan. 4. — R. Woodhouse, esq. Lucaston Professor of Mathematics, was unanimously elected Plumian Professor of Experimental Philosophy, *vice* the late Archdeacon Vince. — The Rev. J. Lonsdale, M.A. tutor of King's College, is elected Christian Advocate, *vice* the Rev. T. Rennell. — The Hulsean Prize for the year 1821 was on Monday adjudged to W. Trollope, B. A. of Pembroke Hall; subject, *The Expedients to which the Gentile Philosophers resorted in opposing the progress of the Gospel described, and applied in illustration of the Truth of the Christian Religion.* — The subject of the Hulsean Prize Dissertation for the present year is, *The Argument for the Genuineness of the Sacred Volume as generally received by Christians.* — G. W. Hadham, esq. LL. B. of Trinity Hall, is elected to the Fellowship vacated by the resignation of the Rev. D. Geldart, Regius Professor of Civil Law.

Professor MONK has been occupied for three or four years in preparing a Life of Dr. Bentley; a work which, it is expected, will be sent to the press early in the ensuing Spring. The biography of this scholar, the most celebrated of all who ever established a reputation in the department of classical learning, is intimately connected with the history of the University of Cambridge for above 40 years, a period of unusual interest, and with the literary history of this country for a still longer time.

Ready for Publication.

A Summary of Christian Faith and Practice, confirmed by References to the Text of Holy Scripture; compared with the Liturgy, Articles, and Homilies of the Church

of England; and illustrated with Extracts from the chief of those Works which received the sanction of public authority from the time of the Reformation to the final revision of the established Formularies. By the Rev. E. J. BURROW, D.D. F.R. & L.S.

The Village Preacher, a Collection of short, plain Sermons, partly original, partly selected, and adapted to village instruction. By a Clergyman of the Church of England.

Twenty Sermons on the Evidences of Christianity, as they were stated and enforced in the Discourses of our Lord; comprising a connected View of the Claims which Jesus advanced, of the Arguments by which he supported them, and of his Statements respecting the Causes, Progress, and Consequences of Infidelity, delivered before the University of Cambridge in the Spring and Autumn of the year 1821, at the Lecture founded by the Rev. John Hulse. By JAMES CLARKE FRANKS, M.A. Chaplain of Trinity College.

Six Discourses preached before the University of Oxford. By THOMAS LONGWOOD SPONG, B. D. of Oriel College, Oxford, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

Suggestions on Clerical Elocution. By JOHN LETTICE, D.D. Prebendary of Chichester, and Vicar of Peasmarsh, Sussex.

The Preacher; or, Sketches of original Sermons, chiefly selected from the manuscripts of two eminent Divines of the last century, for the use of Lay Preachers and young Ministers; to which is prefixed, A Familiar Essay on the Composition of a Sermon.—Vol. II. is in the Press.

A Geographical, Historical, and Topographical Description of Van Dieman's Land;

Land; with important Hints to Emigrants, and directions how to apply for grants of land previous to leaving England, together with information as to the most useful articles for persons to take out. By G. W. EVANS, Surveyor General of the Colony. — Also, a large Chart of the Island, 30 inches by 24, drawn by the same, with the soundings of the harbours and rivers, and in which the various grants of land are accurately laid down, will be published at the same time.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for the Year 1822. Containing Memoirs of celebrated Men who have died in 1820-21. The present volume contains, among other interesting Lives, those of Napoleon Buonaparte; the late Queen; Lord Sheffield; Mrs. Piozzi; Mrs. Inchbald; Lord Malmesbury; Mr. Hayley; Sir Home Popham; Admiral Hunter; Mr. Hatsell, Clerk of the House of Commons; Mr. Rennie, the Engineer; Mr. John Scott; Mr. Keats; Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden Theatre; Dr. Knox; Mr. C. Stothard.

A Translation of Professor Berzelius's Work on the use of the Blow-pipe in Chemical Analyses and Mineralogical Investigations; with notes, and other additions, by himself. By Mr. CHILDREN.

Mr. BRIDGENS's Work, containing coloured representations of the Customs and Manners of France and Italy, with a descriptive Account of the Plates, by the late Dr. POLIDORI.

Six Tales, moral and religious, translated and altered from the French of Madam Genlis; in one vol. small 8vo.

Evenings in Autumn. By Dr. DRAKE.

Mrs. OPIE's new Tale of Madeline, and Miss A. M. PORTER's new Romance of Roche Blanc.

The Widow's Tale, and other Poems. By the Author of Ellen Fitzarthur.

Conversations on Mineralogy, illustrated with numerous Plates by her Father. By Miss LOWRY, daughter of the celebrated engraver of that name.

The Miscellaneous Tracts of the late W. Withering, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. with a Memoir of the Author. By W. WITHERING, esq. F. L. S. &c. &c. Embellished with a Portrait of Dr. Withering.

A Comparative Estimate of the Mineral and Mosaic Geology. By GRANVILLE PERN, esq.

Essays on Surgery and Midwifery; with practical Observations and select Cases. By JAMES BARLOW, Surgeon.

Preparing for Publication.

Memoir descriptive of the Hydrography, Resources, and Inhabitants of Sicily and its Islands; interspersed with Antiquarian and other Notices, with 12 Plates, 4to. By Capt. W. H. SMYTH, R. N. K. S. F. Fellow of the Astronomical and Antiquarian Socie-

ties of London. Dedicated, by permission, to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Mr. BRITTON's fifth volume of the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. It is in chronological arrangement: it classifies the Architecture of this Kingdom in 80 superior Engravings, mostly by J. Le Keux; and it is prefaced by an historical and critical Essay on the rise, progress, and characteristics of Ecclesiastical Architecture.

The genuine Remains of Samuel Butler, with Notes, by ROBERT THYER.

France for the last Seven Years; containing many facts, and much valuable information, hitherto unknown, with jeux d'esprits, &c. &c. By Mr. W. H. IRELAND.

Sixteen Village Sermons on certain points of the Christian Character. By the Rev. E. BERENS.

An Atlas of Antient Geography, by S. BUTLER, D. D. Author of "Modern and Antient Geography." — Also, by the same, an Atlas of Modern Geography, in considerable forwardness.

Monarchy Revived; being the Personal History of Charles the Second, from his earliest youth to his Restoration; comprising many curious particulars of his escape after the battle of Worcester, and his residence on the Continent. Illustrated with Portraits of historical characters.

A Naval Biography; to consist of Genealogical, Biographical, and Historical Memoirs of all the Flag Officers, Captains, and Commanders of his Majesty's Fleet, living at the commencement of the year 1822. By Lieut. MARSHALL.

The Beauties of Jeremy Taylor; with a Memoir of his Life, and Observations on his Genius and Writings. By STANNARD MELMOTH.

A third volume of "The Remains of Henry Kirke White." By Mr. SOUTHEY.

Maid Marian, a Tale.

A letter from Glasgow states, that "The Pirate" will be rapidly followed by another Novel. We had previously reason to believe that this would be the case, and therefore adopt the intelligence, without vouching for it, that the new work is to be called, "The Fortune of Nigil," that it is a Scotch story, and that it is connected with the history of G. Heriot, the founder of an hospital in Edinburgh.—*Lit. Gaz.*

The revived art of Engraving on Wood, is about to be extensively and effectually applied to the illustration of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books. In February will be published, in all the usual sizes, and varied bindings, at an advance of only four, five, or six shillings each, on different sized editions, the Holy Bible, with Three Hundred Engravings, copied by W. M. Craig, esq. from the designs of the great

great masters in the different schools of painting, and engraved in a style of superior effect and beauty.

The following curious particulars relative to the recovery of the "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, from the Restoration of Charles II. by Sir G. Mackenzie, of Roshaught, Knt." may interest our literary readers. It was known in 1722 that they existed, indeed it was then expected that they would be published; but as they did not then appear before the public, it was supposed that they had been suffered to perish, or had been intentionally destroyed. Family reasons gave rise to the latter supposition. The second Earl of Bute, who supported the Government of the House of Hanover, and had married the sister of John, Duke of Argyll, the celebrated leader of the Whig party in Scotland, enjoyed, in 1722, the estates of Sir G. Mackenzie, the Author of these "Memoirs," and probably possessed his papers. It was not unnatural that he should be suspected at that juncture of suppressing such a manuscript, more especially as his family, by conforming to the Revolution, and accepting a title from Anne, had rendered themselves peculiarly obnoxious to the adherents of the House of Stuart. Whatever might have been the plausibility of these conjectures, they have been, in part at least, proved to be false, by the recovery of the manuscript of these Memoirs. The recovery thus took place:—In the year 1817, a large mass of papers was sold to a shopkeeper in Edinburgh. From these his curiosity induced him to select a manuscript volume, which appeared to him to be something of an historical nature; and by another equal piece of good fortune, he communicated this volume to Dr. McCrie, the well-known author of the *Lives of Knox and Melville*. On examining this volume, Dr. McCrie discovered that it was the composition of Sir G. Mackenzie, and that it must be a portion of that history of his own times which had been so long a desideratum in Scottish literature. Of this the intrinsic evidence was obvious and complete; and the manuscript, though written by one of the ordinary transcribers of that age, was decisively identified by numerous corrections and additions in the well-known hand-writing of Sir G. Mackenzie himself. The Memoirs have, of course, been sent to the press in Edinburgh; and the Public are much indebted to the zeal and assiduity of Mr. Thomson for their discovery.

THE FINE ARTS.

Sir T. Lawrence has recently completed a whole-length portrait of his late Majesty, George the Third. The commission was given by the Corporation of Liverpool, whose room it is intended to decorate.

His Majesty is arrayed in the dress and robes of a Knight of the Garter, and stands in a firm and dignified manner, with his head turned towards the shoulder, resembling the action of the Marquis of Londonderry in the last Exhibition. The back ground consists of the walls of a palace, and a distant view of Windsor Castle.

His present Majesty, before his departure for Brighton, honoured Mr. Chantery, R. A. by sitting to him, for the purpose of allowing that distinguished sculptor to give the finishing touches to the Royal bust. This piece of sculpture is the finest resemblance of his Majesty that has been executed in marble. The head is directed upwards, and possesses an elevated and commanding air. The neck is justly admired for its elegance and truth. The subordinate parts, as the hair, and Roman toga, which is thrown upon the shoulders, are disposed with equal taste and propriety.

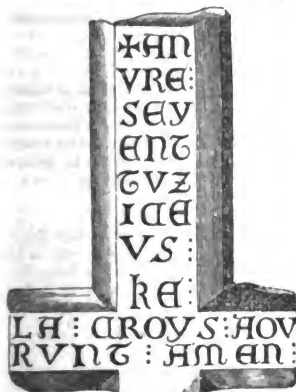
MAGNETISM.—The Prussian State Gazette calls the attention of its readers to a highly-important discovery, which Dr. Seebeck has communicated to the Academy of Science at Berlin, in three different sittings, the last on the 26th of October, "on the magnetic properties inherent in all metals and many earths (and not in iron alone, as was hitherto supposed), according to the difference of the degrees of heat." This discovery, it is stated, opens, in this part of Natural Philosophy, an entirely new field, which may lead to interesting results with respect to hot springs, connected with the observations made by the Inspector of Mines, M. Von Trebra, and others, relative to the progressive increase of warmth in mines, in proportion to their depths. According to M. Von Trebra's observations, the heat at the depth of 150 feet below the surface of the earth is one degree, at 300 feet deep two degrees, at 600 feet four degrees, &c.

LE CERCLE DES ARTS.

A new Society for the encouragement of the fine arts has been established in Paris under the name of *Le Cercle des Arts*. The prospectus of this Society is published, and the following are among the advantages it presents:—To dispose usefully of the pictures and other objects of art which may be sent to the Society. To execute, at the expence of the Society, pictures, engravings, &c. the subjects of which are to be decided in the special committees and councils of the *Cercle*. To distribute honorary rewards to those artists, &c. who during the year have exhibited the most useful objects of art and public utility.—The *Cercle des Arts* includes among its members some of the most distinguished artists and amateurs in France.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

The annexed representation is a copy of an engraving of an ancient Cross found in sinking the Cold Bath at Sir John Oldcastle's, near Islington, co. Norfolk. It was presented by Mr. Mickleton to Lord Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, and was formerly in his Museum at Wimple, co. Cambridge.



The inscription, in Anglo-Norman capitals, is, "✠ Anure seyent tuzi ceus ke la croys aourunt. Amen."—It has been thus explained by Mr. Humphrey Wanley, his Lordship's Librarian: "Honorati sunt omnes illi qui istam vel hanc crucem adorant. Amen."

STATUE OF ISIS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Among the beautiful specimens of Egyptian sculpture, which at once annihilates every argument of Winkelman's, and other learned Antiquaries, who would condemn its principles as meagre, hard, and unfaithful to nature, may be cited the most exquisite fragment of a female statue, probably of Isis, now lying in the vestibule of the British Museum. This figure is perfect from the waist, and measures about five feet. It is formed of one block of white marble, and is executed with a softness and symmetrical beauty that vies with any statues of antiquity.

The face appears to be the goddess Isis, and while it presents the Nubian cast of features, it is so delicately formed, that it breathes a most peculiar and winning softness of expression. The cheeks are high and prominent, but finely rounded and full; the eyes so sharply sculptured, that they seem finished but yesterday. The mouth is all but breathing; the lips having the marked breadth of expression, so perfectly

the Egyptian style, with the small but highly important edge that marks their curve in speaking, which might appear on the eve of taking place, from the masterly delineation of the mouth. This fine head was crowned by an asp diadem, with the usual folds or lappets falling down on the chest, as appears in all the figures of Isis, with the Nubian features represented on the Sycamore Sarcophagi which inclose the mummies. She has also the collar (the Rabid of the initiation), which is most delicately sculptured. Indeed, the impressions which the contemplation of this figure excite, are those of wonder and astonishment, that a form of such beauty could have been the workmanship of an Egyptian artist. It has excellencies that will not fade by a comparison with any Grecian or Roman form that adorns the Museum, and the Egyptian goddess possesses the charm of attracting and riveting the imagination, and filling up a beau ideal of character equally with any of the chef-d'œuvres of the collection, and which arises from the extraordinary individuality which its expressive contour, and inviting smile, peculiarly associates with it; as is also the case with the celebrated Memnon's head, and all the higher class of Egyptian sculpture. Those, therefore, who contemplate these features and form, will acquire far higher notions of the excellence of Egyptian art than hitherto has been ascribed to it.

The classic writers of Greece and of Rome have always declared Egypt to be the fountain and source of knowledge. These countries have borrowed their rules of art, and transported their obelisks to adorn their colonnades and forums; and Rome and the world entire, unto our own æra, have done full justice to the vast conceptions, the colossal and gigantic proportions of their temples, their statues and their obelisks, and above all, to the indestructible material they selected with such boldness and hardihood for their extraordinary labours, which defies all competition of modern skill, being of the basalts and oriental granite, hard and impenetrable to the edge of all modern tools. To these genuine principles of grandeur and sublimity, developed in their vastness and eternal duration, this pleasing and delicately formed Statue, as well as many of the busts and precious relics collected for the last ten years from this ancient land, now lay claim also to the majestic and the beautiful. They differ indeed in many striking essentials from the celebrated Statues of Greece and of Rome, but they combine in themselves such excellencies, as to render a disquisition into their first principles of com-

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composition very desirable; and placed as they now are in the vestibule even of the Elgin marbles, the works of Phidias, in the face almost of those forms of matchless excellence, it would be highly pleasing to trace how, in such a fearful collision, they still maintain their attraction, and by what charm they thus fascinate their beholder to linger around their austere and smiling forms, which appear breathing forth through lips, all but animated, the astonishing and mystic secrets of their venerable forms.

ANTIEN COINS, MEDALS, &c.

The workmen occupied in excavating some ruins in the environs of the French village of St. Geny, two leagues from Geneva, dug up a copper vase of an antique form, which inclosed a smaller one of silver, containing bracelets of the same metal, and other ornaments of very ancient workmanship, with about 300 medals of gold, silver, and copper, many of which are of the Emperor Galba. As pieces of charcoal were found near the vase, it is thought that these objects were lost during a fire. This discovery has encouraged the proprietor to make further excavations in the same place. The Museum of Arts at Geneva has acquired some of these curiosities.

On the 3d of December, a farmer of Trigny, digging very near la Voie du Couvent-le Tresor, unexpectedly struck a solid body, which, on examination, proved to be an antique vase of red copper, of an oval form. On raising the lid, it was found to be full of pieces of money, covered with a blackish rust, which hid the impressions, but was readily removed by slightly rubbing them. The coins, to the number of twelve thousand, are of a metal composed of copper and silver, of different diameters, and bearing the effigy of several Roman Emperors.

STATUE OF APOLLO.

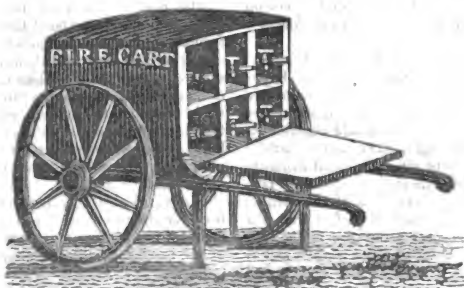
There has recently been found at Nismes, in France, among the ruins of the Temple of Diana, a figure of Apollo, of Parian marble, in a very mutilated state. This remarkable piece of antiquity is to be removed shortly to the Museum at Paris.

ANTIEN CAVES.

Two fine Caves, resembling, from the description, the extraordinary caverns in the Peak of Derby, have recently been discovered about 12 miles from Albany in America.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

CAPTAIN MANBY'S PLAN OF EXTINGUISHING INCIDENT FIRES.



It must be obvious, that the ready extinction of fire depends entirely on the facility with which water is brought to act upon it at its commencement; and that when left uncontrolled during the delay of engines arriving, the procurement of water, and the further delay of getting the engines into full action, it reaches a height at which its reduction is highly doubtful, and at least very difficult. Many instances of destruction by

fire have been caused by obstructions to the conveyance of engines to the spot, or from the impossibility of procuring water to enable them to act when they have arrived; and in every case some delay necessarily takes place in preparing the engines, even when water is at hand. It is a well-known fact, that many of the great and destructive fires in London, and other large towns, where water-pipes are laid, might have been controuled,

trouled, if water could have been obtained in time. In towns not so provided, villages, the detached residences of gentlemen, and other buildings in the country, the want of water at hand, or other means of extinction, makes their total destruction, in case of fire, almost inevitable.

From observations which I have made in witnessing fires, and from information of those persons constantly employed on such occasions, I am assured that a small quantity of water well directed, and early applied, will accomplish what, probably, no quantity would effect at a later period. This has excited my attempts to provide some prompt and efficient means by which the anxious and often important interval of delay would be obviated, and the fire opposed on the first alarm; thereby not allowing the flames to increase in fury (which so often occurs) that the efforts of the fireman are exerted rather with the hope of preventing the extension of the calamity to other buildings, than to save that, in which it first broke out.

To attain this object I propose a Fire Cart of light construction, requiring but one person to convey it to the spot, and apply a fluid, in the most efficacious manner, from portable vessels or engines, on a principle very long known, the artificial fountain in pneumatics. The engines are to be kept always charged, and one, when slung across the body of a watchman or servant, is easily carried to any part of the building, however difficult of access. The management required is simple; for, on opening the stop-cock, the pressure of condensed air instantly propels a stream that can be directed with the most exact precision on the part in combustion,—a circumstance extremely important, when the incipient fire is not within the

reach of effort by the hand, and when the air, heated by the flames, prevents approach, to cast water upon it by common means.



Every fire, even the greatest, must arise from small beginnings, and when discovered in its infant and commencing state, is easily to be kept down and prevented from becoming destructive, if means of early application were at hand. We often hear of the alarm of fire given by watchmen long before the arrival of engines on the spot, and if they were provided with a Fire Cart, the alarm of the watch and the application of the means of extinction would be simultaneous.



The cart contains six engines, each charged with the impregnated solution of an ingredient best adapted to extinguish fire. When the first engine has expended its store of antiphlogistic fluid, a supply of others in succession may keep up a constant discharge, until regular engines and plenty

of assistance arrive, should the fire not be entirely subdued by these first efforts.

When a small quantity of simple water is cast on materials in a state of violent combustion, it evaporates into steam from the heat, and the materials thus extinguished readily ignite again; the addition of incombustible

bustible ingredients, consequently, becomes necessary to make quality supply the place of quantity, and thus with the smallest portion prevent the fire rekindling.

To give the most extinguishing properties to common water has engaged the experimental attention of many, in different countries*, and it has been rendered by them more effective to extinguish fire than forty times the same quantity of common water (a circumstance not speculative, but confirmed by trial made upon buildings erected for that purpose); but the simple ingredient of pearl ash dissolved in water, when applied on burning substances, forming an incrustation over the surface extinguished, and thereby preventing the access, has, in my estimation, a decided preference; it has likewise the superior recommendation of the readiness with which any person may imbue the water with it, while the compounds cannot be had but at considerable cost, nor be prepared without labour and nice accuracy in their respective proportions.—Thus, at the moderate ratio of 20 times increasing the quality, the Cart would convey an extinguishing fluid equal to one tun and a half of common water.

Specification in reference to the Apparatus belonging to the Fire Cart.

Each machine is a strong copper vessel, of a cylindrical form, two feet in length, and eight inches in diameter, capable of containing four gallons: a tube of the same metal, of one-fourth of an inch in diameter, curved so that its end is carried to the side of the vessel, with a stop-cock and jet-pipe, the vent of which is one eighth of an inch in diameter at its top, reaches to within half an inch of the bottom, and is to be screwed so closely into the neck of the vessel, as to preclude the possibility of the escape of the air.

Three gallons of water, holding in solution any ingredients† best adapted to ex-

tinguish fire, are to be put into the vessel; and then the room remaining for the fourth gallon to be filled with closely-condensed air, to effect which, the jet-pipe is to be unscrewed, the condensing syringe fixed in its place, and the air to be pumped in, to the utmost power of the strength of the vessel to contain it; the stop-cock is then to be closed, condensing syringe taken off, and the jet-pipe replaced.

On turning back the stop-cock, the condensed air re-acts on the water, and casts it to a height proportioned to the degree of condensation.

That the machine may be more easily carried, where access is difficult, it is put into a leathern case with a strap, and, slung over the shoulders of the bearer, is thus conveyed easily, and then directed with the utmost precision to the point requiring the water.

Remarks on the necessity of a better Security against Fire.

The public at large are greatly interested in every circumstance which shall tend to lessen the calamity of fire; and the Fire Insurance Companies, who incur great losses in every part of the British Empire, it is presumed, must have similar feelings, with the desire, from motives of justice as well as that of humanity, to promote whatever is calculated to its prevention. The loss of a single house by fire is great to the insurers; but the loss, inconveniences, and injury to the insured, whose residence it was, is so far beyond the reparation to be received from the insurance, that something further is required, by the establishment of a fire police, to lessen the losses, and preserve the property the public are so often doomed to suffer from the want of earlier methods of application in the extinguishment of fire, than the present system offers for that purpose.

The protection of the metropolis from fire depends solely on the Insurance Com-

* Names of persons having employed their attention for giving the common water the most efficacious extinguishing property, for the purpose of subduing fire:

1734. M. Fuches, a German Physician, by throwing Balls into the fire, containing certain preparations which burst with violence, instantly quenched the flame.

1761. Zachary Grey used the same process, in which were allum, sal ammoniac, and other saline matters, with water.

In the same year Dr. Godfrey, in a public exhibition in a house erected for that purpose near Mary-le-bone, applied the like ingredients with great success, by the action of confined gunpowder only, which exploding dispersed the solution on the materials in combustion, and effectively extinguished the same.

1792. M. Von Ahen, at Stockholm, made numerous public experiments, to show the effects of several combined ingredients to render materials entirely incombustible; he is stated to have subdued an artificial fire by 2 men and 40 measures of preparation that would have required 20 men and 1500 of the same measures of simple water.

In the same year, M. Nil Moshein made many public exhibitions, to confirm that combustible materials might be made perfectly incombustible; as also did Mr. W. Knox, of Gottenburg.

† Pearl Ash dissolved in water, when applied on burning substances, forms an incrustation over the surface extinguished, and prevents that part from re-inflaming.

panies who make establishments for that purpose. But those bodies extend no such protection to other places, although the same rate of insurance is paid to them.

To the Insurance Companies, therefore, the public look with the anxious hope and expectation of their affording equal protection to all adopting some design calculated to possess the properties of instantly opposing fires (in their incipient state, and on the first alarm), until a supply of water is provided, and engines are collected, and brought into action,—a circumstance, among other considerations, that would tend to prevent the necessity of pulling down houses contiguous to buildings on fire, resorted to by them upon the principle of safety.

When fire makes a progress before discovery, or extends itself from local difficulties impeding the arrival of assistance, every instant of time, until the means of extinction are applied, the flames rapidly increase in their destructiveness: and it often occurs (even in London, where the facilities of affording assistance and obtaining water are greater than most other places) that half an hour or upwards has transpired from the alarm being given to the engines acting to check its fury,—a period too distant to save the building where the conflagration commenced, and often even to prevent its being extremely destructive to the neighbourhood.

In the metropolis the Insurance Companies, as already stated, provide powerful engines, and make arrangements for the attendance of persons (confident from experience) who are trained to apply them to the best effect.

The reliance for extinguishment in case of fire in small towns offers no such protection, and is consequently placed on the parish engines and assistance of the inhabitants, who, from the want of due arrangements in conveying water to the spot (which is usually by the hand) and practice in working engines, their exertions, however great, suffer materially from confusion,—the general result of inexperience.

The liberality with which the Insurance Companies are known to act to those who exert themselves strenuously in subduing fires, encourages a respectful confidence in their patriotic and humane readiness to adopt such means as may be found to counteract the extension and rapidity of the flames, by instant application, and to obviate the interval of delay between the alarm of fire being given, and the engines getting into action to oppose it.

In arranging a plan for the general prevention of destructive fires, it appears to me, in the first place, that the Insurance Companies, and the Police of the Country, must necessarily be organized; and to carry such plan into effect I am induced to suggest that it would best be accomplished by

the Magistrates and Insurers of each place interesting themselves with the Insurance Companies, and urging from them a better preservation of their property from fire than at present exists.

The Magistrates, &c. should then examine the cause from which the destructiveness of fires generally proceed, and if it should appear to be from the want of early assistance, they should endeavour to remove that delay. They should next direct their attention to the means of conveying assistance to fires in the readiest and simplest way, by applying it immediately for extinguishing with simplicity, and to recommend to the Insurance Companies whatever, in their opinion, has a tendency to attain those objects, better than the methods now in use.

The Insurance Companies should then be invited to examine the merit or demerit of the plan recommended by Fire Carts, and if found to possess the properties of opposing fires by instant and effective application they should be requested to adopt the same.

On the Insurance Companies being satisfied of the utility of such design, it is respectfully submitted to them, in order to carry the same into effect, to associate for the purpose of making arrangements for a general establishment of the plan, and for raising a fund by a small per centage on the premiums received, that it may fall equally upon the whole.

The necessary apparatus being provided at the joint expence of the Insurance Companies, the firemen would consequently be selected by those bodies, who no doubt would appoint such as are distinguished for expertness, judgment, and resolution. That the most zealous endeavours might be called forth, I venture to suggest applications to His Majesty's Government, or Petitions to Parliament, soliciting some premium or legislative bounty to reward exertion and excite emulation for services performed in the preservation of life and property, when it could not have been effected but by extraordinary exertion and at great hazard.

In the adoption of a plan to give early and immediate assistance to fires, it must be obvious how important it is to all classes of persons. To the Insurance Companies it would be an immense saving, by frequently preventing that great destruction they are bound to repair; and it might consequently lessen the hazard of insurance. To the public it would afford considerable security, by preserving the property which cannot be insured, as papers, pictures, &c. which no value can repair, replace, or recompense the owner for the loss of. The promptness with which assistance could be conveyed to any spot, would deter, if not detect, the too frequent crime of arson, so wilfully resorted to by offenders,

offenders, who, from fraudulent insurances and desperate circumstances, often doom the property of their neighbours to destruction to gain their criminal ends; and the same reason would also serve to render the malignant attempt at revenge by the incendiary, of which there have been so many degrading and shocking instances, less frequent.

As directions for the effective arrangement of Fire Carts in populous places, the following plan I should propose: that at each watch-house, from the time of the watch setting, there should be in attendance a regular fireman instructed in the use and management of the apparatus; and that each parish should be provided with one or more Fire Carts, according to its extent, or number of wards, and the vessels or engines composing the compliment of the cart, to be kept charged ready for being immediately applied. When watch-boxes or stations are at a considerable distance from the watch-house, some central watch-box should have a single engine lodged ready for application, to be brought on the alarm by the watchman, and delivered to the fireman who repairs to the spot on the alarm of fire being given, with as much expedition as possible. Should the fire have broke out near the depot of the Fire Cart, the fireman in attendance will take the cart with him, or an engine from it ready to apply; if otherwise, the watchmen will each bring an engine, which the fireman will expend, and by receiving from others their engines, a regularly continued and well-directed stream will be kept up, which, from the early opposition to the fire, will no doubt check the flames, if not entirely subdue the fire; should the distance be considerable, the fireman, aided by a watchman, would convey the cart to a place on fire with as much dispatch as possible.

*Letter from the Hon. Capt. Pellew, R. N.
to Captain Manby.*

MY DEAR SIR, London, June 27, 1816.

Having been one of those who witnessed, with much satisfaction, the trial of your newly-invented machine for the extinction

of fire in its early stages, I cannot refrain from relating to you, that in the late fire close to my house, and which I myself discovered, if I had had one of the machines at my immediate command, I do not hesitate to say, I could have saved the whole premises and an uninsured property of nearly 12,000*l*. I can venture to assert this fact, because it came under my own inspection; I therefore cannot be deceived. The fire, when I first saw it, was just caught, and I conceive was quite extinguishable by your machine for at least 20 minutes.

I may also here give my opinion as a Naval man, as to its great use, in my opinion, on-board ships, in case of fire below, where water is not easily conveyed. I shall never go to sea again without one of them for the use of the store rooms, &c. Upon the whole I do declare to you, it is, in my opinion, one of the best inventions I ever saw, and wishing you every success in the prosecution of your generous plans; I am

Yours, &c.

P. B. PELLEW.

FIRE SHIELD.

Mr. Buckley, of New York, has invented and obtained a patent for a Fire Shield. It is intended to protect firemen whilst employed in extinguishing fires, but particularly designed to prevent fire from spreading. It is made of a metallic substance; thin, light, and impervious to heat; it is of a length and breadth sufficient to cover the whole person, and it may be used in several different positions. For example: when used in the street, it is firmly fixed on a small platform, with wheels, and a short elevation from the ground. The fireman takes his stand on this platform and behind the shield; he is drawn by ropes near the current of heat and flames, without being scorched or feeling any inconvenience; and with the hose pipe, or leader, in his hand, he directs the water to the part where it is most required. In this way a line of shields may be formed in close order, in front of a powerful heat, behind which the firemen may stand with safety, and play upon the houses with their water-pipes.

CRYSTALLO-CERAMIE, OR GLASS INCrustATIONS.

In our December Magazine, p. 544, we slightly noticed this curious invention. We have since had an opportunity of witnessing the process, and of observing many interesting specimens of incrustation. The great difficulty in bringing the art to its present perfection, appears to have been that of discovering a composition less fusible than glass. This composition is of a silvery appearance, and has a most splendid effect when introduced into richly-cut glass. Bas-relief portraits, or any other ornaments, are

introduced into the body of the liquid glass while hot, and the air is gradually withdrawn by the blow-pipe; thus the composition becomes actually incorporated with the glass, "are perennius," without the design or likeness it is intended to represent being in the least degree injured.

Amongst innumerable others we noticed a head of Shakspeare incrustated in a circular piece of glass about half an inch thick. In order to give additional beauty these glasses are cut at the back in radii, and suspended by metallic ornaments. In this style portraits of public characters and private individuals

viduals may be perpetuated. These subjects are sometimes incrustated between a white and blue, green, or yellow glass. The contrast of the model of white silvery appearance on the coloured ground produces a pleasing effect.

We observed several beautiful specimens of incrustation in decanters, wine glasses, smelling bottles, water jugs, &c.; but the art is not confined to these minor ornaments alone;—our curiosity was highly excited by representations of the Muses and an Egyptian cariatyde, introduced into *sinnubra* lamps; the former into the two sides of the base, and the latter into the circular pedestal. An elegant girandole, designed for the mantle piece or pier table of a drawing room, was superbly decorated with various incrustations of illustrious individuals. The representation of a sentry-box, made of one solid square piece of glass, with the figure of a grenadier in the middle, of the white composition, was extremely curious.

Mr. Pellatt, the Patentee, has published a short account of this invention; accompanied by some judicious remarks on "The Origin, Progress, and Improvement of Glass Manufactures." This little Work appears to have been drawn up for private circulation only; but we really consider the interesting matter it contains deserves the most extended publicity. It is pleasing to observe a British artist adding the spirit of literary research to his professional ingenuity. Discoveries seldom fail of the greatest improvements when promoted by such a union of talents.

We shall close our desultory remarks by giving a single extract from Mr. Pellatt's Publication; and that must be confined solely to the history of the invention under consideration, although the author's observations on the antiquity of making Glass are very curious and interesting.

"The Glass-works of England indisputably excel at this moment those of any other country in the world. The essential and distinguishing qualities of good glass are, its freedom from specks or rings, and its near resemblance to real crystal in its colourless transparency. In both these respects, the productions of the British Glass-houses exceed those of any other nation. It only remained for them to evince their superiority in the ornamental branches of the art; and this has been fully accomplished by the perfection to which recent discoveries have enabled them to carry the art of Incrustation.

"The Ancients, we have seen, were not altogether ignorant of this art, but their incrustations were very imperfect. The picture of a duck, described by Winkelman, is but a partial incrustation, as the painting is neither completely enclosed nor protected

from the air. The Venetian Ball and the Bohemian ornamental stems are perfect incrustations, but they are curious rather than useful. It was impossible to introduce into them any device or figure, which was the desideratum in the art, because the variegated glass in the interior, being of the nature of enamel, is (especially the opaque) fusible at a less degree of heat than the coating of white transparent glass: consequently, any impression must have been effaced, when, in the process of manufacture, it became incased in the hot transparent glass. To render the art of Incrustation subservient to any useful purpose, it was requisite, in the first instance, to discover a substance capable of uniting with glass, but requiring a stronger heat to render it fusible.

"About forty years ago, a Bohemian manufacturer first attempted to incrust in glass small figures of a greyish clay. The experiments which he made, were in but few instances successful, in consequence of the clay not being adapted to adhere properly to the glass. It was, however, from the Bohemian that the idea was caught by some French manufacturers, who, after having expended a considerable sum in the attempt, at length succeeded in incrusting several medallions of Buonaparte, which were sold at an enormous price. From the extreme difficulty of making these medallions, and their almost invariably breaking while under the operation of cutting, very few were finished; and the manufacture was upon the point of being abandoned, when it was fortunately taken up by a French gentleman, who, with a perseverance not less honourable to himself, than in its results advantageous to the arts, prosecuted a series of experiments, by which, in a few years, he brought the invention to a state of great improvement. The French have never succeeded, however, in introducing it into articles of any size, such as decanters, jugs, or plates; but have contented themselves with ornamenting smelling bottles and small trinkets: nor had the invention been applied to heraldry or any other useful purpose, antecedently to the recent improvements upon the art in this Country. England has always been famed for bringing to perfection, and directing to a useful application, the crude inventions of other Countries."

STEAM BOATS.

A new-invented system of propelling boats by steam has been invented by a person in New Bedford, by which a boat 26 feet long has been propelled by two men four miles in 20 minutes, and it is thought the plan may be applied to propelling the largest Steam-boats with more velocity and much less power than is required by the present system. — *New York.*

SELECT POETRY.

*Fragments of—not a Translation, but—a
loose distant Imitation, of*

GRAY'S ELEGY.

STANZA VI.

NEC reducem blæso gratabitur ore paren-
tem,

Obvia dum properat, parvula progenies ;
Arreptumve manu ducet ; gremiumve sedentis
Certatim scandens, oscula blanda petet.

VII.

Sæpe, illis rapido tondentibus arva sub æstu,
Procubuit facili falce resecta seges :
Illi sæpe alacres, junctis ad aratra juvenis,
Sulcârunt duro vomere pingue solum :
Illorum valido ceciderunt sæpe sub ictu
Æræ quercus, fraxineæque trabes.

XI.

An semel elapsam casso de corpore vitam
In gelidum pectus jam revocare potest
Arte laboratus vivo de marmore vultus,
Scriptave conspicuis nobilis urna notis ?

XII.

Forsitan hic aliquem viridi tegit aggerem
cæpes,
Cui multo afflatum numine pectus erat ;
Qui bene difficiles rerum rexisset habenas,
Vel nôsset doctâ plectra movere manu.

XIII.

Musarum sed enim pretiosa volumina nun-
quam
Divitias illis explicuere suas :
Et gravis (heu !) vetuit duris in rebus egestas
Eniti innatis viribus ingenium.

XIV.

Incassum splendens, oculisque incognita nos-
tris,
Multa sub Oceani gurgite gemma latet :
Multi proveniunt deserta per avia flores,
Quorum odor in ventos irritus omnis abijt.

XV.

Forsitan Hampdeni situs hic jacet æmulus acer,
Nescius indigno subdere colla iugo :
Forsan et ingenio tibi par, Milton, tumque
Qui posset cantus æquiparare tubæ.

XVI. XVII.

Eloquio arrectas aures mulcere senatûs,
Impavido tumidas spernere corde minas,
Vestire uberibus ridentia messibus arva,
Et celebri famâ per benefacta frui,
Sors vetuit : sed nec tantum virtutibus horum
Obstitit ingentis ; obstitit et vitiiis.
Per medias vetuit cædes invadere regnum,
Raptaque sacrilegâ prendere sceptrâ manu,
Partoque imperio nimium crudeliter uti,
Et nescire ullis parcere supplicibus.

XIX.

Sed, procul insani misero certamine vulgi,
Gaudebat propriâ sobria turba domo :

Contentique suâ vivebunt sorte, quietam
Uno servantes usque tenore viam.

XX.

Qui tamen exanimis horum defendere possit
Reliquias, custos * stat prope busta lapis ;
Sculpturâque rudi scabris et versibus horrens,
A populo lacrymas prætereunte rogat.

QUIDAM.

LINES

Written in Affliction, November 1821.

LONG has my lyre unstrung been laid,
In sad Affliction's dreary shade ;
And Poësy—enchanting maid—
Has me resign'd !

To livelier scenes her course has sped,
From me, and sorrow long has fled,
Where nought but pain on patience fed
With grief combin'd !

Come, Poësy, cheer my lonely hour,
Come, Hygeia, with thy healing power ;
Bind round my brow thy mountain-flower,
With health perfuming !

Come let us join our triple aid,
Come Hygeia, healthful mountain maid,
Burst through Affliction's sombre shade,
My griefs consuming !

Let me resume my humble lyre,
With pious breathings wake the wire,
My thanks in grateful themes aspire,
For chast'nings kind !

Let praise, and prayer, be now my strain,
That my affliction's not in vain ;
But sanctified, my peace to gain,
When Death I find !

What's the world, and what's its noise,
Its pride, its pomp, and loud applause,
Its honours, and its gilded toys,
Without health's blessing !

'Tis vain, 'tis empty as the air,
A painted scene of grief and care ;
A giddy round of sad despair—
A dream distressing !

Come, Hope, and wave thy pinion o'er
My drooping heart, and bid me soar
Above despondence—madd'ning power—
That me oppresses !

Be your's the power when Sorrow's near,
To chase away Affliction's tear ;
And bid my aching heart not fear
The world's distresses !

Oh ! let my soul in Him confide,
Who on the storms and whirlwinds ride ;
And does in kind compassion chide :
Our faith to try !

* Laurus . . . custos. *Ovid. Met. 1, 562.*
Oh !

Oh! may His blessing me attend,
 From every ill my life defend;
 And be my guide—my heavenly friend—
 Thro' changeless Immortality!

T. N.

THE WAKENING OF CAMBRIA.

*Addressed to the Cymmrodorion Society, or
 Royal Cambrian Institution for the Encouragement of Welsh Literature.*

By Mrs. HEMANS.

IT is a glorious hour to him
 Who stands on Snowdon's crested brow,
 When Twilight's lingering Star grows dim,
 And mists with Morn's resplendence glow;

And, rolling swift before the breeze,
 Unveil to his enraptur'd eye,
 Girt with green isles and sparkling seas,
 All Cambria's mountain-majesty!

But there hath been a brighter hour!
 'Twas when her voice from silence broke,
 And, as an eagle in its pow'r,
 The Spirit of the Land awoke!

From the far depths of ages gone,
 From the low chambers of the dead,
 It woke! and brightly moving on,
 A sun-beam o'er the mountains spread.

And there were sounds, where'er it pass'd,
 O'er Druid-rock and fairy-dell,
 Of song upon the rushing blast,
 Of minstrelsy's triumphant swell;

While, as * Eryri's torrent waves
 With joyous music hail'd its way,
 Ten thousand echoes from their caves
 Burst to prolong th' exulting lay.

And thou, O Harp! to whose deep tone
 Was giv'n a pow'r, in elder time,
 A night, a magic all thine own,
 The burning soul of Cambria's clime:

Thou, hallow'd thus by Freedom's breath,
 To guard her fortresses on high,
 With sounds awakening scorn of death,
 Instinct with immortality;

Thou to the winds, at that proud call,
 Didst pour thine old, majestic strains,
 As when they fir'd, in bow'r and hall,
 The hearts that were not born for chains!

And deeply yet that music thrills!
 Yet lives there, in each pealing close,
 Some mem'ry of th' eternal hills,
 With their wild streams and glittering
 snows!

The hills, where Freedom's shrine of old,
 High midst the storm's dominion stood;
 The streams, which proudly, as they roll'd,
 Bore to the deep heroic blood;

The snows, in their unstain'd array,
 Bright o'er each eagle-summit spread—
 Oh! who shall view their haunts and say
 That Inspiration thence hath fled?

* Eryri, the Welsh name for Snowdon.
 GEN. MAG. January 1822.

It is not thus!—each mountain's brow
 Bears record of undying names!
 How should your Sons forget to glow,
 Ye mighty! with your quenchless flames?

It is not thus! in ev'ry glen
 The soil with noble dust is blent;
 Of fearless and of gifted men
 The land is one high monument!

And think ye not, her hills among,
 That still their Spirit brightly dwells?
 Be thou immortal, Soul of Song!
 By Deva's waves, in Snowdon's dells!
 Yes! midst those wilds, in days gone by,
 The deep wind swell'd with prophet lore;
 Scenes, mantled with sublimity!
 Still are ye sacred as of yore.

TO A YOUNG LADY.

By Mr. BOWLES.

NOW thy heart beats high,
 And thy sparkling eye
 Proclaims that thy bosom's a stranger to care;
 But the bright sun's ray,
 Brings on evening gray,
 And soon flies away youth and beauty so rare!

On earth there grows
 No thornless rose!
 And thy cheeks must lose their wonted bloom;
 Thy polished brow,
 To age must bow,
 And thy fair form lie in the dreary tomb.

Oh! ne'er from thy heart
 Let virtue depart!
 May the angels of innocence still hover o'er
 thee;
 Then safe from the guile
 Of the rover's smile,
 The aged will bless thee, and the young will
 adore thee.

When o'er thy head
 Old Time has shed
 The snow from his mantle so silvery white;
 And thy cheek, oh Maid!
 Shall withering fade,
 And thylack-lustre eye be fast closing in night;
 Then virtue so rare,
 Oh! lady fair!

Will soothe thee, and cheer thee, with solace
 divine;
 Around thy head
 Will glory shed,
 And brighter and brighter, Oh maiden!
 'twill shine.

Faringdon, October 4th, 1821.

LOSS IN DELAYS.

SHUN delays, they breed remorse,
 Take thy time while time is lent thee;
 Creeping snails have weakest force,
 Fly their fault lest thou repent thee:
 Good is best when soonest wrought,
 Lingering labours come to nought.

HOES:

Hoist up sail while gale doth last,
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure :
Seek not time when time is past,
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure.
After-wits are dearly bought :
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.

Time wears all his locks before,
Take thou hold upon his forehead ;
When he flies he turns no more,
And behind his scalp is naked .
Works adjourned have many stays ;
Long demurs breed new delays.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE PIRATE."

Reviewed in our last Volume, pp. 541, 607.

1. CLEVELAND'S SERENADE TO MINNA.

"FAREWELL! Farewell! the voice you hear,
Has left its last soft tone with you,—
Its next must join the seaward cheer,
And shout among the shouting crew.

"The accents which I scarce could form
Beneath your frown's controuling check,
Must give the word, above the storm,
To cut the mast, and clear the wreck.

"The timid eye I dared not raise,—
The hand, that shook when press'd to thine,
Must point the guns upon the chase,
Must bid the deadly cutlass shine.

"To all I love, or hope, or fear,—
Honour, or own, a long adieu !
To all that life has soft and dear,
Farewell! save memory of you!"

2. NORNA'S INVOCATION

*On unsheeting her dead Ancestor in St.
Ringan's Church.*

"CHAMPION, famed for warlike toil,
Art thou silent, Ribolt Troil ?

Sand, and dust, and pebbly stones,
Are leaving bare thy giant bones.
Who dared touch the wild bear's skin
Ye slumber'd on, while life was in ?—
A woman now, or babe, may come
And cast the covering from thy tomb.

"Yet be not wrathful, Chief, nor blight
Mine eyes or ears with sound or sight !
I come not, with unhallow'd tread,
To wake the slumbers of the dead,
Or lay thy giant reliques bare ;
But what I seek thou well can'st spare.
Be it to my hand allow'd
To shear a merk's weight from thy shroud ;
Yet leave thee sheeted lead enough
To shield thy bones from weather rough.

"See, I draw my magic knife—
Never while thou wert in life
Laid at thou still for sloth or fear,
When point and edge were glittering near ;

— See, the earmments now I sever—
Waken now, or sleep for ever !
Thou wilt not wake—the deed is done,—
The prize I sought is fairly won.

"Thanks, Ribolt, thanks,—for this the sea
Shall smooth its ruffled crest for thee,—
And while afar its billows foam,
Subside to peace near Ribolt's tomb.
Thanks, Ribolt, thanks—for this the might
Of wild winds raging at their height,
When to thy place of slumber nigh,
Shall soften to a lullaby.

"She, the dame of doubt and dread,
Norna of the Fitful-head,
Mighty in her own despite—
Miserable in her might ;
In despair and frenzy great,—
In her greatness desolate ;
Wisest, wickedest who lives,
Well can keep the word she gives."

3. THE SONG OF HAROLD HARFAGER.

"THE sun is rising dimly red,
The wind is wailing low and dread ;
From his cliff the eagle sallies,
Leaves the wolf his darksome vallies ;
In the mist the ravens hover,
Peep the wild dogs from the cover,
Screaming, croaking, baying, yelling,
Each in his wild accents telling,
'Soon we feast on dead and dying,
Fair-hair'd Harold's flag is flying.'

"Many a crest on air is streaming,
Many a helmet darkly gleaming,
Many an arm the axe uprears,
Doom'd to hew the wood of spears.
All along the crowded ranks,
Horses neigh and armour clanks ;
Chiefs are shouting, clarions ringing,
Londer still the bard is singing,
'Gather footmen, gather horsemen,
To the field, ye valiant Norsemen.'

"Halt ye not for food or slumber,
View not vantage, count not number ;
Jolly reapers, forward still,
Grow the crop on vale or hill,
Thick or scatter'd, stiff or lithe,
It shall down before the scythe.
Forward with your sickles bright,
Reap the harvest of the fight—
Onward footmen, onward horsemen,
To the charge, ye gallant Norsemen !

"Fatal chuser of the slaughter,
O'er you hovers Odin's daughter ;
Hear the choice she spreads before ye,—
Victory, and wealth, and glory ;
Or old Valhallah's roaring hail,
Her ever-circling mead and ale,
Where for eternity unite
The joys of wassail and of fight.
Headlong forward, foot and horsemen,
Charge and fight, and die like Norsemen !"

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* states, that in consequence of the resignation of the Duke de Cazet, as Ambassador to England, and that of the Duke of Narbonne Pelet, as Ambassador to Naples, the King, by a royal ordinance, dated the 9th inst. has named viscount Chateaubriand, Peer of France and Minister of State, to the embassy to the Court of London: and Monsieur de Serre, Minister of State, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies, to the embassy to the Court of the Two Sicilies. The *Moniteur* further contains four royal ordinances of the 9th of January, appointing the Duke of Laval Montmorency, the Duke of Dondeauville, the Duke of Narbonne-Pelet, and the Viscount Bonald, Ministers of State and Members of the Privy Council. The King has also signed an ordinance naming Dr. Francois an Officer of the Legion of Honour, in recompence of the devotion he has shewn by his efforts for the relief of persons labouring under the dreadful contagion at Barcelona; and another, replacing General Donadieu on the list of effective general officers. At the suggestion of the present Keeper of the Seals, M. Peyronnet, the King has remitted to M. Lacreteille the elder, the remainder of the imprisonment to which he had been condemned, as the author of a pamphlet entitled, "The Clippings of the Censorship."

It appears, that the missionaries in Paris, of whom so much has been said lately, are increasing in activity, and the concourse of persons who flock to the church of St. Genevieve to assist in their exercises, and receive their instructions, becomes every day more considerable. In order that the working classes may profit by them, they commence at half past five in the morning, and continue till seven.

The Clerical Almanack of France for 1822 states the number of priests in actual employment to be 35,286, of whom 14,870 are above 60 years of age: 4,156 have been ordained during the last year.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Barcelona are very important. The following details are contained in a private letter: "Barcelona proclaimed its independence on the 30th of December. Gen. Villa Campa endeavoured, but in vain, to oppose the change. He addressed every regiment separately, in order to bring them back to obedience; but all answered him by shouts of *Live the Constitution! Down with the Ministers!* The General immediately

quitted Barcelona. The movement was directed by Col. Costa, Commandant of the National Guard, who devoted himself to the maintenance of good order and tranquillity during the whole time that Barcelona was ravaged by the epidemic malady. A levy of 30,000 men has been decreed for Catalonia. The 400 royalists who projected the releasing by force some prisoners who were detained at Gerona, were pursued. The day before yesterday three of them presented themselves on the frontier near Banyuls, to demand a passage for themselves and 400 men, whom they preceded. The post which they addressed compelled them to retire; and on a menace being made that they would force the passage in the event of their being pursued, the *generale* was beaten during the night in the different villages adjacent to the point menaced. The royalists, however, did not again make their appearance."

By recent accounts from Spain, it appears the resistance to the Government continues, or rather seems to increase. The change which has taken place in the Ministry, instead of satisfying the malcontents, has rendered them more insolent in their demands, and more determined in the pursuit of their objects.

The *Lapidas*, or constitutional pillars, set up in the different towns of Spain, are sometimes, during the night, defaced or bemired by the Serviles. The *Lapida* of Onda having been defiled in that manner, the Madrid papers state that the Constitutional Alcade, Don Rafael Querol, caused a vein to be opened, and washed the stone with his blood. The same profanation having been repeated in Velez, Malaga, Don Cristobal Olor, of Ruiz, parochial Curate of Santa Maria, also caused a vein to be opened, and with his own blood performed the same act of patriotic zeal as the Alcade of Onda.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Barcelona, Jan. 12:—With respect to the political aspect of Spanish affairs, I never saw public opinion, any where, more unanimously or decidedly pronounced than last night and the night before, at the theatre of this place. The immediate object which called forth the expression of it was Gen. Riego, who came from his retirement at Reus to visit Barcelona. He was received with the loudest and most universal acclamations of—"Viva Riego," and "Down with the Ministers."

ITALY.

An article from Venice, in the French papers, states the condemnation, by the Senate

Senate of Lombardy, of 34 unfortunate individuals, of all ranks, to various punishments, death, imprisonment in a fortress, &c. for the crime of belonging to the sect of Carbonari. The punishment of some of those sentenced to death has been commuted by the Emperor of Austria, as a special indulgence, for imprisonment in chains for 20 years, and others for lesser periods of a similar imprisonment.

GERMANY.

A letter from a gentleman in Saxé Weimar, written in November last, contains the following remarkable passage:—"Corn in this country is selling at such very low prices, that the farmers are in a dreadful situation; and if England does not soon open her ports, the cultivators of our soil must run away."

TURKEY.

The *Austrian Observer* of the 3d inst. communicates several particulars respecting the state of the Turkish capital and provinces. The intelligence from Constantinople, however, does not reach beyond the 10th ult. It states, that the Firman published by the Grand Seigneur, with the view of repressing the violence of the populace, has been attended with complete success; and that a few acts of severity had inspired such terror, that they became as submissive as they were before disorderly. However, the Government continued to punish the Greeks who were taken in arms; and such are the fanaticism and deadly revenge with which both parties are inspired, that we see no hope of these atrocious reprisals speedily terminating. It is stated, on the same authority, that according to the last advices from the Persian capital, the Shah had declared that the hostilities committed by his son had no connection with the actual situation of the Ottoman Empire, and that they were undertaken solely for the purpose of punishing the Kurds for some predatory acts of which they had been guilty. These people acknowledge only a nominal dependence on the Porte, and are in the habit of plundering both the Turks and the Persians. It appears that the report of the Persians having invaded Armenia is not true, and that the mistake originated in some disturbances which broke out in Trebizond. The *Austrian Observer* also gives the particulars of the horrible butchery that was committed at Tripolizza; but it makes no mention of a capitulation, as stated in the private account. If we can believe this, 36,000 men, women, and children, and forming the whole of the Turkish population, were destroyed; and only one person, the son of the Pacha of Corinth, was spared, in the hope that he might be useful to the Greeks in the enterprise which they had meditated against Corinth.

AMERICA, &c.

New York and Boston papers to the 22d ult. have arrived. They contain a copy of the Annual Treasury Report; from which we learn, that the revenue of the year just ended, may be estimated at 16,110,000 dollars, of which sum the Customs produced, alone, 14 millions. In the year 1818, the Customs amounted to nearly 22 millions; the next year to above 17 millions; whereas, in the year 1820, the whole receipt, including Customs, public lands, &c. amounted only to 15,284,546 dollars. The greatest state of depression which the Customs had reached, was in the first quarter of last year, when they were 727,000 dollars less than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1820. But an improvement of more than a million took place in the second and third quarters. It was also expected that the last quarter would be a favourable one. It will be seen, from this Report, that the commerce of the United States had been declining rapidly from the beginning of 1819; and that a reaction did not take place till the second quarter of last year.

A letter from Demerara, of the 24th of October, mentions an extraordinary instance of the violence with which lightning acts. On board a vessel called the Susan, on the voyage from New Brunswick to Demerara, on the 16th, all hands being on the foretop-sail yard, the lightning struck the vessel with terrible force, coming down the wedges of the foremast, which it carried away in a moment, about eight feet above the deck, along with every soul aloft, and shattered the main-topmast and jib-boom into splinters. It also burst the ship on the starboard bow, two planks from the deck. One of the crew was in a manner annihilated by the thunderbolt; no mark remained of him but spots of his blood on the sails and rigging. The rest were more or less hurt by the fall, when the masts and rigging came down.

The country to the north bank of the river Plate, opposite Buenos Ayres &c. has been annexed to the Crown of Portugal, under the title of the Cisplatine State; and a free trade with the whole western coast of that extensive country is anticipated.

EAST INDIES.

Extract of a letter from an Officer, dated July 24, 1821, Camp Sumbhulpoor:—"Immediately after I was appointed to the regiment, we were ordered to take the field along with four other regiments (making together about 5000 men), against a tribe of outrageous mountaineers, called Kooles, who had made war upon their peaceable neighbours, burnt their villages, murdered all the inhabitants, and plundered the whole of the country. These depredators inhabit a mountainous tract of country, running through the centre of India, from East to West. We had to march upwards of 600 miles before we got to the point where the attack

attack was to be made; and this was during the worst season of the year that men could be exposed in tents. The thermometer stood every day in our tent at 110 and 112, and on some days as high as 122; and when exposed to the sun at noon, it generally stood between 150 and 160. We were absent from our cantonment four months, during which time we were obliged to suffer many privations, besides the heat of the weather, such as extreme bad mountainous roads, bad water, and for days together none at all. The mode of fighting we were obliged to adopt, to subdue the enemy, was also very harassing to our men. For three or four days after our arrival in their country, they gave us battle on the plains; but finding themselves so dreadfully cut up, and being able to make no impression upon us, they betook themselves to the recesses of the highest mountains, where we were

obliged to follow them, hunt them down, and kill them like so many tigers; as they never allowed themselves to be taken prisoners while they could keep hold of their bow and arrow and battle-axe. At last, after several thousands of them being killed, they accepted our terms of peace, which they had refused several times since the commencement of the campaign. From what I have here stated, you will easily perceive the very harassing nature of the expedition to every one concerned. Out of the four medical men that commenced the campaign, only one survived the excessive fatigue that they were obliged to undergo, so that the whole of the medical charge devolved upon him. His exertions (having at one time upwards of 400 sick in the camp) called forth the public thanks of his Excellency the Commander in Chief."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The Irish disturbances have not yet ceased. The Insurgents may have lately become less sanguinary, or, not meeting with resistance, may have found that the shedding of blood would be but "loss of time, and hindrance of business." They have, however, not proceeded with any abatement of activity, skill, or good fortune, in that particular course of enterprize which their ill-omened cause appeared to them to require. They have seized and carried off considerable quantities of arms;—and in one instance, not far from Lord Donoughmore's residence, they are said by *The Courier Herald* to have planned with ingenuity the surprise and plunder of a post of some importance during the absence of a body of the Police, which scheme they executed before the close of day in a resolute and successful manner. The house where the Constables had deposited their store of fire-arms and ammunition, was entered at the same time with the owner, by a party of the banditti, who had a mock prisoner under escort, and some carbines and pistols borne away in triumph. As the ruffians who undertook this adventure were undisguised, the conclusion is, that they belonged to a distant part of the country; but the judgment which they displayed, and the negligence shown on the other side of the question, go equally to prove how intimate was their intelligence with persons about the spot. This transaction appears to have excited a considerable feeling among the Magistrates of the Country; and a second occurrence, though so far different from the above that it was a capture made on the part of Government from the law-breakers, will, we doubt not, be regarded as no less worthy of attention.

A sergeant of police-men, with his party, discovered, in a place called the Giant's Cave, amidst the Kilnemanagh mountains, a sample, for it was no more, of eight well-constructed pikes; the manufacture of which instrument has always, within the last 30 years, been considered symptomatic of some extensive conspiracy among the Irish peasants.

A fatal and melancholy occurrence, growing out of the unhappy disturbances in Ireland, is related in the Dublin papers. It appears, that two parties, composed of military and constables, and accompanied by Magistrates, in patrolling the country near Mallow, in the county of Cork, on the night of the 10th instant, unfortunately approached each other in mutual ignorance. One mistook the other for a party of the nightly disturbers of the peace, and fired several shots. The consequence of this disastrous mistake has been, that Mr. Lowe, a Clergyman and Magistrate, was killed, and his servant, who accompanied him as a constable, mortally wounded.

The Marquis Wellesley has been received as Lord Lieutenant in Ireland with all that enthusiasm which his appointment was so well calculated to call forth. He made his public entry into Dublin on the 29th of December. His Lordship was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, and a numerous body of gentlemen of the county and city of Dublin, on horseback and on foot, wearing a ribbon of the colour of the scarf worn on the occasion of his Majesty's public entry. The noble Marquis was greeted with the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude, eager to testify their joy at the sight of an Irishman coming to govern them. The heads of the horses belonging

to

to his suite were decorated with large sham-rock, instead of the usual rosette of ribbons.—After his Excellency was sworn into office, he conferred the honour of knighthood on the Lord Mayor, who has since been created a Baronet.

The Marquis Wellesley held his first levee at the Castle of Dublin, on the 8th inst. The Catholic Archbishops and Bishops presented an Address of Congratulation, which his Excellency received in his closet. The Address of the Catholic Laity was presented by a numerous deputation of Catholic Peers, Baronets, and Gentlemen, with the Earl of Fingal at their head.

Church Establishment in Ireland.—The Clergy of the Established Church of Ireland consists of 4 Archbishops, 18 Bishops, 300 Dignitaries, and about 1200 Parochial Incumbents, and the Tithe and Church Revenues are at this time supposed to be of the value of 679,000*l. per annum*. Mr. Wakefield, from the estimate of well-informed persons, has given the value of a few of the Bishoprics as follow:—The primacy of Armagh, 14,000*l.*; Derry, 12,000*l.*; Kilmore, 10,000*l.*; Waterford, 7,000*l.*; Clogher, 10,000*l.* The livings in the gift of the Archbishop of Cashel are worth 35,000*l. per annum*; of the Bishop of Cloyne, 50,000*l.*; of Cork, 30,000*l.*; of Ferns, 30,000*l.* Killaloe has 109 benefices, many worth 1,500*l. per annum*. In the Bishoprick of Cloyne one living is worth 3,000*l.* one 2,000*l.* and three 1,500*l.* each. The Deanery of Down, which in 1720 was worth only 2,000*l. per annum*, now lets for 3,700*l.* The Rectory of Middleton, in the County of Cork, in the year 1785, yielded scarcely 800*l. per annum*, at present produces upwards of 3,800*l.*

◆ INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The manufacturers in the Northern Counties, it is said, never were in such full employ as at this time. They have a quick and excellent trade with Hamburgh, by means of steam-packets, frequently selling their goods and receiving remittances for them in the short space of fourteen days.

A curious fact occurred at a late beast-market in *Chichester*: a farmer sold a pen of fat sheep, and absolutely refused being paid for them in gold! The buyer was in consequence obliged to exchange his gold for paper at the bank, which the farmer very readily pocketed.

Mr. Bastard and Mr. Fuller have sunk their rents nearly one half; not contenting themselves with a remission of 20 or 25 *per cent.* and leaving the rent the same.

Mildness of the Season.—A very large bean-stalk, with numerous blossoms, and the leaves as perfect as in summer, was gathered on the 10th in a garden on *Ux-*

bridge Moor, by Mr. Henry Grainge, of Uxbridge Place.—At *Shenley Parsonage*, Herts, on the last day of the past year, were gathered from the garden a white rosebud; a full-blown red rose; a sprig of hawthorn in flower; a strong-scented wall-flower; a large full-blown blue campaniole; a polyanthus in flower; purple heath in flower; wild vetch in flower; purple periwinkle, and violets. The situation is one of the highest in Hertfordshire.—There are at this time, in *Fulham-fields*, broad beans in blossom; a circumstance, at this season, of very rare occurrence. There is also to be seen growing in the window of a house adjoining the Red Lion, *Chelsea*, in a pot, a carnation which has three full blossoms on one stalk.

Roads.—A surveyor of highways, feeling for the distress of the farmers, has lately adopted the under-mentioned plan, in order to employ the poor labourer, and lessen the expence:—As the travelling of the gravel-cart this wet season does more harm than good, the expedient is adopted, of substituting three labourers for one day's team duty. The first step is, to order every person to scour out his ditches by the road side; the width of the road is then set out by the surveyor, which is water-tabled by the labourers making cuts therefrom into the ditches; it is then scraped clean. all the high places picked, the stones broken, and thrown into the hollows; when a certain quantity is ready, and the road a little dry, a cast-iron roller (which every large parish ought to have) is drawn by three horses, as a day and a half's team duty, which completely consolidates the whole; and a mile can easily be done upon a road of twenty feet width, three times over. The plan is becoming general; three labourers can complete one hundred yards in a day. It will be found that the badness of the roads in general principally arises from the misapplication of the materials, and not the want of them.

Loss of the Juliana East Indiaman.—The *Juliana* (country ship), Capt. Ogilvie, left Bengal the latter end of July, and had a fair run to the Downs, at which place she put her mail-bags ashore on the 21st ult.; and a short time after Mrs. Ogilvie, the wife of the Captain, was landed. The ship brought up on Sunday in Margate Roads; but the weather being very tempestuous, she drove, and lost one, if not two, anchors. A fishing-boat spoke them, and promised to send off an anchor and cable, which was duly performed; but, owing to the state of the tide, this valuable assistance could not depart before the evening, and their utmost exertions could not enable them to find the *Juliana*. The vessel struck on Monday evening on the Kentish Knock. The first thing she lost was her rudder. The distressing situation of her crew during the night

night passes description; all hands were employed at the pump, but the water increased upon them, and every moment they expected the ship to go to pieces. Capt. Ogilvie, unwilling to quit her till the last remnant of hope was exhausted, prevailed upon his men to continue their exertions, and it was not till the afternoon of Christmas-day that they resolved to abandon her, and endeavour to save their lives. They then hoisted out the long-boat, into which all who could were taken, and the rest got upon a raft. After the unfortunate beings, 37 in number, had thus left the ship, the Captain imagined that he yet saw some hope of saving part of her cargo, by waiting till the morning; and, actuated by an ardent desire to promote the interests of his employers, and reluctant to abandon his post, unfortunately persuaded the crew again to return to a scene from which so few were ever to escape. They did so, and lashed the boat and raft to the ship. During this night their sufferings were beyond description: the sea ran mountains high, the water continued to gain upon them, and they were obliged to remain upon the deck, exposed to all the horrible inclemency of the weather. When every hope of saving any particle of the effects was lost, and every moment added to their danger, the Captain gave orders to seek safety in the boat. Before, however, the unavoidable preparations were completed, a most violent sea broke upon them, and shivered the boat into pieces. Nothing could now exceed the consternation and despair of the unfortunate victims, but it was of short continuance, for soon after the vessel itself was struck by a heavy sea, and immediately sunk. In the dreadful scene that ensued, six of the men only were able to find the raft, and they by that means avoided the immediate fate of their wretched companions. Such, however, had been the privations they had endured, and such the dreadful inclemency of the night, that four out of the remaining six perished before the morning, and the other two, when quite exhausted, were picked up by a fishing-boat, and they only have escaped to tell the dreadful tale. These men reached London, and from them the above particulars have been collected. Among those reported to have perished were, Miss Heriot, daughter to Lieut. Heriot, of the Bengal establishment, and a female attendant. Miss Heriot was coming to England for her education, and the Captain was to have delivered her to the care of her grandfather, who resides at Chelsea.

Jan. 1. The Royal Chapel at Brighton, founded by his Majesty, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester. The King was present at the ceremony, dressed in a rich blue uniform. His Majesty appeared in excellent health. On the right of his Majesty

stood Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, and several other distinguished members of his Majesty's suite. The Chapel was so crowded, that several most distinguished persons were compelled to stand during the service of Consecration. A grand performance of sacred music, vocal and instrumental, took place at the palace in the evening.

Jan. 3. A most destructive fire took place at *Seaton Delaval*, the property of Sir Jacob Astley, which in a few hours consumed the noble mansion-house. Every endeavour to preserve the body of the building was unavailing. The two wings were happily saved by the great and active exertions used in making a separation between them and the house. The fire originated in a chimney in which a large beam of wood in the roof was affixed: the flames burnt with such fury as to bid defiance to all human efforts. The glass in the windows, by the intense heat, was reduced to a liquid state, and the lead on the roof poured down like water. The fire commenced its ravages about four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, and it was not before nine o'clock the devouring element could be checked, when it ceased, and left the building in its present state—a mass of ruins.

Jan. 10. A singular discovery of hidden treasure was made at *Eton*. Mrs. Coker, who had for many years kept a grocer's shop in the College, lately died, leaving property to a considerable amount to her relations. The house in which she lived was, with two others, sold last week. Previously to the purchaser taking possession, one of the executors considered it his duty to look round the premises, to see that no article of personal property had been left behind. In a dark corner under the counter he discovered a small box, of considerable weight, and well secured. He brought it to the light, and upon opening it found—not any of the commodities in which the good old lady dealt—but seven hundred guineas and fourteen 50*l.* bank notes.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

An official Report has just been presented to the Navigation Committee of the City of London by the officers appointed to make a survey of the banks of the river Thames, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the injury done by the late floods, and in order that the proper repairs may be carried into effect. Some idea may be formed of the amazing height to which the water rose in this majestic river, as well as the almost unprecedented fact, that it was neither promoted by an Easterly wind or sudden thaw, from the following extract from the Report:—“That it exceeds by four inches the height to which it rose in 1774, as recorded by a stone let into a wall at Shepperton, and two inches higher than

it is recorded to have risen in the same year by a stone let into the wall of Isleworth Church-yard." It is, nevertheless, gratifying to learn, that, although very serious injury has been done in many places to the towing paths, and to some of the finely-constructed locks, yet the navigation of the Thames in the City district was never impeded for an hour, nor were the up-country vessels for any length of time; from Christmas-day till Monday the 7th, may be stated as the longest period.

A Treasury Minute has been published, regulating the salaries of the clerks in the various departments, with the view to economy. From this document we find, that every person in a Government Office is to be subjected to an abatement of 5 per cent. on his salary; but persons at or under 100*l.* a-year, only to 2½ per cent. Such as hold offices, the salary of which is considered higher than necessary, retain those offices at their present salary until removed by promotion or otherwise, and in the mean time suffer a farther assessment of 10 per cent. on so much of the salary as exceeds what any such office is to confer in future.

The Hon. William Henry John Scott, son of the Earl of Eldon, has been sworn in one of the Cursitors for London and Middlesex, in the room of ——— Randall, esq. lately deceased.

It was decided lately in a Court of Requests, that persons who pay their money at a theatre, on being informed that there is sitting-room, and find there is not, have a right to have their money returned.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—A few days ago Mr. Charbert, the proprietor of the exhibition of the Wild Indian Chief, in New Bond-street, met with a curious accident. It appears that while examining one of the poisoned arrows belonging to the Indian, he accidentally let the point touch his chin, and a slight scratch was inflicted thereon. At the moment he paid no attention to the circumstance, but in a very short time the whole of his chin and the side of his face turned black, and was very much swollen. These symptoms began rather to alarm Mr. C. and he sent for three medical gentlemen, who used their utmost skill to extract the poison, and render their patient service; but their efforts proved ineffectual. The Wild Indian stood by with the utmost sang froid, and witnessed the medical applications; after which he coolly walked away, and produced some root used in his country to extract the poison from the wound, and applied some to his master's face. It rendered immediate relief, the swelling went down, and the discolouration decreased. Had not this remedy been applied, mortification would have probably ensued. Mr. C. is now doing very well, and since the accident has caused the points

of the arrows to be divested of all the poison.

Jan. 17. This morning, at 8 o'clock, his Majesty left his Palace, at Brighton, in his travelling-carriage, and arrived at his Palace in Pall Mall, London, at about 20 minutes before one. At two o'clock, the King held a Court, which was attended by the Great Officers of State and Cabinet Ministers. Lord Sidmouth had a closet audience, and resigned his seals of office as Secretary of State for the Home Department; and the Right Hon. Robert Peel received them as his Lordship's successor. The Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn also kissed hands on receiving the appointment of President of the Board of Control. On Friday his Majesty returned to Brighton.

Jan. 18. At two o'clock, a Cabinet Council, which was summoned by the Marquis of Londonderry, was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Bathurst, the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Peel, and Mr. C. W. Wynn. The two latter gentlemen were present at this Cabinet Council as Cabinet Ministers for the first time since their appointment to office. Viscount Sidmouth was also present, although he has resigned his seals of office; so that it will be seen he retains his seat in the Cabinet although not in office.

Amount of Duty paid by the different Fire Insurance Companies of London, from Midsummer to Michaelmas 1821.

Office.	Duty paid.
Sun.....	£25,532 13 11
Phoenix.....	15,328 18 11
Royal Exchange...	13,030 12 10
Imperial.....	8,185 7 7
County.....	6,659 14 1
Globe.....	6,406 18 5
Albion.....	3,505 3 5
Atlas.....	3,682 0 8
Westminster.....	3,576 2 5
Eagle.....	3,531 6 9
Union.....	3,401 19 2
Hand in Hand.....	3,215 3 5
British.....	3,144 1 3
Hope.....	2,955 7 2
London.....	2,106 5 2
	£104,561 15 2

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Piece.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Jan. 15. *The Pirate*, a Musical Drama, in three acts, founded on the characters and incidents of the new Novel so named. It met with some opposition; though it has since undergone alteration, and been performed several nights. The music (partly compiled) and some of the scenery were excellent.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Dec. 21. The Right Hon. George Horatio Cholmondeley, Earl of Rocksavage, summoned to the H. of Peers, by the style and title of Baron Newburgh, of Newburgh, co. Anglesea.

Jan. 1. Thomas Fonblanque, esq. to be Consul at Königsberg, Memel, and Pillau, and all other ports and places in the province of East Prussia; Gregory Marshall, esq. to be Consul at Calais, and all other ports and places in the Departments of the North, the Straits of Calais, and the Somme; and Langford Heyland, esq. to be Consul at Ostend.

Jan. 5. George Augustus Quentin, esq. Colonel in the Army, &c. knighted.

Jan. 12. The King has directed Letters Patent to be issued, granting the Marquis of Buckingham the titles of Marquis of Chandos and Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; to the Earl of Westmeath, the dignity of a Marquis of Ireland, by the title of Marquis of Westmeath; to Viscount Killmorey the dignities of a Viscount and Earl of Ireland, by the titles of Viscount of Newry and Morne, and Earl of Killmorey; to Viscount Monck the dignity of an Earl of Ireland, by the title of Earl of Rathdown; to Viscount Ennismore the dignity of an Earl of Ireland, by the title of Earl Listowell; to Viscount Mount Earl the dignities of a Viscount and Earl of Ireland, by the titles of Viscount Adare and Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl; and to Lord Castlemaine the dignity of a Viscount of Ireland, by the title of Viscount Castlemaine.

7th Light Dragoons.—Capt. J. H. Williams to be Major.—18th Foot.—Major T. W. Robbins, to be Lieut. Colonel.—Veteran Battalion.—Major General H. Elliott, to be Colonel; Lieut. Colonel H. Haaper, to be Lieut. Colonel; Major General R. Kelso, to be Colonel; Lieut. Col. J. G. Ross, to be Lieut. Colonel; Major General A. M. K. Hamilton, to be Colonel; and Lieut. Colonel J. Twigg, to be Lieut. Colonel.

Jan. 15. His Majesty has granted the dignity of Baronet to J. K. James, esq. Lord Mayor of Dublin, and his heirs, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. J. Blomfield, D. D. (rector of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate), to be Archdeacon of Colchester.

Rev. A. Owen (rector of Stapleton, and minister of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury), to be Archdeacon of Salop.

Rev. F. W. Blomberg, M. A. to be Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, vice Dr. Samuel Ryder Weston, dec.

Rev. G. Holcombe, D. D. to be a Prebendary of Westminster; vice Blomberg.

Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, M. A. to be Canon or Prebendary of Canterbury; vice Holcombe.

Rev. John Greenly, to St. Thomas's Perp. Cur. Salisbury.

Rev. Richard Conington, Minister of the new Chapel at Boston.

Rev. Charles Ingle, Orston V. Notts.

Rev. H. Boucher, Hilton V. Dorsetshire.

Rev. John Henry Hogarth, Stifford R. Essex.

Rev. Edward Elms, Itchingfield R. Sussex.

Rev. Thomas Marwood, English Bicknor R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. John Boyse, Kitnor, *alias* Culborne, R. Somerset.

Rev. Thomas Fownes Luttrell, Minehead V. Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Williams, Fitz R. Shropshire.

Rev. C. Penrice, Little Plumstead R.; with Witton and Brundall annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. W. W. Bagnell, to the Perpetual Cure of Clyst Honiton, Devon.

Rev. T. Livingstone, Bigbury R. Devon.

Rev. G. Bellett, Sampford-Arundell V. Somerset.

Rev. James Hoste, Empingham V. Rutlandshire.

Rev. N. M. Hacker, Kiddington R. Oxon.

Rev. T. Thompson, Adlington V. Yorksh.

Rev. Henry Ingilby, Swallow and Righy RR. Lincolnshire.

Rev. F. Ellis, Lassam R. Hants.

Rev. S. King, Lattimer's Perp. Cur. Bucks.

Rev. Richard Waddy, A. M. of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Dowager Lady Vernon.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 26. At Grove House, near Carmarthen, the wife of H. Thicknesse Woodington, esq. a son.—29. At the Ordnance Barracks, Chatham, the wife of Lieut.-col. Parley, of the Royal Engineers, a daughter.—31. At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Dr. Mayo, a daughter.

Jan. 2. At Cheltenham, the wife of W. T. Jones, esq. of Gwynfryn, Cardiganshire, a

son.—4. At Cheshunt, the wife of Thomas Todd Walton, esq. of the Foreign Post Office, a son.—7. At No. 8, Little George-street, Chelsea, the wife of Joseph Risk, a Chelsea Pensioner, of three fine children, one boy and two girls, all likely to do well.—14. At Uttoxeter, the wife of Thomas Hart, esq. a son and heir.—The wife of Rev. Dr. Rudge, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 20. At the English Ambassador's chapel, at Paris, Capt. George Washington Gibson, of the Hon. East India Company's horse-artillery, Bombay, to Charlotte Elizabeth, the only surviving daughter of James Rawstorne, esq.

Dec. 7. At All Saints church, Oxford, the Rev. L. Mansel, B. A. of Trinity College, Vicar of Minsterworth, Gloucestershire, to Isabella Mansel, eldest daughter of the late Lord Bishop of Bristol.

8. At Bedale, Wm. Roper Janson, esq. to Miss Mary Slater.

10. At Lampport, Northamptonshire, Lieut.-col. Packe, Grenadier Guards, to Eliza, daughter of Rev. Vere Isham.

Samuel Ellis Bristowe, esq. of Beesthorpe Hall, Notts. to Mary-Anne, dau. of Sam. Fox, esq. of Osmaston Hall.

13. At Morges, near Lausanne, in Switzerland, the Marquis Marius d'Espinassy de Foutenelle, to Maria, daughter of the late Hon. John Thomas Capel.

20. At Sandon, Herts, Mr. John Boosey, to Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Fordham.

22. John Lucius Charles Van Buerle, esq. to Caroline, daughter of Sir Thomas Hislop, bart.

24. Mr. Henry Honnor Cracklow, of Dean-street, to Eliza, daughter of the late Thomas Coates, esq. of Kingston Hill.

27. Robert Augustus Cottle, esq. of Aldermanbury, to Henrietta, daughter of the late John Sargeant, esq. of Gower Street, and of Coleshill, Bucks.

28. Sam. Williams, esq. solicitor, of Plymouth, to Eliza, daughter of John Symes, esq. of Essex-street, Strand.

Lately. The Rev. William Knox, son of the Bishop of Derry, to Louisa, daughter of Sir John Robinson, bart. of Buckenham House.

At Knaresborough, Stanford Carroll, esq. of Dublin, to Catherine Maria, second dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Bennett, of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts, and niece to Sir Thomas Turton, bart.

Charles John Hoare, esq. late of Red Lion Square, to Anne Eliza, eldest dau. of the late James Robertson, esq. Chief Judge of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies.

Alexander, son of Dr. Monro, of Bushey, Herts, to Harriet, dau. of Rob. Withy, esq. of Buckingham-street, Adelphi.

Jan. 1. St. John Bogle French, esq. of the Madras Military Establishment, to Louisa Jane, daughter of the late G. Rose, esq. of Cookham, near Newbury.

William, son of Francis Henderson, esq. to Hannah, dau. of the late John Andrews, esq. both of Stockwell.

Wm. Furlong, esq. of the 90th Regi-

ment, to Mary Anne Sophia, daughter of John Leigh, esq. of High House, Thames Ditton, Surrey.

The Rev. J. Chambers, A.M. Curate of Willoughby, Warwickshire, to Eliza, dau. of Mr. Chambers, of Milcote, near Stratford-upon-Avon.

Edward Joshua, son of Edward Synge Cooper, esq. M.P. for the County of Sligo, to Sophia, dau. of Col. L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's County.

2. Capt. W. S. Badcock, R. N. to Selina, daughter of Lady H. Crewe, of Eltham Park, Kent, and sister of Sir G. H. Crewe, bart. of Caulk Abbey, Derbyshire.

Roderick Macleod, M.D. to Margaret Sambier, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Macleod, Rector of St. Anne's, Westminster.

Robert, second son of Thomas Monro, esq. M.D. of Bushey, Herts, to Charlotte Mary, second daughter of the late James Monro, esq. of Hadley.

3. Lieut.-col. Mitchell, R.M. to Anne, daughter of the late T. Tucker, esq.

4. Hon. John Cavendish Browne, son of Lord Kilmain, to Eliza, daughter of David Lyon, esq. of Portland-place.

Rob. Walter, son of the late Major Byers, to Anne, daughter of the late Benjamin Travers, esq.

8. Joseph Knight, esq. to the Hon. Elinor de Blaquiére, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord de Blaquiére.

Hugh Hammersley, esq. banker, to Maria Georgiana, dau. of the late Lewis Montolieu, esq.

Edward Taylor, esq. son of Edward Clough, esq. to Georgina Bentley Emma, dau. of the late William Badcock, esq.

The Rev. J. Stokes, Vicar of Cobham, Kent, to Miss Franks, of Rochester.

9. Nathaniel Troughton, esq. of Coventry, to Augusta, fourth daughter of the late Mr. John Grant, of Fleet Street.

10. The Rev. Edward R. Payne, to Frances, daughter of the late Geo. Boldero, esq. of Ixworth, Suffolk.

12. At St. James's Church, London, William Beckford, esq. second son of Francis L. Beckford, esq. of Southampton, to Maria Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. J. B. Stand, of Forrest Hall, Essex.

14. At St. Mary-la-bonne Church, Chas. Harwood, esq. of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, second son of the Rev. Thomas Harwood, B.D. F.S.A. of Lichfield, to Anne, younger dau. of the late Edward Moxam, esq. of Bromyard, County of Hereford.

17. At Swindon, Thomas Strange, esq. to Miss Slark, of Hackney.

19. At St. Helen's church, John Capper, esq. of Crosby-square, to the only dau. of the late John Turnbull, esq.

OBITUARY.

O B I T U A R Y.

THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, LL.D.
F.R.S. and F.S.A.

This able writer and excellent man died at the Vicarage, Blackburn, on the 18th of December, 1821, aged 63, and was buried in the family vault at the Holme Chapel, on the 24th; the attendance at his grave bearing ample testimony to the veneration his character had commanded where its influence was more immediately felt.

The following brief dates respecting the events of his life are chiefly extracted from his own notice in the "History of Whalley." He was born June 8th, 1759, at the parsonage-house of Rainham, Norfolk, of which his father was then Curate; but the next year succeeded his brother in the paternal estate of Holme, which the family had possessed from about 1431. He received the rudiments of education from the Rev. John Shaw, of Rochdale; and after an interval of weakly health, was placed under the Rev. William Sheepshanks, at Graftington in Craven, and in 1775, at St. John's College, Cambridge. He proceeded LL.B. in 1780, intending at that time to follow the Civil Law as a profession; but in 1782 the death of his father transferred his residence to the Holme, and three years after he was ordained Deacon by Dr. Law, Bishop of Clonfert, who also admitted him to the order of priesthood in the year following. In 1797 he became perpetual curate of Holme, a Chapel founded by his ancestors, but rebuilt and re-endowed chiefly at his own cost: took the degree of LL.D. in 1801, was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Vicarage of Whalley in 1809, and to that of Blackburn in 1818. Previous to this last presentation, he had for some years held the Rectory of Heysham, which he resigned.

He married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Thoresby, Esq. of Leeds, a kinsman to the celebrated Antiquary of that name, who survives him, and by whom he has left three sons and one daughter, having lost a daughter in 1816, and his eldest son in August 1817, in consequence of a fall from horseback, the shock of whose melancholy death he never fully recovered.

As a literary man, in which character he is most generally, though perhaps not most deservedly known, he was distinguished not less for industry and acuteness in research, accuracy of reasoning, and extent of knowledge, than

warmth of imagination and vigour of style. To the study of English Antiquities, which the lovers of Greek and Roman lore too often affect to despise as barbarous and uninteresting, he brought a rich store of classical information, and what is of much rarer occurrence, a correct and classical taste; and when to these we add the knowledge of such modern languages as throw most light on the subject, an intimate acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic dialects, on which our own is chiefly founded, and the habit of close attention to those numerous traces they have left in the rude tongue of the people around him, it may be admitted that few champions have appeared in the arena of antiquarian warfare more completely armed for the field. He must, indeed, be considered as having mainly contributed to the revival of a school in topography, which had well nigh become extinct. In the days of Leland and Camden, the fathers of this delightful study, it was thought no sin for an antiquary to be a man of genius and letters, and we find this ground occupied by the very first scholars of the age: but in succeeding times, the race had greatly degenerated, and a fell array of county and local historians might be produced, the heaviness of whose matter is only exceeded by the dullness of their manner, and whose dense folios will be found to contain little beside transcripts of parish registers, title deeds, public records, and monumental inscriptions, not often possessing even the merit of accurately representing their originals. Did an erratic antiquary now and then forsake the beaten track, making ever so slight pretensions to brilliancy of imagination or warmth of feeling, he was looked upon by his brethren as one whose levity was altogether inconsistent with the gravity of the corps, and whose light weapons were calculated to injure rather than benefit the cause; like a young divine, who should exhibit symptoms of wit before the Convocation, or a knight errant who would break the ranks of a regular army to tilt and be slain for the honour of his lady. The natural consequence was, that the dullness of the whole brotherhood became proverbial; they were supposed to occupy the humblest place in the scale of literary existence, a step, perhaps, above the penmen of the counting-house, but very far below the lowest pretenders to literature in any other department.

The

The possible utility of their pursuits in the illustration of History, Manners, and the Arts, was quite overlooked by themselves and others. If they were ever praised, it was for patience and industry: but even this scanty tribute was often withheld by those who did not hesitate to profit by their pains. From this degraded state it is not too much to say that the Historian of Whalley, Craven, and Richmondshire, has redeemed his favourite study, and to him we are chiefly indebted, if it has, in modern times been discovered, that topography may be united with the keenest relish for natural beauty, with the most devoted attachment to the Fine Arts, with the grave contemplation of the Moralist, the edifying labours of the Biographer, and the loftiest flights of the Bard. Nor will this merit be denied him, though the advocates of the old system may now and then triumph in a trifling inaccuracy, or raise the hue and cry against the inordinate ambition that would pant after higher honours than that of having compiled an index to a Record Office—that would aspire to the distinction of being *read*, and be but ill content with the immortality of resting in a library, to be produced only on the transfer of a manor, the proof of a pedigree, or the sale of an advowson. But Topography, though the favourite, was by no means the only station he occupied; and in addition to the acknowledged works by which these minor claims on public regard are supported, the *Quarterly Review* owed some of its most distinguished articles to his pen; and his Speech on the public distresses, delivered at a meeting in Blackburn, may be instanced as a specimen of sound reasoning, calculated long to survive the particular occasion that called it forth. (See it printed in our vol. LXXXVII. i. 213.)

In the fields of verse he never rambled, though no man could better appreciate the merits of poetry, or more readily transfuse its chief graces into his own compositions. His style was nervous, yet elegant; concise, yet fluent; averse to the modern barbarisms and affectation which degrade the English tongue, but never hesitating to naturalize a foreign word, so it were of respectable origin, and would conform to the usages of its adopted country. In the use of simile and quotation he was remarkably happy; but, above all, excelled in the faculty of painting (if it may be so called) the object before him—of seizing at once the chief features, whether of scenery, architecture, or human character, and by a few well-chosen epithets,

or by one masterly stroke, conveying a rapid but finished picture to the mind. In this respect he strongly resembled Camden; and, had the custom of publishing in a learned language prevailed now, as it did in the Elizabethan age, we have reason to suppose, from his little work, "*De Motu per Britanniam civico, &c.*" that he would not have fallen short of that great Master in his Latin style. To his characteristic warmth, however, the defects as well as the merits of his works may be mainly ascribed; nor is it to be wondered, that though for the most part no less accurate than vivid in his ideas, his rapidity should now and then have overlooked an object worthy of notice, or represented it in a manner which a second glance would infallibly have corrected; that in his opposition to principle, he should occasionally have appeared somewhat too unsparing of persons; and that his zeal, when counteracted by those with whom reason and authority had about equal weight, should sometimes have defeated its own object, where partial concession, and a more conciliatory tone, might have prevailed.

His Theological works were confined to the publication of occasional sermons, but he had the enviable art of making every literary undertaking subservient to the great interests of religion and morality, without violating the proprieties of the subject in hand; an object which certainly no Clergyman should suffer to escape his view, whatever be the lighter studies or amusements he may think proper to indulge.

In this character, indeed, Dr. Whitaker was most exemplary. Placed in situations which gave him a sort of episcopal superintendence over a district no less than thirty miles in extreme length, nearly the same in breadth, containing twenty-four dependent chapelries, and occupied by more than 100,000 inhabitants, he exercised this important influence in a manner which might well have become a still wider sphere of labour. In his appointments to the chapels which came under his own immediate patronage, he was ever actuated by the purest and most disinterested motives; nor could any practicable scheme for promoting the temporal or spiritual welfare of his parishioners be proposed to him, which did not meet his ready concurrence and active co-operation. More frequently, indeed, these plans originated with himself; and while he was thus enabled to place around him a body of zealous and useful clergy, his own conduct in the discharge of his more personal functions furnished

an excellent model to all. To this part of his character such ample justice was done by one of our correspondents during his life-time, that we need not dwell on it to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine*.

His discourses partook largely of the peculiarities already noticed in his other works: they had the same fire, the same strength and fluency of language, the same acuteness of reasoning and originality of illustration, the same happy use of ornament; but they were also so perfectly simple, and intelligible to the humblest of his auditors, and delivered with eloquence so natural and impressive, that though far from court-popping popularity, he never failed to attract overflowing congregations.

But the principles which regulated his whole conduct as a Clergyman cannot be better expressed than in his own words: "The dispensation of the Gospel has been committed to me within a certain district, and under certain forms and limitations. I owe, under the most solemn obligations, obedience to my immediate superiors in the church, and conformity to all its established rules: here I have no option; I eat my bread on that condition; if I transgress I am a dishonest man. I see, indeed, the genuine doctrines of my own church entirely neglected by some of its ministers, and mingled with fanaticism, democracy, and other poisonous combinations, by others; nevertheless, I know them to be the word of truth. I will, by God's grace, not reject, but separate them from these admixtures; preach them boldly, yet rationally; and if in so doing my motives are mistaken, my principles decried, and myself am classed with a sect to which I do not belong, I will bear my cross in patience." These observations occur in a note to the History of Whalley, p. 389, the whole of which is well deserving the attention of all friends of the Establishment, and merits a more general circulation than the particular object of the work is likely to afford. It has, I believe, seldom happened, that men so gifted for the pulpit and the press, have as successfully interchanged the retirement of the study for the more active walks of life; but with all the aversion to minute calculation, and the detail of mechanical arrangement, which the most abstracted student could have expressed, no man could more practically weigh the merits of an extended plan; and with nerves that shrunk at the very shadow of trivial and imaginary danger,

none could more firmly encounter its real form, when duty led the way. Composition, also, with him required little or no effort; and while he could dictate his most finished descriptions on the spot, or lay up in the solitude of a morning walk abundant employment for the too tardy pen, many a track was recovered from the encroachments of time, which his activity never allowed to remain long uncultured. Hence he was no less busily employed in the preservation of old, and the erection of new, churches, throughout his parishes, than in providing for the furtherance of the great objects to which they were dedicated; nor could the trustees of the parliamentary fund, lately applied to those purposes, have selected a more active and useful associate. Blessed early in life with the possession of a patrimonial estate, to which he was ever enthusiastically attached, he became a planter and improver on no narrow scale, and in this profitable and patriotic pursuit, received the gold medal of the Society of Arts, while more than half a million of trees, rising gradually beneath his hand, gave grace and dignity to the rugged scenery around him. To watch their growth and beauty was the frequent solace of his lighter hours; and when at his last visit to the Holme, declining health admonished him that he should see them no more, he calmly selected one of the comeliest of his own planting to be the depositary of his mortal remains.

In a district where the non-residence or extinction of the ancient gentry had much weakened the civilizing influence of polished manners on the humbler classes of society, and even the restraints of law were but feebly exerted, the office of a magistrate, for which his education and pursuits had so well qualified him, was accepted as a duty, and at Holme might have been exercised with unmixed pleasure to himself, and advantage to others; but, transplanted into the midst of a manufacturing population, at a time when sedition and blasphemy were unusually prevalent, and the poison of a system, whose evils he had from the first foretold and resisted, was fermenting to its utmost height of malignity, the conscientious discharge of his duty, rewarded as it was by the approbation of his Sovereign, and the warm thanks† of his neighbours and countrymen, was attended with sacrifices which his friends

* See vol. XC. part ii. p. 402.

† A magnificent service of plate was given to him by the inhabitants of Blackburn, in testimony of their gratitude and respect, on the 23d of April, 1821.

and the lovers of literature may be excused for thinking almost too great, even in the best of causes—the suspension of those calmer studies in which he delighted; and, as it may be feared, the introduction of that distressing disorder to which he fell a victim.

Adorned with these accomplishments, as an author, a clergyman, a subject, and a man, and endowed by nature and age with a commanding person, a venerable and expressive countenance*, and a peculiarly animated eye, he seemed to possess the faculty of impressing his own image on the mind no less vividly than the features of landscape were depicted by his pen. An image which no one who has once beheld him in the pulpit, amidst the trophies of antiquity, or in the peaceful seclusion of domestic life, will ever be able to efface from recollection.

To this faithful account we shall add a character of Dr. Whitaker, which first appeared in the "Leeds Intelligencer," under the signature of P. W.

"Having read, in your Intelligencer, the death of Dr. Whitaker, I fully expected that you would have given, in a subsequent paper, a more copious obituary of that profound and learned divine. Though I detest gross panegyric, or posthumous undeserved praise, I think that a just and honourable remembrance of the abilities and virtuous exertions of those who have gone before us, tends to stimulate the survivors. I have been more particularly disappointed by this silence, knowing that the Doctor resided some time in the parish of Leeds. On that account I concluded that some of his learned acquaintance, resident there, who had enjoyed his conversation, and had been instructed by his ecclesiastical labours, or by the numerous productions of his pen in divinity, in politics, in history, and in antiquities, would have favoured your readers with a more detailed account. Not only his own parish, but probably the whole kingdom, is, in some measure, indebted to his exertions, through Providence, for the peace, domestic comforts, and national security, which we now have the happiness to enjoy. Though possessing a delicate frame, no violence of the Jacobinical mob, however malignant; no threatenings, however diabolical, excited his fears, or prevented him from discharging the most laborious and the most dangerous office of a magistrate, in the disaffected district of Lancashire,

where he resided. Among strangers he was silent and reserved. His eloquence was rarely exerted on political occasions. A friend of mine expressed his utmost astonishment, when Dr. Whitaker addressed the meeting at Blackburn, convened by the magistrates, in order to support the arm of government, and to check the nefarious designs of the lower ranks. The hall was crowded to excess, particularly by the radicals. When the Doctor unexpectedly rose to address the meeting, he instantly poured forth such a torrent of eloquence, that the higher ranks were completely electrified, and the disaffected sneaked out one by one, overpowered by his arguments, or convicted by their consciences.

"He was sometimes accused of severity. But morose, indeed, must he be, who will not make allowance for delicate health, and a highly nervous constitution, which times of insubordination, of turbulence, and disaffection, constantly kept in a state of irritation. Piety and modest worth ever found in him a protector and friend. The vanity of ignorance, or the presumption of the upstart, he held in equal contempt. If he were severe, he was, to use his own words, "*Sola in vitia asper*." In the company of a few select friends, his conversation was of a very superior cast; full of acute remarks, of argument, or of anecdote. *Modo tristi, saepe jocosus*."

"To affectation, to disguise, or to hypocrisy, his heart was an utter stranger. His knowledge of the Scriptures, of the Fathers, of history, and of antiquities, was most profound. His extempore eloquence in the pulpit was rapid, energetic, and impressive. His language was so terse, so correct, and, at the same time, so elegant, that the most learned and polished audience could not but admire it.

'Nec fecundia deserit hunc, nec lucidus ordo.'"

The titles and dates of Dr. Whitaker's principal works are:

A Fast Sermon, Feb. 28, 1794. (see vol. LXIV. 834).—"A Sermon on the Consecration of the Chapel of Holme, July 19, 1794" (LXIV. 1116).—"A second Fast Sermon, Feb. 22, 1795 (LXV. 761). "A Sermon preached at Leeds, for the Benefit of the General Infirmary," 1796, 8vo. (LXVII. 139).—"A History of the Original Parish of Whalley, and Honor of Clitheroe, in the Counties of Lancaster and York," 1801, 4to. (LXXII. 44). This Work has passed through three editions; the second in 1806; the last, with very considerable additions, in 1818.—"History of the Deanery of Craven," 1805, royal 4to. Second Edition,

1812

* A Portrait of Dr. Whitaker is in the Engraver's hands, and will shortly appear in our Magazine. EDIT.

1812 (LXXV. 1129. LXXXVI. ii. 140).—“A Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Chapel of Salesbury in Lancashire,” 1807, 8vo. (LXXVII. 1133).—“De Motu per Britanniam Civico Annis 1745 et 1746,” 1809, 12mo. (LXXIX. 335).—“The Life and Original Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe, Knt.” 1810, 4to. (LXXX. ii. 151).—An edition of “Piers Plowman,” 4to.—“The Sermons of Dr. Edwin Sandys, formerly Archbishop of York, with a Life of the Author,” 1812, 8vo.—“Sermon preached at the Primary Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Chester,” 1814, 4to.—A new Edition of Thoresby’s “Ducatus Leodiniensis; or, the Topography of Leeds,” &c. fol. 1816.—“Loidis and Elmete; or an Attempt to illustrate the Districts described in those Words by Bede, and supposed to embrace the lower Portions of Aredale and Wharfedale; together with the entire Vale of Calder, co. York,” fol. 1816. (LXXXIV. ii. 32).—“Substance of a Speech at Blackburn, Feb. 20, 1817.” (LXXXVII. i. 213). “The History of Yorkshire,” fol. 1821. The MS. for “Richmondshire” and “Lunedale,” was completed by Dr. Whitaker, previous to his lamented death. These two Portions will be comprized in Twelve Numbers, forming two Volumes.

BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQ.

Jan. 10. Suddenly, aged 79, being struck with a fit, while on his usual walk, three miles distant from Worthing, Benjamin Hawes, Esq. At the moment of his seizure he happened to be near a public-house, into which he was carried, and treated with the greatest attention. The methods recommended by the Royal Humane Society, for restoring suspended animation, were immediately, carefully, and judiciously tried, and were persevered in, until the medical gentlemen (Messrs. Morrah and Martyr) who had arrived in the mean while from Worthing, declared that the vital spark was irrecoverably extinct.

In recording the removal of an individual from a transitory to an imperishable existence, we have on the present occasion to hold up to the admiration of mankind a character rarely paralleled in the annals of benevolence.

Mr. Benjamin Hawes was a native of Islington; and was educated under Mr. John Shield, a well-known and much-respected Schoolmaster. He was the younger of three brothers, of whom Mr. James Hawes, the eldest, died in 1789, aged 55. The other, the philanthropic and much lamented Dr. William Hawes,

who died in 1808, aged 72, but whose name will live in history, as the founder of that admirable charity, the Royal Humane Society.

Mr. Hawes was for many years a respectable Indigo Merchant in Thames-street; and having, by great skill in business, with unremitting industry and unsullied integrity, acquired an ample fortune, he relinquished trade, and passed his latter years at Worthing, where his loss will be felt in an extraordinary degree, even by many who did not know him to be their benefactor. The great distinctive feature of his mind was an ardent and conscientious desire to relieve the distresses of his fellow-creatures, without taking to himself the merit of his good works. Having retired from the busy scene of life, he lived very abstemiously, and his constant study was not only to communicate good to all around him, but if possible to conceal the hand which thus diffused blessings. In his own immediate neighbourhood, his charity, which often amounted to munificence, could not always escape the detection of gratitude; but, wherever it was practicable, his benefactions were anonymous; he seemed even ingenious in devising means of “doing good by stealth;” and he literally “blushed to find it fame.” In many instances he even made considerable *transfers of stock* to meritorious individuals, whom he saw struggling with adversity; and who were never informed of the source from which their timely accession of property was derived. With the same shrinking modesty, he became an anonymous contributor to many public institutions for the alleviation of pain and suffering, the instruction of the ignorant, or the reformation of the depraved. Naturally attached, for 48 years together, to an institution founded by his brother, and congenial with his own generous sensibility, his liberal annual donation to the Royal Humane Society was nevertheless contributed under the mere designation of “A Life Governor in 1774.”

But the great object which interested his philanthropic feelings through life was the *Abolition of the Slave Trade*. To promote this measure of enlightened humanity he in many different ways contributed large sums anonymously. Nay, so indignant was he, on the close of the late war, at the Treaties which tolerated that abominable traffick, that in a letter, which he had sketched to Mr. Wilberforce (whether he ever sent it we know not) he offered to sacrifice *several thousands a-year*, if that sum could ensure the adoption of means to compel all the European powers to put an end to the Slave Trade entirely.

Even

Even in this princely conception, however, ostentation had no part, for he stipulated for the absolute concealment of his name, and only identified himself in the letter, as the Individual who between 1780 and 1790 had inclosed to the then Treasurer in Lombard-street, five Exchequer Bills, and about 1810 had sent an India Bond directed to the Secretary of the African Institution.

Mr. Hawes was habitually an early riser, usually quitting his bed, in winter as well as summer, at four o'clock, or earlier. One of his great delights was to observe the rising sun. He considered exercise in the open air to be essentially conducive to health; and, by a prudent arrangement of his time, even when engaged in an extensive business, he generally contrived to walk on an average about twenty miles a day; and this practice he continued at Worthing till the afternoon which terminated his mortal existence.

Though he sedulously avoided company, he well knew what was going on in the busy world, for he regularly had the Newspapers from the Libraries as soon as they were brought by the Postman; and long before they were called for by any other person. His dress was always neat, but so plain that it might be mistaken for that of a Quaker; and in fact, though not one of the Society of Friends, he was an admirer of their devout and solemn silence, and occasionally attended their Meetings. But his religious faith was that of a Protestant Dissenter; and having diligently made the Holy Scriptures his habitual study, he was from principle and conviction a firm believer in the great and important doctrines inculcated by the Inspired Writers.

It is needless to say, that this model of true Christian charity, acted under the impulse of the strongest religious feeling, but it was a feeling so destitute of all prejudice, that he embraced in the large circle of his beneficence his fellow-creatures of every religious persuasion, as well as of every species of affliction; and perhaps the records of testamentary bounty afford no parallel to the following list of benefactions, which are to be made to various Societies after the death of a near and dear Relation, a daughter of his eldest brother, who had constantly contributed to his health and comfort.

3½ per Cent. Stock.	
Royal Humane Society.	£1000
Refuge for the Destitute.	1000
Foreigners in Distress.	1000
Philanthropic Society.	1000
St. Luke's Hospital.	1000

Magdalen Hospital.	£1000
Asylum.	1000
Indigent Blind.	1000
Society for the Relief of Prisoners for Small Debts. ...	1000
Jews' Poor, Mile-end.	1000
City of London Truss Society. .	1000
General Penitentiary.	1000
London Hibernian Society.	1000
London Hospital, Whitechapel	1000
The Missionary.	1000
British & Foreign Bible Society	1000
Religious Tract Society.	1000
Quakers' Poor House.	1000
Methodist Preachers.	1000
Presbyterian Ditto.	1000
Baptist Ditto.	1000
Independent Ditto.	1000
Roman Catholic Ditto.	1000
Quakers' Ditto.	1000

Mr. Hawes had no children, but he had numerous relations, among whom he distributed the bulk of his ample property, with strict attention to their just claims on his notice; nor is there one of them who has not reason to remember him with gratitude.

His remains were interred on Sunday the 20th, in the Church of St. Magnus, London Bridge, attended by several of his near relations, and some of his intimate friends.

This character of a man who might with great truth be called "an Israelite without guile," is principally extracted from an article which appeared in "The New Times," with some few additions, by one who was the companion of his childhood, and who can vouch for its veracity from an unremitted course of friendship for more than seventy years.

EDWARD L. LOVEDEN, LL. D.

Jan. 4. At his seat at Buscot Park, near Tarington, Berks, in the 72d year of his age, Edward Loveden Loveden, LL. D. of the University of Oxford, F. R. S. and F. A. S. and likewise a member of several other useful or scientific Societies. He had, until within the last year or two, enjoyed firm and almost uninterrupted good health.

Mr. Loveden was educated at Winchester-school, under Dr. Joseph Warton, for whom he always professed the highest esteem. On the death of his father, when the son was only 19 years of age, though left his own master and inheriting a handsome estate which descended to him from a maternal uncle, he very properly entered himself a Gentleman Commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, under the tuition of Thomas Warton, B. D. brother of his former master. He brought with him from school a considerable

siderable portion of classical literature, in which he always delighted; and the noble library which he has left, attests not only his partiality for books, but his acquaintance with them.

Mr. Loveden was thrice married, but has left no widow. By his first wife, Miss Pryse of Woolwich, of the house of Gogenhan in Cardiganshire, and of which property, with other valuable appendages, she became sole heiress on the death of her only brother, he has left one son, Pryse Pryse, Esq. M. P. for Cardigan, and two daughters, the youngest of whom is unmarried.

Few country gentlemen have performed a more useful or a more honourable part in life than the deceased. He was the founder of Buscot Park, in every sense of the word, and he lived to see it worthy of being the residence of almost any Commoner in England. His improvements, indeed, are so numerous, and his application so unremitting, that it would occupy by far too large a space to enumerate even the principal of them. Yet he did not confine his attention to his own immediate interest, or that of his family. He served many years in the militia of his county, and rose, if we mistake not, to be Lieutenant-colonel. He likewise served several parliaments for Abingdon, and afterwards for Shaftesbury, with a degree of independence characteristic of his fortune and his principles. He was also an acting magistrate for Berks, Wilts, and Oxon; and almost every public undertaking was indebted to his purse or his judgment, and frequently to both. He was a principal promoter of the junction of the Thames and Severn; and the Thames Navigation was indebted to him for almost every real improvement in the upper districts, which has been made within a period of fifty years. So much was he attached to the prince of British streams, on whose banks a large portion of his estate lay, that he used to be called, jocularly by his friends, "Old Father Thames," an application which he did not dislike on suitable occasions.

Mr. Loveden was hospitable to a great degree, and his establishment at Buscot Park was on a scale of considerable expense. He delighted in keeping what is called a good house; and not only his friends, but the poor found that it was really and truly what he wished it to be thought. When young, he was remarkably handsome; and to the last, his appearance, his manners, and useful knowledge, always devoted to the best interests of society, caused him to be justly regarded as no common man.

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His remains are deposited in the family vault in Buscot Church, of which he was patron.

W. M.

THOMAS WOOLLGAR, Esq.

Dec. 22. At Lewes in Sussex, Thomas Woollgar, Esq. many years an inhabitant of that town. He was born in 1761, at Deal, in Kent. His parents, when he was quite an infant, removed to Lewes, in the Grammar-school of which town he received his education. He gave early proofs of a great attachment to study, and being naturally of a very strong mind, by his great application and unwearied exertion, he brought to early maturity a correct judgment of uncommon solidity. In antiquarian researches he principally occupied his time, and it will be allowed by all who knew him, that there were none better acquainted with the Ancient and Modern History of this his almost native county, or who have so industriously explored its ancient remains. His collections towards its History are of the first order, and it is greatly to be lamented that his valuable life was not spared to bring to public view the fruits of his industry and application.

In Botanical studies he also took great delight, and with much care collected specimens of all the rare and curious plants in the country round. Indeed, to whatever particular branch of study he bent his attention, in that he excelled. He was constantly consulted by all the Literati of his place, his house was the resort of men of science, and none departed who were not pleased with his friendly and kind manner of communicating his advice on every occasion.

About the year 1790, he married a lady of the name of Webb, who died some years since, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter; they both survive him. He had for the last two or three years laboured under great bodily disease, but his vigorous mind was active, and possessed all its youthful energy to the last. By this affliction stroke of providence, his family have to mourn the loss of as an affectionate and tender parent as ever children were blessed with, and his friends and acquaintance as kind and warm-hearted a man as was ever known.

PERCIVAL LEWIS, Esq. F. A. S.

Sept. . . . Aged 64, Percival Lewis, Esq. He was son of Edward Lewis, Esq. of Downton, co. Radnor, M. P. for the borough of Radnor, and was educated for the bar, became a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and as Counsel, attended

tended the Welsh Circuits, before his marriage with Miss Cray, a lady who brought him a handsome fortune. He then quitted the profession of the Law, and accepted a commission in the North Hants Militia, in which he commanded a company several years; on retiring from the regiment, he sat down at a beautiful cottage near Lymington (now the residence of Sir John P. Dalrymple, Bart.), and here he passed nearly twenty of the latter years of his life, and was in the commission of the peace for Hampshire.

In 1811, he published, "Historical Inquiries concerning Forests and Forest Laws, with Topographical Remarks on the Ancient and Modern State of the New Forest;" a work which was well received, and of which he was encouraged to undertake a revision for a second edition, having collected materials for that purpose, but his death will probably frustrate the publication.

He was a man of engaging manners, and of a convivial disposition. By his wife, who died some years since, he had five sons, four of whom are now living. He had for some time held the offices of Recorder for St. Alban's, and of Agent for New Brunswick. He was buried at Radnor, on the 5th of October last.

◆
Rev. J. G. HANNINGTON, D.D.

Dec. 26. At his house at Hampton, near Hereford, the Rev. J. G. Hannington, D.D. one of the Prebendaries of that Cathedral, and for many years Rector of that parish. To the erudition of the scholar, Dr. Hannington united the manners of the gentleman; and whilst he equally graced the endearing duties of domestic life, and the amenities of social intercourse, by the unaffected goodness of his heart, and the simple dignity of his manners, he was also an ornament to his holy profession, the patron and friend of his parishioners, and an example of benevolence to all around him. Dr. Hannington was subject to the gout, and the news of the death of a beloved son in India drove the fatal disease into the stomach. This amiable divine had been Chaplain to the late Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Luxmore (now of St. Asaph), and for some time held the vicarage of Cradley for the Bishop's son. The very handsome compliment with which the Bishop accompanied the presentation to that very valuable living is still well remembered. Hampton is also one of the best benefices in the gift of the See; but the situation may be estimated, when it is known, that at the time of Dr. Hannington's decease, the flood around the house was eight feet deep.

MRS. KING.

Dec. 23. At Gateshead, Durham, aged 64, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth King, relict of the Rev. Richard King, M.A. Rector of Worthen, Salop, and Vicar of Steeple Morden in Cambridgeshire, and third daughter of the late Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. She was the Author of several useful and popular works, in particular "The Beneficial Effects of the Christian Temper on Domestic Happiness," "Female Scripture Characters," and "the Rector's Memorandum book, exemplifying the Christian Character in domestic life." She was born July 25, 1757, and married August 17, 1782, and during a residence of above twenty years at Worthen and Steeple Morden, rendered herself eminently useful by attending to the wants of the poor, and originating establishments for their benefit, particularly the institution of schools for their children. In short her whole life was passed in acts of kindness and benevolence to all those who stood in need of her assistance.

On the death of her excellent husband in 1810, she fixed her residence at Gateshead, near to her two married daughters, where in the midst of a numerous population of labouring poor, she found scope for her benevolence during the remaining eleven years of her life, the neighbouring suitor never applying to her in vain. She established there a society for visiting the sick poor, and supplying them with all needful comforts; and she founded and supported at her own expence a Sunday-school at that place for educating the poor children in the principles of the Christian Religion. In short, her thoughts and attention were always actively employed in supporting every charitable scheme, for informing the minds and relieving the wants of the poorer classes.

Mrs. King enjoyed an intimacy with many distinguished persons, among others with Mrs. Hannah More, to whom she looked up as a living Christian model of the proper employment of superior intellect for the good of her fellow creatures; and it seemed to be in imitation of so bright an example, that, notwithstanding her humble estimate of her own talents, she commenced author, furnishing in the outset many of the papers in her brother Sir Thomas Bernard's Reports for bettering the condition of the Poor, and afterwards (in 1803) publishing "A Tour in France," full of interesting observations, and inculcating the best principles: and she was afterwards led on to the other works of a religious character above mentioned, which have been sanctioned by the approbation of the public.

She is called to her rest, and her good deeds follow her. May her numerous friends, who lament her loss, shew their sense of departed worth by imitating her virtues, her piety, and her charity.

DEATHS.

Jan. 22. **AT** Bengal, in his twenty-second year, William Harkney Smith, gent. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, and the eldest son of N. Harkney Smith, gent. of Deerbolts.

July 1. **AT** Southampton, aged 72, Mr. Sarah Purbeck, having survived her three maiden sisters, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Jane, who lived happily and much respected, together, at this their native town, and for some years at Bath. Elizabeth and Jane wrote several Novels, under the titles of 'The Benevolent Quixote;' 'The Political Quixote;' 'Raynsford Park;' 'Neville Castle;' 'Matilda and Elizabeth;' 'Honoria Somerville;' (printed without their names;) which were much read and approved of, being well calculated to inculcate virtuous principles, and to expose vice. Though not in very affluent circumstances, yet they were placed above the reach of want, and contrived to spare to their poor neighbour. They wrote not for the sake of lucre, their object being to amuse and edify; for they were all truly excellent women. With them it is supposed expired the family name of Purbeck.

Oct. 21. **AT** the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Robert John Daves, of the 19th regiment of Native Infantry.

Nov. 3. **AT** Golden Grove, Tobago, the President of his Majesty's Council in that island, John Robley, esq. of Russell-square, London.

Nov. 10. **AT** Malta, Ensign Hesse Maxwell Gordon, of the 85th regiment, youngest son of William Hesse Gordon, esq. late of the Civil Service, Madras.

AT Corfu, in his 23d year, Ensign Johnson, of the 51st regiment, son of the Rev. Charles Johnson, of South Stoke, near Bath.

Nov. 26. **AT** Bury St. Edmund's, Mary, the relict of George Leatler, esq.

Nov. 28. **AT** Irby Rectory, in his 76th year, the Rev. George Holwell, B. D. formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, Rector of Swallow, and Vicar of Riby, Lincolnshire, and Rector of Ripley, Oxfordshire.

Nov. 30. **IN** the 25th year of his age, Mr. G. C. Gissing, surgeon, of Mendlesham, Suffolk.

Dec. 3. **Mrs.** Howlett, the relict of S. Howlett, gent. of Wyverstone Park, Suffolk.

AT the Glebe House, Blakenham Parva, Suffolk, in her 39th year, Rebecca, wife of Joseph Bellamy, gent. late of No. 77, Cornhill; and of Hornsey, Middlesex.

Dec. 6. **AT** the Earl of Aldborough's, in Ireland, Emily, wife of Charles Tyrwhitt

Jones, esq. and daughter of Lady Elizabeth Tollenmache.

Dec. 16. **AT** Debenham, aged 79, Mr. Samuel Ling, formerly of Otley Hall.

Aged 24, Mr. Wilders, of the Hull Theatre, a promising young actor.

Dec. 17. **AT** Clifton, near York, aged 23, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Crawshaw, esq. of Button Hall, near Sheffield.

Dec. 18. **IN** his 58th year, Mr. John Crosby, merchant, of York.

Dec. 22. **AT** her house in Regent-street, Cambridge, the relict of Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, of Grundisburgh Hall, in Suffolk; and of Letton, in Norfolk, esq. She was one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Samuel Howard, esq. descended from a younger branch of the noble family of Howard, which was seated at Brockdish Hall, in Norfolk, in the reign of Henry the 4th; and which continued there for many generations.

AT the White Lion, Carmarthen, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Edward Davids, esq. of Fabor, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county, and Cursitor of the borough.

AT Townhill Cottage, near Southampton, aged 17, Philip, son of the late — Hellver, esq. of Portchester.

Dec. 23. **AT** Brighton, suddenly, universally beloved and respected, Richard Fiennes Wykeham, esq. of Old Windsor.

AT Melton, Suffolk, the wife of John White, esq. Lieut. Col. of the Eastern Battalion of Suffolk Militia.

Dec. 25. **AT** his father's, Roding Lodge, Barking, Essex, the Rev. Alfred Baker, aged 32, sincerely regretted by all that knew him.

Dec. 26. **AT** his sister's house, Assembly-row, Mile-end, in his 75th year, the Rev. William Wood, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Lawford, Essex.

Capt. Edwyn Henry Chamberlayne, R. N. C. B.

AT Sea, George Augustus, son of Matthew Howard, esq. of Norwood.

Dec. 27. **AT** Somersham Park, Huntingdonshire, in his 60th year, Lichfield Mosely, leaving a widow and eleven sons.

Dec. 28. **AT** St. Leonard's, Bucks, aged 88, Mr. Farmor Bull. He practised as a solicitor in Aylesbury for upwards of 60 years.

Dec. 29. **AT** the Glebe House, Nedging, Suffolk, in his 86th year, the Rev. Thomas Bolton. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A. B. in 1760. In 1763, he was presented to the Rectory of Nedging; in 1772, to that of Hollesley, which he resigned; and in 1764, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary at Quay, Ipswich.

AT Daise Lodge, in her 66th year, the Hon. Maria Margaret, Lady Napier, daughter

ter of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir John Clavering, K. B.

In his 69th year, Mr. Isaac Sillcock, surgeon, of Tottenham-court-road.

Dec. 30. At her father's house, Sarah, wife of Rev. Richard Pryce, of Coate, Oxon, and eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Smith, of Bath-place, Peckham.

At Great Malvern, aged 63. Sir Jonathan Cope, bart. of Brewern, Oxfordshire, uncle to the Duchess of Dorset and Lady Aboyne. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his nephew, Dec. 25, 1781.

While taking some refreshment, at the seat of J. P. Milnes, esq. at Fryston, and without any previous indisposition, the Rev. Mr. Lucas, Unitarian Minister at Leeds.

Maria, Countess of Guilford, widow of Francis, Earl of Guilford.

At his brother's, at Parr's Wood, near Manchester, in consequence of a fall while returning from church, J. Farrington, esq. one of the oldest Members of the Royal Academy.

Dec. 31. Rev. William Cross, Rector of Halesworth cum Chediston, in Suffolk; Vicar of Amwell, Herts; and late Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He proceeded to the degree of A. B. in 1791, being the 2d Wrangler on the Tripes; and to that of A. M. in 1794.

At Winchelsea, Sussex, in his 80th year, the Rev. Drake Hollingbery, Chancellor of Chichester, and Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Lately. In South Audley-street, aged 39, Mary, wife of the Rev. Sam. Hackett, after a lingering illness, borne with a truly Christian spirit.

Essex—At Witham, after an illness of a few hours, the Very Reverend J. Jefferson, Archdeacon of Colchester, Rector of Weeley, and Vicar of Witham in Essex. As a Member of the Established Church, the Archdeacon was one of its most able defenders; as a Magistrate, the firm friend to the laws; as a man, the warm advocate of charitable and useful works in general, and of those of the District over which he presided in particular. To his indefatigable zeal, Colchester is indebted for an Asylum for the afflicted poor.

Somersetshire—In Barton-buildings, Bath, after a protracted illness, in his 63d year, the Rev. Thomas Fothergill, D. D. formerly vicar of Twiverton, near Bath. His memory will be long respected by an extensive circle of friends and relatives, who knew his worth.

Suffolk—Suddenly, in his chair, aged 61, William Ruffle, gent. of Shipling. The deceased was an eccentric character, and has left his will in poetry, dated in the year 1803.

At the house of his son-in-law, William Mason, gent. of Necton, in Norfolk, in his 92d year, the Rev. Paul Colombine, Rector of Little Plumstead, with Witton and Brundale annexed; and Perpetual Curate of

Hardley, in that county; and Rector of Chilton, in Suffolk. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge.

Ireland—At Longford, Sligo, the Lady of Sir James Crofton, bart.

At Watergrass Hill, Ireland, aged 113, Edmond Barry. He had been a pensioner 65 years—was at the battle of Fontenoy, and several others, in the reign of George the Second. He was six feet two inches high, and remarkably upright—was able to walk a mile at least every day, until three days before his death, and retained his senses to the last.

1822. *Jan. 1.* In Charles-square, Hoxton, Letitia, widow of the late Mr. Benjamin Merriman, of Leadenhall-street.

In Warwick-square, aged 56, Mr. Charles Letterman, bookseller, of Ave Maria-lane.

Jan. 2. In Parliament-street, in his 61st year, J. Mills, esq. a respectable solicitor.

In Phillimore-place, Kensington, in his 67th year, Richard Hopkins, esq.

At Ipswich, in her 86th year, Frances, mother of Col. G. Wood.

At Blackheath, aged 79, Isaac Warner, esq.

Aged 63, the Rev. Philip Douglas, D. D. Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Gedney, Lincolnshire.

Jan. 3. Elizabeth Lady Bridgeman, dau. of George and Georgiana, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, and granddaughter of the Earl of Bradford. She was born June 10, 1820.

At Ipswich, in her 86th year, Frances, relict of Adam Wood, gent. Lieutenant of Captain Coote's Independent Company of Foot, stationed at Landguard Fort (who died in 1773), and the mother of Sir George Adam Wood, K. C. B. and C. M. T. a Colonel in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and Aide de Camp to the King.

Jan. 4. In her 22d year, Miss Anne Mary Bunning, daughter of Mr. Bunning, of Bernard-street, Russell-square.

Jan. 5. In his 90th year, John Chapman, esq. of Whitby, Yorkshire.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, Martha, daughter of the late James Oliphant, esq. of Cockspur-street.

The Rev. William Howell, Rector of Filsham, Sussex, and Minister of St. John's, Portsea, Hants.

Aged 86, Henry Peregrine Howard Beckwith, esq.

At his house, St. Margaret's, near Stanstead, Herts, in the 59th year, Mr. Mackay, of Piccadilly. The generous qualities of his mind must cause him to be long remembered with respect by all who knew him. His remarkable integrity and liberality of conduct in his commercial connections placed him high in the estimation of the most distinguished persons in the country, to whose countenance and favour those qualities had, on many occasions, recom-

mended

mended him. In private life his conceptions of the character he sustained were tempered with a modesty peculiarly his own, and his behaviour marked by an observance of good breeding, which made him acceptable to the best society. The poor in his neighbourhood felt his bounty, and his friends his generosity, nor did any one partake of his hospitality, which was abundant, without being impressed with the delicate manner in which he exercised his kindness and attentions. His humane and social character must make his memory to be cherished by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, or was so happy as to possess his friendship.

Jan. 6. In the 77th year of her age, Hannah, the wife of Mr. William March, stationer, of Ludgate-street.

On the Terrace, Kentish Town, aged 88, William Randall, esq.

At Paris, M. Dubois, Bishop of Dijon.—He was the Vicar General and Official of Soissons under the antient *regime*; and since the Revolution he had filled the offices of Vicar General at Arras and at Metz. M. Dubois was born at Argentotte, in the department of La Haute Marne, on the 26th of August, 1754.

Mr. James Walkington Lappan, of Swinton-street, Gray's Inn-lane.

In the City-road, Mr. Ambrose Holloway, Solicitor.

Jan. 7. Aged 76, Catharine, wife of John Barber, esq. of Stanwell, Middlesex.

Elizabeth Susannah, wife of Mr. Thomas Hughes, of St. Mildred's-court.

Henry Bentinck Hollings, son of George Hollings, esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

Aged 47, Sarah, wife of John Nickols, esq. of Chatham-place, Walworth.

The Rev. Maurice Phillips, of Harpenden, Herts.

Jan. 8. At Maryland Point, Stratford, Essex, Maria, daughter of the late Christopher Court, esq.

At Newport Pagnell, Bucks, in her 78th year, Mary, wife of Mr. George Knibb.

Aged 18, Margaret Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Charles Cock, esq. of the Bank of England.

Jan. 9. At Maple Hayes, near Lichfield, Marianne, eldest daughter of John Atkinson, esq. and wife of Charles Delves Broughton, esq.—There does not exist a heart that can feel through the extensive circle of this worthy family's friends which will not bitterly mourn with them on the second deprivation of a lovely and virtuous child. And if the universal sympathy be thus gone abroad, what must the anguish be that is sustained at home! How dutiful to her parents, how affectionate to her husband, how kind to her relatives, how

faithful to her friends, how humble to her God!

Mr. D. Davis, of the firm of Clementi and Co. Cheapside.

Jan. 10. At Mr. W. R. King's, Serjeant's Inn, Temple, Maria, daughter of John Philpotts, esq. of Gloucester.

In Argyll-street, aged 57, Thomas Randall, esq. of Chelsea.

At Paris, aged 72, the Duchess of Bourbon.—She was taken ill in the Church of St. Genevieve, and expired at four o'clock. The Duchess of Bourbon was of the Orleans family, and aunt of the present Duke: she was born in the year 1750, and was married to the Duke of Bourbon Conde in 1770; but has been for some years separated from her husband. The only issue of this marriage was the unfortunate Duke D'Enghien, who was assassinated at Vincennes in 1804. The following is an extract of the will of the Duchess, dated the day before that of her sudden death:—"I wish to be buried without any pomp or ceremony. Let abundant alms be given to the poor of my parish; this is the only magnificence which I allow. I request, in the most positive manner, to be neither opened nor embalmed, nor exposed with my face uncovered, nor watched, but to be buried as speedily and simply as possible."

Jan. 11. At Laytonstone, Ambrose Lloyd, esq. of Halesworth, Suffolk.

At Newport, Herefordshire, in his 44th year, Thos. Foley, esq. son of the late Hon. Andrew Foley, M.P. for Droitwich, and several years M.P. co. Hereford.

Jan. 12. At Walworth, aged 62, Thos. Chambers, esq.

At an advanced age, Wm. Moffat, esq. of Wimbledon, Surrey.

At High Wycombe, aged 75, the widow of the late Isaac King, esq.

At Streatham, in her 80th year, the relict of the late Daniel Lambert, esq. of Banstead, Surrey.

Aged 74, Anne, wife of Mr. Stephen Pilgrim, of Epsom, formerly of London.

Jan. 13. In President-street, Goswell-street-road, the Rev. W. Barker, B.D. Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and Curate of St. Peter-le-Poor, London.

At Thorney, aged 72, John Bailey, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Isle of Ely.

Jan. 14. In Charter-house-square, Mrs. Jane Bridges.

Joseph Parmenter, esq. of Lamarsh, Essex.

At Mrs. Warden's, King-street, Portman-square, aged 18, Charles Celarius Fitzgerald, esq.

At Cowfold, Sussex, John Vincent, esq. late of Bishopsgate-street, seedsman.

Jan. 15. At Upper Tooting, in her 83d year, the relict of the late Christopher Wilson, esq.

Jan.

Jan. 16. At Shaftesbury, in her 82d year, Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Lush, esq. of Charles's-square, and wife of Mr. James Buckland, surgeon, of the former place. Her memory will long be cherished by a disconsolate husband and many sprouting friends, to whom she was endeared for the many virtues which adorn the Christian character.

In Dean's-yard, Westminster, in his 79th year, Richard Burn, esq. Secretary to Queen Anne's Bounty.

Jan. 17. In St. James's-square, the Duchess of St. Albans.—Her Grace was Mrs. Nelthorpe, of Little Grimsby, near Louth, was married Dec. 5, 1799, and has left 12 children to lament her loss.

In his 86th year, William Plumer, esq. M.P. of Gilston Park and Cheshunt, Herts. This event took place at his mansion at Gilston, after a few days illness; and we hope in our next to be able to furnish further particulars of this worthy and independent gentleman.

At Broadwater, Herts, Mr. William Harrison Whittington, late of the Swan Inn, Stevenage. His father, Mr. Thomas W. and himself, had kept this Inn above fifty years, and were much respected by the noblemen and gentry frequenting the North road.

At Kettering, Mrs. Catherine Ball, youngest daughter of Lieut.-col. Thomas Ashe Ball, Deputy Governor of Jersey; and granddaughter of Mr. John Ball, of Dingley, near Market Harborough, co. Leicester, formerly Major in Wade's regiment of Horse.

At Bath, Lieut.-gen. Sir Henry Cosby, knt. of Barnsiville-park, near Chepstow, senior officer of the whole of the Company's service, highly respected by military men as a distinguished officer, and universally regarded and beloved by a large circle who have to deplore his loss as a friend, neighbour, and one of most gentlemanly manners and unsullied worth. A farther account of this gallant veteran officer will be acceptable.

At East Sheen, Surrey, Catherine Elizabeth, wife of Francis Seymour Larpent, esq. one of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

Jan. 18. In Manor-place, Walworth, in his 83d year, William Haynes, esq.

Jan. 19. At Portsea, the Rev. John Griffin, minister of the Independent Church, Exeter.

Jan. 19. In Blandford-street, Pall Mall, in his 70th year, Charles Knyvett, esq. after a lingering illness, which he bore with manly fortitude. He was long known and highly respected in the musical world. His professional talents procured him the patronage of his late venerable Monarch at an early period, and that patronage was graciously extended to him by his present Majesty. Mr. Knyvett had three sons, one of whom is now on the staff of the British

army: he educated the other two for the musical profession, and the distinction which they have attained, as performers and composers, with the respectability of their private characters, manifest the excellence of parental instruction, moral and scientific. The companionable qualities, good sense, knowledge of the world, propriety of conduct, and ardent loyalty, of the late Mr. Knyvett, rendered him an acceptable guest to many of our highest Nobility during the musical vacations, particularly to all the Directors of the Ancient Concerts; and it may be truly affirmed, that his merits, personal and professional, will long be remembered and esteemed by all who knew him.

Jan. 21. After a severe illness, Sir Buckworth Buckworth Herne Soame, bart. of Heydon, in Essex. He is succeeded in title and estates by his eldest son Colonel Peter Buckworth Herne Soame.

After a short illness, highly respected by his friends, Hewitt Cobb, esq. of Clement's-inn, and of Sydenham, in Kent, many years a respectable solicitor, and proprietor of the Brighton theatre.

Jan. 21. At Kilburn, aged 68, Mr. Benjamin Wright, late of Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, printer. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. Norbury, of Brentford; but passed the prime of his life as an assistant in the office of his friend Mr. Nichols. In the year 1820, he formed a connexion in business with the late Mr. Thomas Hurton, and afterwards entered into partnership with him, and was his successor. Having obtained a very moderate competence, he retired wholly from business in 1819; but the death of an affectionate wife, and his own declining health, prevented his looked-for enjoyment. He has left one son and one daughter. For the most scrupulous integrity, amiable singleness of heart, and unremitting industry, Mr. Wright had few equals; and he has died with the respect and sincere regret of all his friends.

Jan. 23. In his 71st year, Mr. William Busby, of New Bond-street.

In Hatton-garden, in his 54th year, Mr. Henry Jackson, solicitor.

In his 25th year, Augustine Walne, M.D. fifth son of Thomas Walne, esq. of Brockdish, Norfolk.

Lately. At Rathkeale (Limerick), in his 84th year, Nicholas Monckton, esq.

Mrs. Patient, relict of Mr. Patient, Wyly, Wiltshire. She had frequently expressed her hope "to live long enough to see her daughter married, and then she should die cheerfully." Her wish has been literally accomplished: her daughter was married last week; the affectionate parent took a small piece of the bride-cake, drank the health of the bride and bridegroom, and instantly expired.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 26, 1821, to Jan. 22, 1822.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males	- 1145	Males	- 906		2 and 5	196	50 and 60	191
Females	- 1120	Females	- 931		5 and 10	90	60 and 70	169
Whereof have died under two years old		395			10 and 20	60	70 and 80	121
					20 and 30	140	80 and 90	64
					30 and 40	198	90 and 100	9
					40 and 50	204		

Salt 2l. per bushel; 4^d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending January 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
49 3	20 2	16 10	20 6	22 11	25 4

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 25, 1822.

A large proportion of Wednesday's supply of Wheat remained over for this day's market, in the sale of which very little progress was made, having but few buyers, except for prime samples; but all other sorts were offered on low terms, without being able to effect sales. Barley was not brisk; all but superfine samples 1s. per quarter lower.

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Jan. 21, 50s. to 55s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Jan. 23, 31s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Jan. 25.

Kent Bags	2l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.	Kent Pockets	2l. 16s. to 5l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 0s. to 2l. 18s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 4s. to 3l. 8s.
Essex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 3l. 16s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 14s. to 4l. 4s.

Farnham, fine, 7l. to 10l. 0s.—Seconds, 4l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 25:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 6s. 0d. Straw 2l. 0s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market Jan. 25:	
Veal	3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Beasts	470 Calves 110.
Pork	2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	3,820 Pigs 140.

COALS, Jan. 25: Newcastle, 34s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.—Sunderland, 40s. 6d. to 00s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Jan. 18: Town Tallow 49s. 6d. Yellow Russia 4s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 84s. Mottled 94s. Curd 98s.—CANDLES, 9s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in January 1822 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.

Grand Trunk Canal, 1800l. ex Div. 37l. 10s. Half-year.—Coventry, 999l. 19s. Div. 44l. per Ann. Bonus 3l.—Birmingham, 560l. ex Div. 12l. Half-year.—Neath, 400l. Div. 25l. per Ann.—Oxford, 670l. Div. 32l.—Swansea, 182l. Div. 10l.—Monmouth, 160l. to 162l. ex Div. 5l. Half-year.—Grand Junction, 220l. ex Half-year's Div. 4l. 10s.—Ellesmere, 62l. Div. 3l.—Regent's, 24l. 10s.—Worcester and Birmingham, 25l.—Huddersfield, 13l.—Portsmouth and Arun, 12l. Disc.—Thames and Medway, 21l.—Wilts and Berks, 4l.—West India Dock, 180l. Div. 10l. per Ann.—London Dock, 104l. Div. 4l. per Ann.—Globe Assurance, 126l. Div. 6l.—Imperial, 90l. Div. 4l. 10s.—Rock Assurance, 14, 18s. Div. 2s.—Grand Junction Water Works, 54l. Div. 2l. 10s. per Ann.—West Middlesex, 50l. Div. 2l.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 61l. ex Div. 4l. per Cent. Half-year.—New Ditto, 10l. Premium, ex Half-year Div.—Bath Gas Ditto, 16l. 15s. Div. 5l. per Cent. Brighton Ditto, 3l. Disc.—Commercial Road, 100l. per Cent. Div. 5l. per Ann.—Barking Road, 30l.—English Copper Company, 5l. ex Div. 3s. Half-year.—British, 52l. 10s. ex Div. 2l. 10s.—Covent Garden Theatre Share, 300l.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 29, 1821, to January 28, 1822, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 per Ct. Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29	235	75½ 6		95½ ½		19 ½				66 pm.	1 pm. 1 dis.	2 par.
31		76 5½		95 ½		19 ½				68 pm.	par 1 pm.	1 pm.
1												
2		76½		95½ ½		19 ½	75 ½				par 2 pm.	2 pm.
3	235½	76½ 7		95½ ½		19 ½				70 pm.	1 3 pm.	3 pm.
4	236	76½ 7		95½ 6½		19 ½	76½			74 pm.	3 4 pm.	4 pm.
5		76½ 7½		95½ 6		19 ½					5 pm.	4 pm.
7		77½ 76½	96½ ½	108½ 19½		76½				76 pm.	4 5 pm.	5 pm.
8		77½ 76½	96½ ½	108½ 19½		76½				76 pm.	4 6 pm.	6 pm.
9	238	77½ 76½	96½ ½	108½ 19½		76½				77 pm.	4 5 pm.	6 pm.
10	238	77½ 76½	96½ ½	108½ 19½		76½	234½			78 pm.	4 6 pm.	6 pm.
11	237½	77 6½ 76½	96½ ½	108½ 19½		76½	233½			80 pm.	4 6 pm.	6 pm.
12	238	76½ 76½	96½ ½	108½ 19½		76½					5 6 pm.	6 pm.
14	238	76½ 76½	96½ ½	108½ 19½		76½				81 pm.	4 6 pm.	6 pm.
15	237½	76½ 76½	96½ ½	108½ 19½		76½	234½			79 pm.	4 6 pm.	6 pm.
16	237½	76½ 76½	96½ ½	108½ 19½		76½	235½ 85½			76 pm.	4 6 pm.	6 pm.
17	237½	76½ 76½	96½ ½	108½ 19½		76½	235½			78 pm.	4 5 pm.	4 pm.
18	238½	76½ 76½ 5½	96½ ½	107½ 19½		76½				78 pm.	4 6 pm.	6 pm.
19	237½	76½ 76½ 5½	96½ ½	108½ 19½		76½	234½			78 pm.	4 6 pm.	6 pm.
21	236½	76½ 75½	96½ ½	107½ 19½		76½	234½			80 pm.	4 6 pm.	6 pm.
22	237	76½ 76½ 5½	96½ ½	107½ 19½		76½	234½			78 pm.	4 5 pm.	5 pm.
23	237½	76½ 76½ 5½	96½ ½	107½ 19½		76½	84½			81 pm.	4 5 pm.	5 pm.
24	237½	76½ 75½ 6	96½ ½	107½ 19½		76½	234½			81 pm.	4 6 pm.	5 pm.
25												
26	239½	76½ 76½ 6	96½ ½	108½ 19½		76½	238½ 85½			78 pm.	4 6 pm.	6 pm.
28	238½	76½ 75½ 6½	96½ ½	107½ 19½		76½					4 6 pm.	6 pm.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 28, 1821, to January 26, 1822.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°			Jan.	°	°	°		
28	44	38	46	28, 54	showery	12	43	47	46	30, 35	cloudy
29	46	46	45	, 54	cloudy	13	47	48	45	, 34	cloudy
30	42	44	39	29, 19	rain	14	43	47	40	, 30	fair
31	36	43	37	, 95	fair	15	40	42	33	, 23	fair
Ja. 1	40	45	36	, 68	showery	16	32	37	30	, 17	fair
2	35	42	34	, 70	fair	17	31	37	34	, 17	cloudy
3	34	38	37	, 72	fair	18	32	43	42	, 27	fair
4	37	38	35	, 26	rain	19	42	45	45	, 44	cloudy
5	34	38	34	, 90	fair	20	46	50	45	, 23	cloudy
6	34	38	38	30, 05	fair	21	45	47	46	, 37	fair
7	34	37	35	29, 99	rain	22	41	47	43	, 51	fair
8	34	38	38	30, 13	fair	23	42	47	46	, 28	cloudy
9	39	44	36	, 19	fair	24	45	47	47	29, 91	rain
10	34	43	42	, 14	cloudy	25	46	48	44	30, 05	fair
11	42	47	46	, 28	cloudy	26	44	47	35	, 13	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times—New Times
M Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
Brit Press—M. Advert.
Courier—Globe
Sun—Star—Statesm.
St James's & Gen. Eve.
Travel.—Reg Chron.
Com. Chron.—E. Mail
London Packet
London Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.—Lit. Chron
Courier de Londres
B. Mercury—M.
12 Weekly Papers
14 Sunday Papers
Bath 4.—Berwick
Birmingham 3
Blackburn—Boston
Brighton 2.—Bristol 5
Bury—Cambrian
Cambridge—Carlisle 2
Carmarthen—Chelms. 2
Cheltenham—Chert. 3
Colchester Cornwall
Coveatry 2. Cumberl.
Derby—Devizes
Doncaster Dorchester
Durham—Exeter 3



Gloucester 2—Hants 2
Hereford 1—Hull 3
Hunts 1—Ipswich
Kent 4—Lancaster
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield Liverpool 6
Macclesfield—Maidst. 2
Manchester 6
Newcastle 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Plymouth 3—Preston
Reading—Salisbury
Salop.—Sheffield
Sherborne—Shrewsb
Stafford—Stamford 2
Suff. Surrey—Sussex
Taunton—Tyne
Wakefield—Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Whitehaven. Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2.—York 4
Mautes 2.—Jersey 2
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and a Ground Plan of RIEVAULX ABBEY, co. York.

Also, with Representations of a singular appearance on the Wall of ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL;
an ancient SPHINX found at Colchester; AUTOGRAPH OF SIR HUGH MYDDELTON, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We are obliged to E. F. F. for the article he offers to send, but we think it is unnecessary to reprint it in our Miscellany.

L's Sketches, we apprehend, would not be of sufficient interest for an engraving.

We are afraid E. M.'s paper might be considered as a "puff direct."

Mr. J. W. WOOLGAR (of Lewes) begs to make his sincere acknowledgments to the individual who communicated the memoir of his late father (p. 89). And although more importance may have been ascribed therein to his Antiquarian and Topographical Collection, than is justly due, yet it is his intention carefully to preserve the same; and he embraces the present opportunity of stating publicly, that it will be a pleasure to him to give access to its contents to any person who may be engaged in editing the History of Lewes, or its environs.

"AMICUS," in correction of part of his statement (vol. XCI. part i. p. 577), mentions, that the date, July 1645, of the burial of Sir Thomas Gardiner the younger, who, as well as his brother Henry, was killed in a conflict with the Parliamentarians, is recorded by Mr. Gutch:—further also, that the memorandum of Wood, as to Henry Gardiner having been buried "by" (or near) "his father" (and consequently at Cuddesden), is corrected by another passage of the same author, stating, he was interred at Christ Church, Oxon, in the same grave with his aforesaid "brother;" and likewise that, according to Wood, their sister was second wife to Sir Henry Wood of Lowdham, in Suffolk; and mother to the Duchess of Southampton, who died in 1680, without issue.

A Correspondent informs us, that the Heralds have it in contemplation to petition Government for the erecting of a new College at the West-end of the town. This is to be much wished for, as the exercise of their honorable profession lies chiefly in that vicinity.

PHILARCHAIOS wishes to learn the origin and particulars of the custom which exists in the parish of *Caistor* in *Lincolnshire*, of the Clerk's smacking a whip, with a purse attached to it, containing thirty pieces of silver, in the Church porch, three times, and flourishing the same over the Minister's head during the time that he is reading the Second Lesson on *Palm Sunday*. He imagines that the thirty pieces of silver must have reference to the sum given to Judas Iscariot to betray our Saviour.

G. W. L. says, "Your last Supplement commences with an account taken from Mr. Bonney's 'Notices of Fotheringhay,' part of which, as it seems to shew the derivation of the word *Clerestory*, I beg leave to quote. 'The clere story of the Church

is strengthened by ten segments of arches, which spring from the top of the buttresses of the ailes.' And again, 'both the ailes and the clere story are embattled.' By the *clere* story, I suppose it means, that part of our religious structures which rises clear above the other parts of the buildings; therefore in describing the windows of the *naves*, architectural writers have termed them *clerestorial* windows. Vide Mr. Dalway's Account, p. 174. This conjecture may probably satisfy some late inquirers as to the derivation of a term first mentioned in Blomefield's 'History of Norfolk,' which, on this very subject, is referred to in your volume for the year 1796, part ii. p. 1079. In many of our Cathedrals, there is a range of small windows over the large ones of the *ailes*, which are not seen withinside, being above the vaulting: these by some have been supposed to be the *clerestory* windows, so that the propriety of making *two* words of the term, may still be doubted. The most likely way then to obtain the true derivation is to request the assistance of your *classical* Correspondents, by whose aid we may learn whence this word is derived."

Le COMTE LAFEUILLADE would be thankful for some account of the Senhouse family of the North of England, particularly Cumberland, and at what period a part of that family emigrated to Italy.

ANTIQUARIOLUS asks on what authority "D." mentions Adam Gordon as marrying a Bidon (Bidun); whether of the Lavendou family, and which daughter; and whether the Scottish peerages mention him?

N. Y. W. G. informs W. Ment (vol. XCI. i. 602), that his authority for the arms of the Barons who signed Magna Charta, was a fac-simile at the British Museum, which, from W. Ment's remarks, he has no doubt but that it was Pine's. At the time he took the arms, he thought they were wrong, but fearful of departing from what *might* be correct (which at such an Institution every thing ought to be), refrained from giving the colours to some of them, (given thus....) For the derivation of Clarence from Clare, our Correspondent states: "the honor of Clare in the distribution of the property, came to the De Burgh's, which by Elizabeth, William de Burgh's daughter and heiress, passed to her husband, Lionel of Antwerp, second son of King Edward III. This Lionel was created Duke of Clarence, a title derived from the said honour of Clare, as the name of Clarencieux is similarly derived from the name of the said duchy—thus stands the heirship of the title. From that period the title has been appropriated to the Royal Family of this kingdom, down to the present Royal Representative."

G. G. shall appear in our next.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1822.

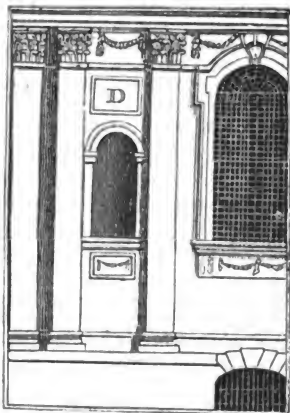
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

I SEND the following morceau for the favour of your insertion, and flatter myself that a local inspection of the premises will remove the supposition of occupying your pages with frivolous conjecture.

On the North front of St. Paul's Cathedral, and directly opposite to Paul's Alley, on the spot where the letter D appears on the sketch annexed, is a moulded pannel, in which is this unique appearance, occasioned by damp, dust, or discolouration of the stone.



It does not require much help from the imagination to perceive an interesting moon-light picture (formed by accident), consisting of a lake of still water close to the base of a rock, the top

of which is covered with supposed verdure. On its summit is a castle in ruins, and on the shore is a representation of a light-house, &c.

Yours, &c. VIDE, ET CREDE.

TOUR

TOUR IN FRANCE, IN 1821.

(Continued from p. 33.)

Sept. 16. **WE** have just returned from the Chapel of our Ambassador. Here all the English, of the first rank, and of the highest respectability, attend Divine service. The congregation is large, and, if the outward marks of devotion convey a sense of its being felt in spirit and in truth, there is a sincerity that manifests itself in the solemnity of the attendance, and in the performance of the duty of public worship at this Chapel. The Ambassador is present with his family, and by his exalted station and great example, gives that tone to religious sentiment, which the rational Christian cannot but approve, and which the pious behold with great degree of consolation. The effect, too, produced by the appearance of so many English resorting to public worship, must raise us in the estimation of the Parisians; unless Religion, with them, has lost its influence, and the principles of Infidelity have rooted out the notion of a superintending Providence. In my way from the Chapel, I stepped into one of the Churches, and heard a venerable priest preaching to a numerous auditory of women, which, with few exceptions, is the only class of society that seems to be religious. The subject of the discourse was on the mysterious ways of God towards reclaiming mankind from sin and wickedness, and on the instrumentality of second causes, by which he brings it about. Declamation took the place of argument, and there was little to admire, either in the style of delivery, or in the sermon itself. Something more persuasive is, I think, working its way; and, in time, a system of religion, more agreeable to the simplicity, and consonant to the truth of the Gospel, will establish a strong hold on the multitude. At present the French, as a Nation, seem devoid of any sense of obligation, in matters of Religion; and whatever exceptions there may be to this general observation, these are not only comparatively few, but confined to the exercise of forms and ceremonies, which, however salutary in their origin and design, have now lost their influence, and degenerated into anything but pure spiritual worship. The French are an enlightened nation, but their philosophers have so tainted the prin-

ciples of the present race, and, in course, of the rising generation; that nothing short of a total change in Morality and Religion can make them a virtuous people, or operate towards elevating the kingdom to real greatness.

Human laws are totally inefficient where there is no religious principle; they may restrain from open acts, and check concealed purposes detrimental to the well-being of society, but they cannot govern the heart. That requires another guide, and must be subjected to higher restraints, and to a better rule of conduct. The passions are our masters, unless their violence be subdued by the calm of serious reflection, and an internal monitor; whose operations are not dependant on motives of policy or self-interest, but arise from the love as well as the fear of God.

Here the Lord's day is a scene of dissipation. The Theatres are open; places of amusement are thronged; dancing, fireworks, fairs, and revels are the chief objects of attraction. Now all this is so inconsistent with the purposes of the Divine Institution, and so subversive of moral good, that the mind recoils at such a violation of common decency, not to mention the express command of God, to keep holy the Sabbath-day. Cards, dice, and gambling in its various windings, are practised here on this sacred day; and it is shocking to see the old and the young, the great and the mean, in fact all classes, spending the Sabbath-day in complete and absolute profanation. How differently is it observed in the metropolis of the British empire—what a combination of pleasing reflections arises in the mind of the Philanthropic Christian, when he sets out on a Sunday-morning for his parish Church, or to join the assembly of that Religious Society of which he is a member. In all directions he meets his fellow Christians repairing to Divine Service, solemnized, indeed, with different rites, and in doctrine with some shades of discrepancy; but attending to one great object, and seeking, by various roads, a blissful habitation in the promised land. His heart is warmed within him, when he beholds the numerous train of children clothed and educated by the hand of public charity, walking, in their neat attire, and carrying the word of truth and their spiritual

ritual guide, to help them out in that solemn duty at the House of God, which will lead them, by a good life, to a blessed immortality. He acknowledges and approves the wisdom of Government in enforcing the due observance of the Lord's day; and he cannot but rejoice in the general sentiment of agreement on this inestimable and important provision for the spiritual and moral instruction of the community. He is shocked, indeed, at many instances of profanation, and he is grieved at the neglect in those who ought to know better, in matters of Religion; but he congratulates himself on the sober, solid sense of the Country at large, and feels a pride in her noble establishment. *Esto perpetua!* is the wish of his heart.

Now nothing of this appears in Paris. Many of the shops, as I have already said, are open till the hour of amusement. The grinding of barrel-organs, the cries of the fruit and vegetable venders, the noise of the coachmen, din upon the ear; the employment of young people at the shops, the sound of the hammer, and the return of masons from their work—sink the Sunday into a day of labor or hilarity; and as for the institution of the Sabbath, it is degraded or totally neglected. These are the blessed effects of the French Revolution! But a French Philosopher would say, that all this contrasting and reasoning is mere prejudice. Be it so, but it is a prejudice which I hope to retain as long as I live; and which, if Great Britain would maintain her character, she will support to her latest posterity.

Besides the Chapel already mentioned, there is a Church, called *L'Oratoire*, assigned by the Government to the Protestants, for their use; and it is now the English Protestant Church. There is service morning and evening, on Sunday, and the communion is regularly celebrated on the first Sunday in each month. A very civil and intelligent gentleman, who is engaged in the direction of this establishment, kindly walked with us through the Church, and took us to a vaulting at the East end, which is converted into a separate place for religious exercises, and into a school for educating children on the Bell system. This worthy man gave us to understand that protestantism was gaining ground very fast; and said that if all the protestants

went to the Church, there would not be room for them in the established places of worship. But whatever truth may be in this observation, there is much here to counteract the progress of so desirable a work. It requires no common share of resolution to stand up against the current of pleasure which, on all sides runs so strong, that young people are ever in danger of being carried away with the stream; and others, from the novelty of the thing, fall into the vortex. Association, too, by degrees, rubs off disinclination to mingle the sacred with the profane; and the conscience that is tender at first, is apt to lose its awakening power, especially when serious reflection is looked upon as folly, and deemed inconsistent—not with the word of God, that is out of the question—but with the philosophy of man.

There is this danger. I hope it will not overcome the good principles of my fellow-countrymen, their beloved partners, and the olive-branches that surround their table. The English have begun to send their sons and daughters to France for education. This step is not only unpatriotic, but I think, in every sense, impolitic. Education there, is, undoubtedly, acquired on terms far more easy than in England, and that is the inducement. The cause is to be lamented; but the acquirements are disproportionate, the knowledge of the French tongue excepted; and when young persons have been brought up in France, they retain the manners of the country, and generally prefer it to their own. I have seen this, and from conversation with young people, ascertained the truth. Besides all this, it destroys that *amor patriæ* so natural to a youthful and an ingenuous mind not perverted by foreign admixture, that national feeling which is the offspring of noble sentiment, and exists but on the prosperity and happiness of our *natale solum*.

“*Mœnibus in patriis, atque inter tecta domorum.*”

Is it a good exchange to sacrifice these principles for the acquisition of the French language and Literature? and shall the rising generation throw aside the immortal works of Addison and Johnson, to imbibe the loose and degenerate system of morals, so pregnant with mischief, in the writings of Rousseau and Voltaire?

We

We may add, too, the pernicious tendency, generally speaking, of French novels. Madame de Genlis, and other novel-writers, may have distinguished themselves by elegance of style and purity of thought; and it would be not only unjust, but illiberal and ungenerous, to throw out indiscriminate reflections; still it is a fact acknowledged by all, that French novels abound in that sort of plot and intrigue which, wrought up in a style of language that captivates and engages the attention, strikes at the root of virtue.

These observations are not directed, indeed it would be presumption to apply them, to other than such as are sent over to France, in their youth, for education, and returned to England after passing through the usual course, and that a very imperfect one, of elementary knowledge.

Generally speaking, the French, as a nation, do not excel in literature. But this remark is applicable only to the multitude. We know that their millions have produced great poets and painters; men deeply read and distinguished in the various walks of science; historians, rhetoricians, and divines. Philosophy, too, has amongst them risen to fearful eminence. What good it did, the French best know and can appreciate. We can assert with truth, that for a time it upset Europe, and that the serpent has left its venom behind.

“*Quæque redundabat fœcundo vulnere serpens.*”

Children sent to France for education acquire, naturally enough, a taste for the country wherein they have been brought up, and when they return home, it is not to enjoy happiness, but to feed discontent—to contrast and find fault—to look back with regret, and around with complaint.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

IN justice to the memory of an eminent Artist and Antiquary deceased, whose laborious publications are well known to, and duly appreciated by, the public, I notice the illiberal and unsupported reflexions* cast on my late valued friend by your correspondent “Y.” in the section of his “History of Cumnor,” which appeared in your Magazine for September last.

The objectionable passage to which

I now refer, was, I am fully persuaded, overlooked by you, who intimately knew, and, I have reason to believe, highly respected the deceased Antiquary, and who would not, knowingly, have suffered the pages of your Magazine to be sullied with slander, however ingeniously “mixed and dashed” with facts and observations.

The writings of this distinguished Antiquary, on “Architectural Innovation*,” evinced uncommon genius, acuteness, research, and industry; and I am fearless of contradiction when I assert, that of all Mr. Urban’s numerous antiquarian correspondents, the deceased was the oldest, the most constant, and the most valuable. He contributed more towards the establishment of the taste for English Ecclesiastical Architecture, which now so generally prevails, than the boasted, but barbarous works of Mr. Wyatt. To the perpetual honour of this same Antiquary, I repeat (what is well known, but not often gratefully acknowledged) that he was instrumental in saving the Galilee of Durham Cathedral from entire destruction. Mr. Wyatt had planned a carriage-road before the West front of this Cathedral, and for the purpose of executing his ill-judged design, actually began to unroof the beautiful cluster of five Norman aisles above designated; but the unwearied exertions of this “famed person” on the spot, and his letters which appeared in the Gentleman’s Magazine, happily produced a respite for the condemned pile, and a free pardon shortly followed for one of the most curious structures now remaining in England.

Another instance,—but enough: such, Mr. Urban, was the man who has been treated with indecorous flippancy in your Magazine. The veteran Antiquary is dead, and cannot defend himself; he was once my friend, and I should be wanting in gratitude if I did not now protect his irreproachable character.

I therefore request “Y.” to state distinctly to the public, what “tomb, whose beauties were unrivalled,” was “pillaged” by this “famed person now no more,” of a portion of its decorations; and also his *proof, by the par-*

* Not to mention the various other subjects in which his pen was successfully exercised.

icular instance to which he refers, that he would "abuse his contemporaries for removing an old wall possessing not the slightest relic of an ornament, that interfered with a useful, nay a national improvement." I cannot but regard the whole of the extraneous passage from which I have made these quotations, as an undefined attack on some other individuals besides the deservedly celebrated one I now vindicate, to wound whom, "Y." is indeed willing, but afraid to strike boldly. At all events, the passage casts an unpardonable slur on the venerable and worthy Alderman Fletcher, of Oxford, who possesses perhaps the most extensive and curious collection of ancient relics in England; and who is acknowledged to have contributed a valuable portion of the information contained in the description of "Cum-dor."

"Y." says that he knew the "Antiquary;" and so did I, and I also know every relic of ancient sculpture in wood and stone, painted glass, and armour which he possessed*; I purchased some of the choicest specimens of all these; and I have now before me a complete and authentic catalogue of these articles of curiosity.

There are many tombs whose beauties are "unrivalled" in the different styles of their erection; such for instance as the tombs of Aylmer de Valence and Crouchback, in Westminster Abbey; that of the Percy's in Beverley minster; and those of Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop Waynflete, and Bishop Fox, in Winchester Cathedral. I forbear, at present, to say whether the "Antiquary" had or had not a relic of one or of several of these monuments; but I will venture to assert that he never defaced an ancient tomb for the sake of possessing one of its ornaments, the use and value of which are gone so soon as it is removed from the fabric to which it belonged. The regard of my late friend for every thing which bore the stamp of antiquity, was illimitable and sincere; his admiration of Grecian architecture was also very great: but though he preferred the study of the former, yet such was his veneration for the monu-

ments of the latter, that if a plan for altering any part of St. Paul's Cathedral had been proposed, he would have exerted his talents to save that noble edifice from innovation. He styled himself an "Architect," and he had acquired the science to erect another St. Stephen's Chapel, if a similar building had been demanded; but such was his scrupulous adherence to the models of antiquity, that even lucrative motives would never induce him to deviate from them in the least particular; therefore his title was never confirmed by his employment.

So far as "Y." has endeavoured to preserve from wanton havoc those beautiful monuments of our pious ancestors which have escaped the ravages of the reformation, I applaud his intention; and if he had occupied as many of your valuable pages in condemning the vile practice of collecting where there are no broken and scattered relics, and recommending the guardians of our ancient Churches to keep a watchful eye on their monuments and other decorative objects, while under the inspection of the curious, as he has filled with a sort of illustrated description of a little village (upon the conclusion of which description I congratulate you and your readers), he would have merited the thanks of the chartered Society of Antiquaries, and I should then have placed him in the rank with that great antiquary whose character has been traduced.

I have troubled you, Mr. Urban, with but a few remarks on a subject which would admit of extensive observation. In concluding for the present, I beg to say, that having been intimately acquainted with the "Architect" nearly half a century, I knew his worth, and have reason to respect his memory; and that he shall never be wantonly aspersed during the life of
Yours, &c. K.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 4.
YOUR correspondent "Puff" inquires, why a *recess* in a room occasions no "peculiar current of air" in its vicinity? and why, if the recess be converted into a *closet*, the air *draws* through every little crevice, and becomes *painfully troublesome*? A slight attention to the properties of air, and to their consequences, will furnish, I apprehend, a solution of your Correspondent's

* It was the common practice of the deceased to label all his curious relics, so that his friends, real and affected, were enabled to ascertain from whence they were removed.

spondent's "problem" The grand, leading property of air is its elasticity; and, in reference to this property, air is said to be dense or rare, heavy or light. Whatever destroys its *equilibrium*, by acting on some parts with greater force than on others, puts it into agitation, and produces that stream or current of air which is called wind. A *recess* being open in part to the room, the air of both may be considered as the same air; or, if they differ at all in temperature, from accidental causes, the difference is too small ever to produce a *peculiar current of air*. On the contrary, a *closet* is *not* open to the room; and, in consequence of its inclosure, a free communication between the two airs is so obstructed as that each has its peculiar temperature. The air of the closet is dense and cool; that of the room, on account of its rarefaction by heat, becomes comparatively light. And as the air of the closet retains its elasticity, undiminished by expansion, it obtrudes itself, *through every little crevice* it can find, into the warmer, lighter air of the room. It carries with it of course its own temperature; which being low, the *difference* of temperature, on its issuing from the crevices, must be sensibly felt by those in the room who happen to be near. *Equalize* the two temperatures, by

throwing open the closet-door, the effect ceases. Perhaps your Correspondent may ask, is the cool air of the closet to be *always* issuing; and is the warm air of the room *never* to enter, to supply its place, or change its temperature? How this may be, with respect to *always* and *never*, I cannot say; but I may venture to affirm, that, *so long* as the air from the closet fully occupies the crevices, *so long* will it be impossible for that from the room to enter. A lighter air can never oppose itself to a heavier; but the converse of the proposition holds good at all times. R. S.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

I HAPPEN to possess an old portrait, finely painted on pannel, said, traditionally, to be of Secretary Walsingham; but on the dark background (apparently of the same age as the rest of the painting) is this inscription: FRAN. BINDLOS, 1655. This name is probably that of the painter or of the subject; but I can find no painter of that name in any of the dictionaries. Perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to give me some information as to *Fran. Bindlos*. I ought to say that the physiognomy appears to me to be decidedly English. F. B.

MR. URBAN,

Enfield, Feb. 25.

I N order to illustrate my remark, vol. XCI. part ii. p. 208, I request you to insert the autograph alluded to, bearing date May 8, 1612.

As also of another Baronet, a descendant of the said Sir Hugh, dated March 29, 1654:

Yours, &c.

MR.
Rev.



J. Nichol. & A. Sons

Engraved by

J. D. Whitaker I.L.D. F.S.A.

Born 1759. Died 1821.

Published by J. Nichol & Son, March 1. 1822

REV. THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER,
LL. D. F. S. A.

HAVING in our last Number given, it is hoped, a satisfactory Memoir of Dr. Whitaker, we have now great pleasure in presenting our Readers with his Portrait. As an accompaniment, we will slightly notice his ancestors and descendants.

Dr. Whitaker's ancestors, in a direct line, have been seated at the Holme, at the least as early as the middle of the fifteenth century. The Whitakers were not only connected by marriage with the first families of Lancashire, the Sherburnes, Townleys, Stanleys, Harringtons, and Nowells, but allied to a constellation of distinguished ecclesiastics, whose erudition and talents were superior to their stations: among whom may be enumerated, Alexander and Laurence Nowell, respectively Deans of St. Paul's and Lichfield; and Woolton, Bishop of Exeter, whose daughter married Francis Godwyn, Bishop of Hereford (son of Thomas Godwyn, Bishop of Bath and Wells), the learned commentator "*De Presulibus Angliæ*."

Amongst these celebrated divines shone conspicuously, perhaps the most eminent man of his family, Dr. William Whitaker, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, who was born (saith Fuller) "in the first year of that pious Prince, Edward VI. at the manor of Holme, in the parish of Burnley, co. Lancaster." In the same house, after an interval of more than 250 years, did the descendant of his elder brother write the elegant Life of him, which appears in the "*History of Whalley*." The Master of St. John's died at the early age of 48. "He was a man of acute and strong understanding, exercised in the most difficult questions of theology; he was also celebrated by his contemporaries for the mildness of his controversial style." Bishop Hall thus panegyrises him:

"That honour of our schools, and angel of our Church, learned Whitaker, than whom our age saw nothing more memorable. What clearness of judgment; what sweetness of style; what gravity of person; what grace of carriage; was in that man. Whoever saw him without reverence, or heard him without wonder?"

We shall now give, in Dr. Whitaker's own words, an account of his seat at Holme, a very appropriate ha-

GENT. MAG. February, 1822.

bitation for a contemplative Antiquary; and also of the appendant chapel, re-founded chiefly at his own cost:

"The house at Holme, like most of the antient structures in the neighbourhood, was originally built of wood: the centre and Eastern wing were rebuilt in 1603, or before. The West end remained of wood till 1717, and had one or more private closets for the concealment of priests, the family having continued Recusants to the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, if not later. The house became, by successive alterations, though an irregular, not an inconvenient habitation.

"Appendant to this demesne was a chantry founded after the dissolution of Whalley Abbey, and dissolved 1 Edward VI. The chantry lands were sold to Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, gent. (the supposed founder.)

"After the dissolution, it was considered as the property of the family; and, by a singular fate, though never reduced to a ruin, continued without a minister 200 years, when Anthony Wetherhead, A.M. was licensed to it, 1742, on the nomination of Thos. Whitaker of Holme, gent. He died in 1760, aged 80. His successor was Wm. Halliwell, who died in 1796, and he was succeeded by Dr. Whitaker, on his own petition.

"The first step towards a re-endowment of this poor neglected foundation was a rent-charge of 1*l.* per annum, left by Mr. Henry Wood, a native of this place, who had been clerk of the works under Sir Christopher Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral*. This was followed by several successive benefactions from Queen Anne's Bounty, which, with a donation of 400*l.* from Dr. Whitaker, making in the whole 1600*l.* are all vested in lands, amounting to a glebe of 130 acres.

"The old chantry was a rude but picturesque little building, only 42 feet by 18 within. It was built of irregular but very deep courses of masonry, of which there were only six from the foundation to the roof. The walls were filled with grout-work, and the lime with which they were filled had been burnt with a mixture of hazle-roots and coal, gathered as it might seem in the neighbouring cloughs. The quire is remembered to have been adorned with Gothic carved work and inscriptions. The curious perforated old pulpit of Henry VIII.'s time only remains, together with some relics of a library, consisting principally of controversial divinity, and once reposed in an 'aumery' at the East end.

* Mr. Wood's curious accounts of that great work were in Dr. Whitaker's possession.

"To complete the picture of this small but venerable oratory, the churchyard was surrounded, and the windows darkened by a grove of sycamore trees swarming with rooks, so that when there was any competition of voices at all, 'cawing drown'd the parson's saw,' though, as we have seen, the rooks were for 200 years almost the only orators of the place.

"In 1788, the old chapel growing ruinous, was pulled down, and rebuilt on higher

ground, at an expence of 870*l.* more than a moiety of which was defrayed by Dr. Whitaker, and it was consecrated by Bp. Cleaver, July 29, 1794."

The three following elegant Latin Epitaphs by Dr. Whitaker, on his Parents, his Daughter, and his eldest most lamented Son, are on marble tablets in the Chapel at Holme.

1. "JUXTA DORMIUNT IN CHRISTO
WILHELMUS WHITAKER,
ECCLESIE ANGLICANÆ PRESBYTER,
ET LUCIA CONJUX.
OBIIT ILLE
CAL. JUN. A. D. M.DCC.LXXXII.
ANNUM ÆTATIS AGENS LII.
HÆC VERO
ID. JUL. M.DCC.LXXXVIII.
ÆTATIS LXIV.
H. M. P.
FILIIUS UNICUS."

2. "MARIA . CAROLOTA . WHITAKER .
VIRGO . DECORA . PUDICA . FRUGI .
NATA . PIENTISSIMA .
ELEGANTI . INGENIO . INDOLE
FOELICI . VIXIT . ANNIS . XXII . MENS . VI .
IN . VIVIS . ESSE . DESIIT . XIII . KAL .
M. A. A. S. MDCCCXVI . UTROQUE .
PARENTE . CONTRA . VOTUM .
SUPERSTITE."

3. A. λ Ω .
THOMAE . THORESBEIO . WHITAKERO . A.M.
ECCLESIAE . ANGLICANAE . PRESBYTERO
NEC . INDOCTO . NEC . INDESERTO . NEC . IN . INFIRMOS
INOPESVE . OFFICII . SUI . VNQVAM . IMMEMORI
GNATO . CONIVGI . PARENTI . HAVD POENITENDO
LITERARVM . GRAECARVM . ADPRIME . GNARO
MORIBVS . SOCIIS . STVDIIISQVE . LIBERALIBVS
ORZ . ETIAM . EXTINCTO . SPIRITU . VENVSTO . AC . BENIGNO
INGENIO . CAETERA . MITISSIMO . SOLA . IN . VITIA . ASPERO
DISCIPLINA . DENIQUE . CHRISTIANO . PENITVS . IMBYTO
CVIVS . INTER . NOVISSIMOS . CRUCIATVS .
SOLATIA . PARVM . INCERTA . EXPERIEBATVR .
PARENTVM . SPES . ET . DELICIAE
ANTE . DIEM . XI . EQVO . LAPSVS . MORTEM . OBIIT
IV . CAL . SEPT . A. S. MDCCCXVII.
ANNOS . NATVS . HEV . PAVCOS . XXXI . MENSES . VII . DIES . XXVIII.
RELICTA . CONIVGE . MOESTISSIMA
CVM . FILIOLO . VNICO . MOERORIS . EXPERTE
PROPE . GERMANAM . CARISSIMAM
ITA . ENIM . MORIENS . IPSE . IUSSE RAT
FRATERNO . CORPORE . DEPONENDO .
HAEC . CITRA . SESQVIANNI . SPATIVM . BIS . ORBVS
IN . IMMENSI . DESIDERII . SOLAMEN . QVALECVNQVE
SCRIPSI . PATER."

The following interesting anecdote has been communicated to us by a friend:—"In the year 1809, on the occasion of the consecration of Grindleton Chapel, a party consisting of the Rev.

Thos. Starkie, the Rev. T. Wilson, Dr. Watson, Bp. of Landaff, and Dr. Whitaker, met at Browsholme Hall, the hospitable seat of Thomas Lister Parker, esq. The Bishop, whose powers of conversation

conversation and retentive memory were conspicuous on all occasions, was so forcibly struck with Dr. Whitaker's profound learning in divinity, that he afterwards observed to Mr. Parker: 'Though I have so long filled the Professor's chair, yet I was obliged yesterday to go to my fourth, nay even to my fifth shelf, to cope with the Doctor's knowledge of the old and learned Authors in Divinity.'

Dr. Whitaker had never recovered the attack of paralysis he had in 1820, brought on by constant alarm and fatigue during the Radical disturbances: it terminated in a nervous asthma, from which, after experiencing incessant sufferings for some months, he was relieved by dropsy, the sure harbinger of dissolution. His mind had also suffered; and the fine imagination, retentive memory, and other faculties, were indeed in ruins before the body decayed; though intervals also occurred to the last, in which, like the remains of those venerable structures he has so nobly described, his former brilliance seemed to return, as an arch or column erect amidst desolation, to tell how magnificent the structure had been.

He was himself long conscious of the manner in which his disorder must terminate; and before he left the Holme for the last time, he who had shivered to cross a stream, or descend a hill, for fear of death, walked calmly into his woods, and setting his back against a master-tree of his own planting, compared its bulk with his own, and ordered it to be cut down and hollowed to form his coffin, which was done accordingly. In this he lies interred in the Holme Chapel, attended to the grave by all the Clergy, and most of the Gentry, of Blackburn, Whalley, and the neighbourhood.

The King has not living a more true and loyal subject, the Church a more useful and zealous Minister, or the Literary world a more distinguished ornament.

EDIT.

ANCIENT SPHINX FOUND AT COLCHESTER.

A LETTER to the Committee of the Essex and Colchester General Hospital has been published by Mr. Hay, as well as remarks in the Quarterly Journal of Science for 1821, upon the subject of a group repre-

senting "A Sphinx holding between her paws a Victim," being discovered at Colchester.

The following is a description extracted from Mr. Hay's pamphlet:

"Your beautiful reliquary of the Antique Splendor of *Camulodunum*, was found lying upon its right side, at two feet from the surface of the soil; being about ten paces distant from the West wall of the Hospital, and about fifty-five paces from the London road. I dug up close to it a considerable fragment of the *Tibia* of the right leg of a human being, from its strength appearing to be that of a man; and from the sharpness of its angles (produced by muscular action) was, no doubt, the limb of one who had undergone a life of much fatigue.

"The Group is of Freestone, of probably rather a loose texture; although indeed it may have put on this appearance, from the effects of the soil under which it must have lain buried for so many ages.

"It was found in a perfect state, with some few exceptions of slight or immaterial fracture; as, upon the mouth of the Sphinx, upon the chin of the man, upon the lower parts of the Figure on the left side, and a fracture of a bone upon the right side of the base. There are also certain marks of friction, which have considerably injured the lower part of the left arm and its fore paw; as also the lower part of the hind leg."



The high character assigned to the figure, and the observations flowing from its association, are of sufficient importance to call for an examination of some of the postulata assigned by Mr. Hay as grounds for deciding upon the statue, as a genuine Roman representation of the Theban Sphinx. There are many peculiar difficulties connected with the point itself, which do not appear solved, and as the circumstance has excited considerable interest, those arguments

arguments upon which Mr. Hay rests his proof will be candidly examined.

First, he suggests, that a Roman Temple dedicated to Claudius, was, according to Tacitus, erected at Camulodunum, and most probably on the identical spot wherein the Sphinx was found.

Secondly, that the Sphinx group, therefore, formed an accessory ornament to the entrance of this Temple.

Thirdly, a Sphinx appears on the British coins of Cunobelin found at Colchester; and as this British prince was much favoured by Augustus, and that emperor's favourite seal was a Sphinx signet, therefore it most likely became the appropriate emblem of this city.

Having thus stated Mr. Hay's grounds for associating the Sphinx as an emblem with Colchester, in the notes of his pamphlet as well as in the remarks published in the *Quarterly Journal*, he further suggests the idea of the Egyptians borrowing the symbol of the Sphinx from the Babylonian and Persepolitan Sculptures. Also, further considering that variations in its compound form, even as material as those of the Theban character, would in no degree impugn or weaken the reasoning which supports its association with Temples and Religious edifices. The remarks in proof of these ideas are somewhat undefined in their general bearing. It is very hypothetical, and mere conjecture, whether the Temple of Claudius stood on the site where this group was discovered. The stones and rubbish found there, may be traced similarly in most parts of Colchester. The spot itself was one which the Parliamentary Army made great use of in the siege of the city by Sir Thomas Fairfax; and the materials disclosed to view are represented as more resembling confused rubbish than those substructions and foundations likely to remain of a stately edifice, the soil of which had remained so undisturbed for nearly 17 centuries, as to allow of a figure, like the Sphinx in question, to rest undiscovered at a very trifling depth under the surface. If the ornamental statue reposed unhurt, what could dig up and derange the massy foundation walls of the temple?

It is also worthy a few remarks, to evidence how unlikely it is that the Egyptians borrowed their national emblem of the Sphinx from the Perse-

politan or Assyrian sculptures. The group in question also exhibits a compound totally distinct from either the Egyptian or Persian; and in its whole representation is hitherto unknown in *Sculpture*, Mr. Hay citing no examples of it but in *Gems*. Perhaps a further examination of the subject may draw forth the notice of some one conversant with the rich stores of the Vatican and of Florence, wherein may be found groups of a similar character. This analogous fact would assist Mr. Hay's opinion. But if this figure remains in an entirely isolated state as to its compound existing in any parallel piece of sculpture,—if there is a great difficulty of proving the site of the Temple Mr. Hay supposes it to have been associated with,—if its entire irrelevancy with the chosen Sphinx emblem of Augustus is widened from its different character,—and the connexion with the ancient Persepolitan Sculptures proved erroneous,—it certainly follows that some fresh grounds of elucidation must be resorted to, whereby to try and prove the genuine character of this group as a specimen of Roman sculpture; as well also as the probable use for which it was designed.

And first:—in considering the Description furnished to the publick by Mr. Hay, on the subject of the Sphinx recently discovered at Colchester. Some important links in the chain of conclusions, settled by him, will require further illustration ere they can be deemed satisfactory as establishing the first and essential preliminary; namely, the authenticity of the claim put forth to its classic origin, whether essentially Roman, or even of a higher era. As proof of this, some stress seems to be laid on connecting its site with a temple, recorded by Tacitus to have been erected at Camulodunum, in honour of the Emperor Claudius. Without some association with a building of sufficient magnitude and consequence to possess such an attribute, Mr. Hay evidently anticipates some difficulty of establishing its antique claims. The first step, therefore, he has to encounter, is the clear proof that Colchester is the same as the ancient Camulodunum, upon which point doubts always have existed, as Malden equally claims that honour, and upon some respectable grounds; but granting this as a fact, the

the next step is, the requisite proofs that the Temple to Claudius, which Mr. Hay manifestly clings to as a strong corroborative testimony, was placed upon the identical spot where the Group was discovered. This is described in the pamphlet as "laying about two feet under the surface of the soil, which apparently had not for centuries been disturbed beyond the depth of the plough-share;" in fact which had remained undisturbed with this slight covering of earth from the era of Boadicea, in the first century, until this very time. Bricks, tiles, relics of bronze, and masses of loose stone lay around it; but assuredly it would have been far stronger proof of a Temple having stood in this spot, if decided traces of foundations or walls had existed, and which may be deemed very likely to survive the violent but hasty destruction of the building. We are informed, that "the British, indignant at their oppressors, pursued them to this temple, carried it by assault, and razed it to the ground; and in the general confusion, this statue was buried amid the rubbish, and has ever since laid concealed." To render this inference perfectly correct, all that remained undestroyed in the time of Boadicea would now equally appear, as well as the statue itself; and consequently, its proximity to the surface would show that it was slightly covered: and there is ample room to conjecture that remains of foundations and of walls, which must have been carried as great or greater a depth to support a stately pile, in conformity with all the Roman usages of building, would also present themselves to our search, if the statue so found ever was connected with a temple or antique building on the spot.

To connect the argument, as stated by Mr. Hay, we must deem the destruction made by the Britons to have been hasty and violent; but evanescent, and solely confined to the burning down and demolishing the structure, not razing its foundations, as this relic laying so very near the surface, must inevitably have in this case been dug up, and shared the fate which is awarded to the pile itself. The corroborative testimony of foundations suited to a Temple, appear wanting; and the rubbish and remains discovered are such as might be found in any part of Colchester, upon excavating

the soil, and therefore not establishing any leading proofs of the supposed Temple, as connected with the statue.

The next difficulty which Mr. Hay seems in some degree to have anticipated, but has not thoroughly cleared, is that no ancient writer demonstrates that the fable of the *Theban Sphinx*, and the victims of her cruelty, formed at any place, as a group, the ornament of ancient Temples! Every instance that Mr. Hay has adduced, is grounded on its representation on gems, wherein this association can be traced; and their re-appearance, even tenfold more than is cited, would merely show that the *Œdipean Tale* was a favourite subject of imagination with the ancient Artists, just as the "Marriage of Cupid and Psyche," or "Chiron teaching Achilles," evidently were. The only connexion evidenced in the pamphlet, with a Temple, is in Pausanias's short account, extracted, of the Sphinx's appearing on the base of the Olympian Jupiter; wherein his words prove they were merely accessory ornaments, sculptured on the statue; and, therefore, they do not supply a testimony of this description of Sphinx, in its compound character, ever being associated with Temples or Religious edifices. It appears very material to establish these two positions—as its size also is of some consequence to be considered, being between the proportions which we will term monumental—that is, of bulk so as to form of itself a feature of Architectural ornament—but, on the other hand, rather too massive for a sculptured decoration. The point of view must be on the level of the eye, or its parts would escape notice; and in general it would appear that decorations of this scale formed the subject of Relievo groups. It certainly does require a serious investigation into the arguments that arise on numerous points of this sculpture, ere it should be deemed of undoubted authenticity. Another feature of presumptive evidence made use of is, that because Augustus chose a Sphinx as his seal, and the British prince Cunobelin stood high in his favour, that therefore Cunobelin adopted the same emblem, and accordingly that it would be a favourite representation of the city of Camulodunum. All these inferences may be facts; but yet the emblem of Augustus would not advance the authenticity

thenticity of this statue one step, it being "the Egyptian Sphinx," a most materially different emblem from that of the Theban monster; as the Egyptian Sphinx expressed mildness, repose, strength, and fecundity—not cruelty, and was possibly selected by that wise and politic prince as an emblem of the *secrecy* required in public trusts and dispatches; as well as the distinguished emblem of the kingdom and Sovereign of Egypt, whose conquest made him Emperor of the World, which put the lifeless corpse of his rival Antony into his power; and by possessing him of the person and treasures of Cleopatra, added the highest lustre to his triumph. The emblem, therefore, of Augustus, was in no feature associated with the Theban type; and whatever sign he used, we may safely infer was the exact representation adopted by his vassal Cunobelin, and such, indeed, it appears upon whatever coins have hitherto been found of his era.

The grounds are in no degree clear upon which Mr. Hay advances the idea of the Egyptian Sphinx being taken by that people from the Assyrian Sphinxes, or from the Mithraic representations of Persepolis. It is materially narrowing a question of universal extent in the history of symbols, to be referring their origin to any one people or spot, when the cosmogony of every land, and the traces of every mouldering monument, attest their use among all the settlers of the earth.

The sculptures of Persepolis display a compound hieroglyphic of a *Bull Man* with wings, and a *Bull Lion*. These all are contained in that curious work the "Zenda Vista," and condense their traditionary accounts of the Deluge, and the Earth being re-peopled by the Bull Man Albordi, and the second Taschter, combining all those traditions that appear in every country. These sculptures refer, therefore, to their own mythology. No history evidences that the Egyptians borrowed their compound symbol of the Sphinx from this origin, which was the male principle of all things. Now Hesiod says, the Sphinx was a compound of the Virgin, the Lion, and the Eagle, and designated the Great Mother of the Human Race. A less complex compound, the Virgin and Lion, has with great plausibility been considered typical also of the rise of the Nile, which takes place when the Sun,

typified by the Lion, is in transit between these two signs. The character of these mythological representations would, therefore, by no means infer they are copied from, or derived from each other. The probabilities of History are also against the Egyptians copying from Persia or Babylonia. In the first place, the monuments of Egypt accord more with Chaldea, the land of *Shinar*, which are widely apart in Chronology from either of the more modern empires of Iran or Babylon. There is no one historical sculpture in Persia that appears as ancient as the Zodiac of the portico of Esné, which has internal evidence of being copied from a planisphere of the heavens soon after the deluge, having only 360 days, the intercalary days being a later improvement of Astronomy. Now, according to the probabilities of History, Persepolis was not in existence when this Zodiac was framed, but arose during the period of that great first Iranian empire which ruled the East from about 800 years after the flood until within a few centuries of the Christian era. Egypt, as a *kingdom*, however, was known in the time of Abraham; and, therefore, was settled most probably equally early with the first colonization of Iran, and is not likely to have borrowed her emblems thence, but to have taken the lead in the great manifestation of the Arts, which her Obelisks and Sculptures display—whereon her favourite symbol the Sphinx is universally presented to our view. If it was not taken from Persia, still less would it be from Babylon, which was comparatively modern;—as this city owed her greatness and monuments entirely to Nebuchadnezzar; for Babylon, as Rome, may be deemed to have had two stages of existence—a mythological and an imperial state.

If the former be meant, then indeed the whole earth partook of its charms; and the idolatrous cup of her depraved mixing, has been, and is still of the same ingredients as present themselves in the practices and corruptions of every pagan people on the face of the Globe. From the Tower of Babel, and the general dispersion, flowed to every land the principles of paganism, and every people framed and suited them to their own conceptions and peculiar combinations. But in all the ruins of ancient Babel, in the curious bricks and

and remains brought from the Euphrates, no one symbol appears of a figure as the Egyptian Sphinx—and Babylon, as a kingdom and empire, arose to grandeur under Nebuchadnezzar. At which time, Egypt had run for centuries a long career in the Arts and Sciences, and was then adorned with those very edifices we now contemplate with astonishment and admiration. Under the wonderful conduct of Prophecy, we know that Nebuchadnezzar possessed himself of all Egypt, and all her treasures; which were costly enough to be termed, by God himself, the rewards of his labor against Tyre, and that he arrayed himself with all her spoils. The appearance, therefore, of *Egyptian* gems, bearing the Sphinx as an Egyptian monument, can far more reasonably be inferred to have originally passed from Egypt to Babylon, among her spoils, than to afford any proof demonstrative, that the mythological symbol was used at Babylon, no trace of which can be discovered in any other way, nor do we hear of the Babylonians being such engravers, as History and the Divine Writings prove the Egyptians always to have been. That Babylon copied from Egypt, is more probable, from the Colossus set up by Nebuchadnezzar in imitation of the Egyptian Statues in the plain of Gournou.

It would be unfair to embarrass this question with captious objections; but certain propositions laid down by Mr. Hay do not appear conclusive. Instead of proof that the Egyptians copied their hieroglyphic Sphinx from the Persepolitan Sculptures, there is every thing to say against it; and there are sufficient grounds in the respective mythologies of those countries for the origin of both. Instead of the probability of Egypt borrowing her symbols from the *kingdom* of Babylon, there are grounds to consider Babylon adopted some usages from Egypt, and possessed herself of all her treasures and monuments of costly value.

There do not appear sufficient traces of ruins remaining of a Temple at Colchester on the presumed scite, and yet the Sphinx was found so slightly covered, that if it had lain there undisturbed all the ages supposed, such traces most probably of building must appear also to confirm its associated character.

There do not present data enough to class the Theban Sphinx with Temple decorations; and lastly the material, Purbeck or Swanage, proves that whatever hands sculptured it, the group is of British workmanship, and was executed in this island. How far its appearance warrants the conclusion of its high antiquity; and also if any similar statue in character and appropriations exists among the multitudinous collections of Italy and Europe in general, is very well worth investigating. No one would wish to throw a slur or imputation upon the subject as handled by Mr. Hay; notwithstanding there are possibilities that the figure, excellent as in many parts it manifestly is, may be of far different origin than its Historian claims for it, and care should be taken to ascertain these dubious points, ere it be admitted to rank as an unquestionable specimen of Roman sculpture.

E.

P. S. Since penning the foregoing remarks, the Writer has observed a Sphinx, No. 84 of the Greek and Roman Sculptures, in the British Museum, markedly resembling the features and size of the subject of Mr. Hay's memoir, but without *any compound association* of victim. The position is very similar, and it is designated as part of a Candelabrum, which appropriation was most probably the true one of the Colchester Sphinx, whether a genuine Roman subject, or a mere modern copy.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

ALTHOUGH the Curates of the Established Church have been placed on a much more respectable footing than they were heretofore, by the statute passed during the late Mr. Pitt's administration; by which statute their stipends are proportioned to the population of the respective parishes, and the annual value of the benefices; yet when we take into consideration the previous expences of an university-education, and the funds subsequently necessary for upholding themselves as gentlemen, and maintaining an intercourse with the best society, it must be acknowledged that their present provision (where the parties have no private income) is not adequate to their station.

It may be said that they have always a resource in the education of youth;

b^u

but this is a mistake. Such numbers of the unbeneficed Clergy are engaged in this useful service, that in many places there is no prospect of success for others in the same line; or, if there were that prospect, the want of proper accommodation is often an insuperable bar. Again, objections may be made to the situation, as a residence for pupils, on the score of unhealthiness:—or, it may be incompatible with the discharge of extensive parochial duty, or with the health of the parties themselves, to undertake this additional labour.

Hence it is much to be desired, that some plan were devised for a further amelioration of the condition of Curates; the promotion of whose interests would be followed by additional strength and support to the Church Establishment itself.

With this view, it is proposed that an accurate Register be kept by every Bishop, of the Curates residing in his diocese, annexing to each name the age; whether a bachelor or married; the length of time he has served in the Church, either in that or any other diocese—to the end that when a living becomes vacant, in the Bishop's gift, he may, *at least sometimes*, bestow it upon that individual in the aforesaid CURACY REGISTER, who has laboured the longest and most diligently in his calling. I say *sometimes*, for I am not for depriving the Hierarchy of a fair proportion of bias or favouritism towards friends and connexions. That is no more than natural. Only let not the Church-benefices *always or for the most part* go in that manner. As in the Army and Navy, so in the Church, let the subordinate officers, who have no family-interest—nothing to depend upon but their own exertions, be encouraged in their career by the hope of receiving, within a reasonable time, a due reward for their services. On the proposed plan, a portion of the Curates in every diocese would be certain of preferment.

Yours, &c. A LAYMAN.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 5.

THE British Museum is become a subject of National consideration, not only because large sums have been very properly granted by Parliament for its extension and improvement, but because the Trustees have, in intention, done much towards rendering it fully answerable to its original pur-

pose. The Librarians and Attendants deserve all praise.

There are yet circumstances which are not unworthy the notice of the Trustees; and *nuisances* which, in the common law phrase, they might be induced to *abate*.

I am a reader of many years standing, and when I quit my hermitage in the country, for a few weeks residence in town, my object is a laborious investigation of the rich MS stores which abound in the grand National Repository. Judge then, Sir, of my annoyance, when I describe to you what Mr. Dibdin would call the “locale” of the reading-room; or perhaps I might more happily imagine the author of the “Miseries of Human Life” placed for once in the said reading-room.

“*Extract from my Diary, Jan. 15, 1822.*”

“Wind N. E. At half-past eleven A. M. arrived at the reading-room in the British Museum, in a glow from my walk of three miles—the weather sharp and frosty. Room a cube of 40 feet, with enormous sash-windows—whistling in the wind—take my seat at the board of Green-cloth. Look about for a clock—none:—look about for the fire-place, descri a circle of chairs drawn round, and occupied; above them, close to the wall, two very tall automotons, *roasting fillets of veal*, and holding books bent quite backwards, up to their chins. Before the said chairs, I perceived, being determined on a nearer inspection, some Bond-street Dandies, enveloped in fur and lamb's-wool, and the chairs filled by tall school-boys, at home for the holidays, with dictionaries on their laps, and *Vergils* in their hands!”

And thus (said I to myself) is this proud National advantage extended to me! who must spend at least four hours a day upon a tough manuscript, or never aspire to the fame of Gruterus. I must endure positive *starvation*, independently of certain feelings which *every gentleman* has, when restrained from taking immediate redress, he sees others persevering in the indulgence of selfishness, however offensive it may be.

The Reading-room ought not to be used merely as a library at a watering-place, notwithstanding ignorant young men may so conduct themselves.

I should be glad to see the following notice placed by *authority*, above the fire-place:—“*Gentlemen* (I repeat *Gentlemen*) are requested not to burn the backs of the books—nor their own.”

TOM HEARNE.

RIEVAUX

RIEVAULX ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

WE avail ourselves, with pleasure, of the opportunity kindly afforded us by the Author of a small and very interesting book, entitled "A Description of Duncombe Park, Rievaulx Abbey, and Helmsley Castle," &c. of laying before our Readers a ground plan of the beautiful remains of Rivalx Abbey, of which Views and Descriptions appeared in vol. LXXIV. p. 613, LXXX. i. 601. ii. 307, 629; LXXXII. i. 105; XCI. i. 297.

We make the following extracts from the above-named book, which we recommend as an excellent guide to the different places of which it treats. It is elegantly written, and abounds with valuable observations on our ecclesiastical, domestic, and castellated Architecture.

Explanation of the annexed Plan :

- A. Choir of the Church.
 - B. Site of the Nave.
 - C. C. Site of the Transept.
 - D. Quadrangle between the Church and Refectory.
 - E. E. Site of the Cloisters, which extended along two sides of the Quadrangle.
 - F. Entrance from the Cloisters into the Transept.
 - G. The Refectory.
 - H. Anti-Room to Ditto.—by some supposed to have been the Buttery.
 - I. Music Gallery (or Reader's Pulpit) in Ditto.
 - K. A Fragment, shewing part of a range of large round-headed Windows.
 - L. L. The Kitchens (as supposed) to the Refectory.
 - M. M. M. M. Supposed site of the Dormitory.
 - N. An open Court.
 - O, o, o, o. Supposed site of the Abbot's House with its passages, and other appendages.
 - P. Part of a large arched entrance.
 - Q. Lodge, &c. adjoining."
- "In the plan, those parts are shaded black, where enough remains to trace distinctly the walls, windows, doors, &c. Other parts are left in plain lines, as doubtful; being merely traced from certain inequalities in the level of the ground, which appear like the foundations of walls.
- "The fragment of the Nave, at its Northern termination, gives one half of the end of the Church, with the thickness of one of the side walls; and the darkened parts of that side wall, shew one of the windows and two of the flat Norman buttresses, from a careful measurement of which, and of the corresponding distances, it is found to admit of nine such windows
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with the buttresses between them in the whole length; and the opposite wall the same of course. There were three doors at the North end, entering into the body of the Nave, and no doors to the side Ailes. The piers of the arches might be either square, circular, or octagonal, according to the architecture of that time, and are therefore left as doubtful. The internal dimensions of the Nave are 166 feet 6 inches, by 59 feet 2 inches."

"The Refectory is 125 feet by 37 feet 6 inches. The dotted lines show the vaults which formerly existed beneath, seen by the remains of the arches round the wall. These arches were supported on 18 columns in two rows. The dotted lines in the part marked (K) in the plan show the same thing: the arches supported on 14 columns."

Our Correspondent "A. C. B." requests us to correct an error which appeared in his remarks on the recent discoveries among the ruins of Rievaulx Abbey, in our number for April last. It was stated that the foundations of the Nave were disclosed by the "permission" of the Noble Owner, whereas all the improvements which have taken place among these fine remains of art and magnificence, were at the suggestion and sole expense of Charles Duncombe, Esq. EDIT.

ACCOUNT OF MICHEL DEAN,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 19.)

ON the floor at the East end of the North side of the Church, is a stone with two brass figures of women, and there has been another figure of a man between them; also five coats of arms, one at each corner of the stone, and one hanging from a tree over the man's head, and a border round the stone. Round the outer part of the stone is the following inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Tomkyns, gent. the daughter of Edward Machen, Esq. who departed this life the 17th day of December, 1712."

Below the feet of the figures is the following:

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Tomkyns, gent. who departed this life 5 June, 1711."

Near the same place is another stone, which once had a brass figure on it, and bearing the following inscription:

"Here lyeth Richard Pyrk, of the Dunston, gent. son of Robert, who lyeth with his

his father in Abinghall Chancel. The said Richard left issue Richard, Jonathan, Lazarus, Anna, and Elizabeth. Here lyeth also the said Richard his son, who died anno 1712, leaving issue Mary and Elizabeth. Here also lyeth the said Mary his daughter, who married with Thomas Wilkins, gent. and died March ye 3, 1722."

There are several monuments on the floor and against the North wall of the Church, of the Sargeants of Harts-Barn, in the adjoining parish of Longhope and of this place, some as far back as 1632. Arms: Arg. a chevron between 3 dolphins Sable, impaling, Arg. a canton Ermine on a fess Sab. 3 estoiles of the field.

On the same North wall is a monument belonging to the family of Lane, of this town, of whom the first there mentioned died May 7, 1748. Arms defaced.

In the Chancel, on the right hand of the altar-piece, is a monument to the son of a Rector of the parish, with the following inscription:

"Hic conditur sub terræ cumulo Richardus Stringer, filius Ricardi Stringer, hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris, et Elizabethæ uxoris, natus Deane Magnæ, educatus scholæ Collegiæ Glostriensis, nec non morte peremptus, Aprilis 12, anno salutis 1647, ætatis suæ 15."

"Inspice, perlege, respice, plorave, condito, lector [mori.]

Vivere et hinc discas, hinc quoque discis
Nuper eram viridis, nunc nil nisi pulvis et umbra,

Est mihi sic hodie, cras tibi forsitan erit."

"The vernal spring-tide of my youthfull prime [time,

Death's winter night, and laid to sleepe be-
Soon thro' the Zodiacke of life I ran,
Yet was in science, though not years, a man;
My life was short, not short but long my
paine, gaine.

Christ was my hope, my death not losse but
Resurgam. Resplendescam."

The father of the young man just noticed is buried in the Chancel.

On the left side of the Chancel is a handsome marble monument:

"Sacred to the memory of Catherine Blunt, daughter of Thomas and Mary Blunt, of Abinghall in this county. She died the 1st day of November, 1793, aged 15 years. If a pleasing form, unspotted innocence, an amiable temper, engaging manners, calm fortitude, and pious resignation under the pain of a lingering illness, could have arrested the rude arm and softened the savage violence of Death, long would she have lived to the joy and consolation of her parents, the admiration of her friends, the

delight of all:—but weep not, ye surviving relatives, since the superior qualifications of her mind have at an early period secured, in bliss immortal, a reward more than adequate to the sufferings of a shortened life.

"Sleep soft in dust, wait the Almighty's will,
Then rise unchanged, and be an Angel still."

"Near this place also are interred Charles Markey Blunt, Elizabeth and Thomas Blunt, sons and daughter of Thomas and Mary Blunt, who died in their infancy."

Opposite to the pulpit, on the South side, is a monument to the memory of John Palmer, joiner and citizen of London, late of this town, who died 18th June, 1784, aged 68; and also of his widow, who died 20 July, 1791, aged 77. Arms: Arg. a chevron between three purses Sable, stringed, bound, and tasseled Or.

Also a neat gallery with the following inscription:

"This gallery was erected by the Gentlemen of the Committee of the Charity-schools, for the use of the school founded by William Lane, esq. and also for the use of the school supported by voluntary contributions, Anno Domini 1790."

There are also various other monuments to the families of Stephens, Lewis, Cross, &c. which I forbear to trouble you with, as they are mostly printed in Bigland's "Collections for Gloucestershire."

The Font is a large massy stone, carved in the Gothic stile, without date, the name "Sarah Hartley" rudely carved on one side.

In the South-east corner is a niche for the purpose of holding water for ablution.

There was a small chantry dedicated to the Holy Trinity, whereof Henry Hooper was the last incumbent.

Five small parcels of land and some cottages are given for the repair of the Church, and for the use of the poor.

In ten years from 1699, the Register contains 225 baptisms, and 150 burials; and in ten years from 1760, 188 baptisms, and 143 burials; and there were in 1779, 590 inhabitants. In ten years, ending 31st December, 1816, there have been 229 baptisms, including, since the commencement of the year 1813, 40 from the neighbouring Forest, and 126 burials, including from the same time 8 from the Forest. The population taken accurately in October 1816, including women and children, was 448.

The poor rate in January 1817, was nearly equal to the rental.

The

The Forest of Deane contains about 33,000 acres, and the oak it produces is so excellent for the use of ship-building, that among the directions given to the famous Spanish Armada in the time of Queen Elizabeth, one was to destroy the timber in the Forest of Deane. Large inclosures and plantations of oak trees have lately been made.

W. H. ROSSER.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 6.

IN Vol. XCI. i. p. 647, you have recorded the death of Mrs. Gaskin, of Stoke Newington, and have described her as "one of the *two* daughters of the Rev. Mr. Broughton, his (Dr. Gaskin's) immediate predecessor, as Secretary to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge." This statement is incorrect; for she was the second of Mr. Broughton's *four* daughters, of whom one only now survives; and Dr. Gaskin was not the *immediate* successor of Mr. Broughton, in his official connexion with that Society, for Mr. Broughton died in December 1777, when the Rev. Michael Hallings was elected Secretary, who dying in the spring of 1786, Dr. Gaskin then became his successor.

It is but doing justice to the character of the excellent and amiable person, whose departure from this world you have noticed, to say that she was one whose chief characteristics were—a fervent piety towards God, exemplified in a devout and constant discharge of every religious duty, both in public and in private—reverence, and cordial love for her husband, to contribute to whose comfort, during a period of nearly 43 years, was her first earthly concern—boundless attachment to her children and her children's children—and a sincere benevolence to all, especially to her relatives, friends, and connexions, shewing itself by endearing expressions and acts of kindness; and, to the poor around her, by good advice, and almsgiving to the utmost extent of her power. She is gone to an infinitely better state of existence, through the merits of that gracious Saviour, in whom she trusted; but the memory of her remains, and is precious.

Yours, &c.

G. G.

MR. URBAN,

Ashford, Kent,
Jan. 23.

HAVING occasion to rest here some hours, on my way to the

Coast, with purpose of embarking shortly for the Continent, upon an Antiquarian tour, I employed the time in inspecting the ancient Church. I was much gratified with its general appearance, as, although some modern innovations have crept in, there is, throughout, an air of neatness and good keeping highly creditable to the parishioners. The tombs of the Smyth family, once of considerable note in Kent, who, amongst other domains, were lords of Leeds Castle, interested me much. They are in excellent preservation, and very fine specimens of the taste prevalent in monumental architecture during the 16th and early part of the 17th centuries. Whilst viewing these records, I was naturally led to ask where the mortal remains rested which they were raised to commemorate, and I was not a little surprised to learn, that the sanctuary in which they were reposed had been profaned, their mouldering relics thrust into a corner, and the whole vault divided between two families resident in the town. Without adverting, Mr. Urban, to the manifest indecency of this appropriation, I should be much inclined to question its legality. The Church and Churchyard are both, I know, deemed the freehold of the incumbent for the time being, and he can dispose of them as he pleases; but that disposition, I conceive, to be binding upon every successor, and that the purchaser of the soil acquires an inherent right to it which cannot in future be invaded; for, were it otherwise, there is not a family burial-place in the kingdom which may not be violated by cupidity or malevolence. I am the more earnest upon this subject, as, I am sorry to say, it is not the first time it has fallen under my observation; for I remember hearing the incumbent of a place, not a hundred miles from the metropolis, coolly stating, that he had broken into the vault of an extinct family, because he wanted it for one of his own relatives, and that in case of more deaths he thought he should "knock up" the old coffins, send their contents to the bone-house, and assume the whole space to himself. That no doubt might remain of his intention in this respect, he had actually put up a tablet over the vault, purporting that it belonged to his family, though made many

many years before it had any connection with the parish.

While upon this subject, Mr. Urban, I may be permitted to observe, that respect for the dead has been a prominent feature in the character of all the great and virtuous nations of antiquity. The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans have left eternal memorials of the spirit by which they were actuated, and we have all read the magnanimous reply of a hardy and primitive people, when retreating before a mighty invader, and taunted that they dared not wait for the combat. "When we approach the graves of our fathers," said they, "it will be then seen how we can fight."

In our days, be it remembered, that the cemeteries of Paris were not laid open until the Revolution had extinguished every sentiment of honour and humanity, and the attention now paid to the depositories of the deceased in that country, may be considered as a return to a natural and proper feeling.

Yours, &c. ANTI-SPOLIATOR.

MILITARY MEMOIRS OF JOHN GWYN.

A CORRESPONDENT having stated in Vol. LXXXIX. i. p. 523, that he had discovered a curious Manuscript in Dublin, relating the life and adventures of Capt. John Gwyn, we shall now take the opportunity of presenting a few extracts*.

Prefatory Letter to his Grace the Duke of Monmouth.

SIR

This small manuscript is in obedience to your Grace's late commands, and an account unto the king of my time spent in his service, where I have not only been a spectator to what was done, but so frequent upon *action*, as to gain the experience to know my own resolution so far, that before I would be surprised by a neglect of your Grace's commands, being my General, my Captain, so great a master in arms, and already so famous in heroic actions, I would choose rather to do as an old comrade of mine (one Aldersey) has done, who went but

little away from his command:—In the interim, the enemy fell upon his post, and cut off most of his men before he returned, and desperately ran in amongst them with his sword in his hand, embroiling in blood, till they had mastered him with wounds, and offered him quarter, which he refused to take, saying, "I will not outlive the day that shall make me be hanged for neglect of duty"—and so fought to death, as it was really rendered unto him.

Your Grace's most humble servant and souldier, to command,

JOHN GWYN.

1. *How the King, with his army at Bramford, could not advance any further to the purpose towards London than he did, whatever were the reports.*

The very first day that five comrades of us repaired from the Court at Richmond to the King's Royal army, which we met accidentally that morning upon Hounslow Heath, we had no sooner put ourselves into rank and file, under the command of our worthy old acquaintance Sir George Bunckley (then Major to Sir Thomas Salisbury) but we marched up to the enemy, engaged them by Sir Richard Winn's house, and the Thames side, beat them to retreat into Bramford, beat them to the one Bramford (Brentford) to the other, and from thence to the open field, with a resolute and expeditious fighting, that after once firing suddenly to advance up to push of pikes and the butt end of muskets, which proved so fatally to Holles, his butchers and dyers, that day, that abundance of them were killed and taken prisoners, besides those drowned in their attempt to escape by leaping into the river.—And at that very time were come a great recruit of men to the enemy, both by land and water, from Windsor and Kingston; and it happened that Sir Charles Lloyd, or some other engineer, to blow up a barge laden with men and ammunition, which, as the fearful crack it gave, and the sad aspect upon't, struck such a terror into the rest of the recruits, that they all vanished, and we better satisfied with their room than their company. Nor can any thing of a souldier or an impartial man say, that we might have advanced any further to the purpose towards London than we did, in regard of the thick inclosures, with
strong

* John Gwyn was lineally descended from the Kings of Wales, and many years an Officer in the Royal Guards, during the reigns of Charles I. and II. These memoirs were written by himself, at the command of the Duke of Monmouth, but never published.

strong hedges and ditches, so lined with men as they could well stand one by another; and on the common road and other passes, were planted their artillery, with defensible works about them, that there was no coming at them any nearer, upon so great a disadvantage, to do any more than we did, and withal considering that they were more than double our number; therefore, the King withdrew and marched off for Hampton Court, where, for my farther encouragement, I had the colours conferred upon me, to go on as I begun. I cannot omit observing here, that had Essex his right wing of horse, which stood upon more ground than the King had horse to face them, wheeled to the left to join with the foot that came from Windsor and Kingston, and fallen on the King's rear, he might have gone to London *volens volens*.

2. *How Sir Arthur Ashton, Governor of Reading, came to be speechless towards the latter part of the siege, and what ensued upon it.*

From Hampton Court his Majesty marched for Reading, fortified it, made it a garrison, and Sir Arthur Ashton Governor, who, upon receipt of a letter upon the Castle-hill guard, and looking about him, said, "Here are none but I may safely communicate the contents of my letter unto;" then arose from his chair, broke up his letter, and went out of doors to peruse it, when there was no necessity, as want of light or any thing else; but as his hasty fate would have it, for he had scarce a minute's time to look it over, but a cannon shot came through the guard-house and drives the tiles about, that one fell upon his head and sunk him almost to the ground before Col. Lunsford and another officer caught him by both arms, held him up, brought him into the guard-house, put him into his chair, then presently he laid his hand on his head, under his cap, and faintly said, "My head's whole, I thank God," and spoke no more there at that time, but immediately was carried away to his house in the town, where, during the rest of the siege, he was speechless, and a considerable time after, the garrison was surrendered; then they broke their conditions with us, and plundered us. Then Colonel Fielding, Deputy Governor, commanded in chief, who was

accused for betraying of the garrison, and condemned to die at Oxford.

3. *How Reading was betrayed by Fielding.*

When Col. Fielding treated with the enemy for the surrender of the garrison, when there was neither want of men, provision, arms, or ammunition, there was sent Captain Whitehead, our scoutmaster-general, and with him went three more commission officers, for Oxford, to acquaint the King with it. His Majesty was surprised when he heard of it, knowing this frontier garrison to be of a grand consequence, and to have in it as many brave old commanders as was thought to be in all the army besides, sent his positive and strict orders to the Governor and the rest of the officers, that they should take no further notice of whatsoever conference past between them and the enemy, relating to the garrison, but that they should be in a readiness to stand in their own defence, if occasion should require, and upon such a day (naming it, and as near as he could compute it, the hour of two in the afternoon) he would come with his army to the relief of us. To second and confirm this his resolution, he was pleased to send a packet by one that swam the river to bring it to the Governor, who so much slighted it, as not to give the least obedience to it at either times; nor when the King came punctually the day prefixed, with his army, to the relief of us (and some hours sooner than was mentioned, for the King had engaged the enemy by nine or ten of the clock in the morning, at Causam Bridge), yet Fielding was no more concerned at it than if he had been but a neuter to look on and see them fight; and although they broke their truce with us on the other side of the town, in shooting thrice at our Royal scone with their great guns, yet he would not stir, nor consent to make any opposition against them, which is a sufficient demonstration that he designed to render up the garrison quietly to the enemy, as he did some years after in the remote island of Shetland, upon a discourse with one Harvey, a Captain in Sir William Johnson's regiment, under Marquis Montrose, who told me that at the siege of Reading he was a Lieutenant in Essex's Life Guards, and had the

the guard upon his tent two several nights, when he saw Fielding go into it to him; and he assured me that there was nothing more sure than that the garrison was betrayed. That of Harvey's relation, I presume, was over and above what was in the charge objected against Fielding, when he was condemned to die (though afterwards pardoned), nor would I instance it, but for the inclination I have to render the great probability, that there was as much corruption in the army as in the garrison (whatsoever they were that dissuaded the King from his own better judgment and conduct), for he was for coming to the relief of the garrison, though Essex's army was 18,000 strong, and engage the enemy the same side the river they were on, and take the conveniency of his own time, which would have been a whole night's march; and the next day, possibly, might have been so near as to interpose between several of their troops and drawing up into any great body, because they were quartered far distant one from another; and as it may be well supposed their artillery signified but little, for they could not be hurried over hedges and ditches so fast as to any purpose; and then they must have wanted seven or eight thousand of their foot, which was to man their works, and to line that wall of so large a circumference to keep us in play within: and by that and the like means, it would have been very hopeful for the King to succeed against them, and by preventing the unhappy event that followed by so much ignorance, if not altogether corruption; for they brought the King to engage the enemy, and put the broad deep river of Thames between them, and so to confine his army of horse, foot, and artillery, to march over a narrow straight pass (not much bigger than a salley port) of an old wooden bridge, which was within cannon shot of the enemy's works, and over which there could not march above five or six at the most abreast, and would have taken the remainder of this day to do it; and then they must have drawn the van of their army close to the enemy's works, and the rear upon the brink of the river bank, and yet not have ground enough to draw up in an army, if it had been so done as it was not, for the enemy raised a breast-work and a bat-

tery against the bridge-end, and the commanded party, in a forlorn hope of the King's army, desperately attempted to force over the bridge against the cannon's mouth, and great bodies of small shot, which cut them off as fast as they came.

The King was highly troubled at it, and to find that he was overpersuaded to come the wrong way of doing any good, drew off and marched away, with the loss of two or three hundred men, rather than to throw away any more of his army upon impossibilities.

4. *How we failed (as it was then generally reported) of the taking of Gloucester, which was of so grand a consequence.*

And it was much that Essex had not shown more of his military art (if he had it), and let the King's army march over the bridge, and draw up into bodies, or into what number he pleased, for they must have been at his devotion, since he might have planted his artillery upon a line, and make quick work with them that had no work nor no kind of defence for themselves than to expose their naked bodies against a whole train of artillery, and an army of small shot; for they could bring their armies of horse and foot in the rear of their artillery and force the town at once, for any danger in their flanks and rear, which was as much advantage to them as they could well propose to themselves to have, if they understood it. Much more may be spoke to this, but, in fine, was ever known so gross and shameful an undertaking, under the notion of conduct, as to bring an army to the relief of a place when it lay in the power of one of the enemy to baffle that army; for one man might have cut down an arch of the bridge, or unplank it, and so make it inaccessible before the King, with his army, could come near it, and which way, then, could he come over it, had it been ever so advantageous to him, as it was apparently destructive?

5. *First engagement at Newberry. Newberry fight was not quite ended, until, in the pursuit of Essex, we took Reading.*

I was at the siege of Gloucester, where then it was reported, that, had there been as much care taken in making one mine ready, as was in making of the other two which stayed for it, probably we had carried the town,

town, and consequently put a period to a great deal of further trouble; and had not Essex come that very day he did to the relief of it, the land flood, which, by a great glut of rain fell that night, had made all our labour in vain, and we forced to remain the next day.

6. *How the Devizes was taken, the rather by the absence of those who were obliged to come unto it, and did not.*

And when we drew off it proved to be a most miserable, tempestuous, rainy weather, that few or none could take rest on the hills where they were, and the ceasing winds next morning soon dried up our thorough wet clothes we lay pickled in all night (as a convenient washing of us at our coming from the trenches); and we made such haste in pursuit of Essex's army, that there was an account given of fifteen hundred foot quite tired and spent, not possible to come up to their colours before we engaged the enemy, and a night or two before, we lost two regiments of horse (Kentish men and new-raised regiments) which were surprised and taken prisoners in their quarters; and, what was worse, in most men's opinion, we were like to drop down every step we made, with want of sleep; yet, notwithstanding, we marched on still, until the evening, we overtook the enemy's army at Newberry town's end; then our quarter-masters, with their party, beat their quarter-masters and their parties of horse out of the town, and very early in the morning gave them battle.

7. *How 27 Officers and Reformads went designedly ten miles upon the Downs, to charge the rear guard of an army, singing and fighting.*

I was in the garrison of the Devizes where Fairfax and Cromwell were at a stand whether they had best meddle with us, until they came to understand that the horse in quarters thereabout were not come into it. Then they laid close siege. One or two soldiers had run over the works to the enemy, and informed them how all things stood with us, or they had not besieged us. The enemy, with incessant peals of muskets, great guns, and mortar pieces, played upon us, that it past us all day and night at our line, without the least reserve. As we could do no more when we might have done better with our expected number, we resigned.

8. *How we took Waller's army, which we engaged and beat.*

When the King marched with his army from Oxford to Kedlington Green, to attend Essex and Waller's motion, it appeared their design was to go to the West, as they did, though they divided their armies and marched several ways, as they thought would be most convenient for their better accommodation, being asunder, — yet still they followed one another Westward, and we followed after them, and beat them one after another, which would have been a harder task for us to do had they kept together, as it was admired they did not. Two accidents occurred at this time to us: — a party of the enemy's horse marched among us, as some of our own men, called Mr. Sackfield out of his quarters, mounted him and stole him away; — also a soldier's handileer, who guarded the colours, took fire, and went in a heat, which made an incredible confusion among us.

9. *Second engagement at Newberry, with the author's remarks thereon.*

At Crobedery Bridge, and thereabouts, we overtook Waller's army, which we engaged and beat, took Wemes General of their Artillery prisoner, and withal took his leather guns, which proved very serviceable to the King. The second Newberry fight at Doleman's house, and my going a volunteer with my worthy friend, Major Richard Lloyd, who was upon a commanded party, was worth to my Lord Caulfield his life that day, for just as he came out of the mill, stripped and wounded, a lusty souldier was fetching of a desperate blow with the butt end of his musket, to make an end of him, which of a sudden I prevented, and made him prisoner upon the top of the hill by the windmill. He was examined before the King, and declared he was Lord Caulfield's son, of Ireland, and a cornet in the Parliament service; and Wemes was severely rebuked by his Majesty for deserting his service, and to come in arms against him.

10. *Third engagement at Newberry.*

Having thus cleared the way, we arrived with less trouble into Cornwall, where likewise we routed Essex, took all his army of infantry prisoners, with arms, ammunition, and artillery, and sent him packing to sea, whereupon it

was

was conceived to be far easier for us to have defeated his forlorn shattered cavalry, being left to shift for themselves, than it was to defeat them both in their united strength, as we did, or at least to have forced them to embrace such conditions as was by capitulation made in that country by Lord Hopton (Sir Ralph Hopton, see Ryder, v. 24, p. 9), and Fairfax, and then it had been impossible for them (like Hydras) to have so increased into three armies, as they did when they met the King in his return from Cornwall, the second Newberry fight.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

THE Lives of British Statesmen, by Mr. Macdiarmid, have lately come under my notice; and as the work is certainly entertaining, and likely to be put into the hands of many, especially the younger members of society, who may be misled by its *apparent candour and liberality*, I trust you will allow the following remarks a place in your valuable pages.

The author appears to be a Scotch Presbyterian, and from his political and religious prejudices, to be led into many gross mis-statements (particularly observable in his Life of Lord Burleigh, as well as in various parts of the second volume), wherever the Church of England or its Clergy are introduced. His frequent reference to Neale's partial and distorted History of the Puritans continually misleads him, and must have the same effect on many of his readers. He evidently is not aware of the elaborate answer to that insidious book, begun by the learned Bishop Maddox, and brought to a conclusion by the eminent Dr. Zachary Grey, a work now very valuable and scarce.

Through his prejudices* Mr. Macdiarmid is also much drawn aside from the truth in the case of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scotland. Can this, in the present day, be any other than a wilful error? Can he be ignorant of Whitaker's elaborate and very satisfactory defence of this much-injured and murdered Princess? Has he never seen the Memoirs of her private life by his own countryman Chalmers? If he has, his misrepresentations of the conduct of this very ac-

complished Princess are unpardonable; charity ought to have induced him to admit at least that it was a disputed point, and therefore it behoved him to have leaned to the favourable side; and if he has not seen these far-famed and well-established works, his authority as an historian is worse than nugatory.

Throughout the life of the great and faithful Strafford, and in short wherever circumstances which took place in the reign of that eminent nobleman's much-injured and amiable Sovereign, are introduced, the author gives a false colouring to almost every occurrence; so much is he misled by *popular and political prejudices*; which are in no instance more evident than in his jaundiced remarks on the learned and pious Archbishop Laud, who is a particular object of this writer's hostility, and of whom Lord Clarendon asserts, that "his learning, piety, and virtues, have been attained by a very few; and the greatest of his infirmities are common to all, even to the best of men." But Laud and Strafford had their lot cast in evil times; and the share they were obliged to take in the management of public affairs during those ill-fated days, has afforded materials for the biassed misrepresentations of those party writers who have little or no regard for what is sacred and venerable.

A gross mistatement also occurs in this author's account of the ejection of the puritanical ministers on the Restoration, when the regular and orthodox Clergy, unjustly deprived for their loyalty by the Rump Parliament, were replaced in their preferments*: an act of justice which confers immortal honour on the great and upright Minister of that day, and which ought to "be had in everlasting remembrance." Did Mr. Macdiarmid never hear of that justly-celebrated work, entitled "Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy," &c.? which obtained

* It is true that others of the puritanical preachers were also removed at that time, but this was in consequence of their obstinate refusal to conform to the judicious rubrics and decent ceremonies of our venerable Church, which, in accordance with the apostolic rule, requires that "all things relative to the worship of God be done decently and in order."

* See pp. 259, 260.

for the author the degree of Doctor in Divinity from the University of Oxford, one of the highest honours she can bestow, and therefore very rarely conferred.

S. T. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

I WOULD recommend "EBOR" (vol. XCI. i. p. 583), to purchase the "Memoirs of the Life of Isaac Pennington (son of the Alderman), to which is added a Review of his Writings, by Joseph Gurney Bevan," 1807. It is a thin octavo, and contains much interesting matter. It begins thus:

"Isaac Pennington was born about the year 1616, heir, to use the words of his son-in-law William Penn, (*who married Gulielma Maria Springett, daughter of Isaac Pennington's wife by a former husband) to a fair inheritance. It would be gratifying to trace the steps of the childhood of a man in whom the simplicity of a child so long survived the weakness: but, until further search can be made, it must suffice to learn from the same author, that his education was suitable to his quality among men, and that he had all the advantages which the schools and universities of his own country could bestow, as well as such as arose from the conversation of some of the most knowing and considerable men of the time. He arrived at manhood at a period when England was agitated with the tempest of civil commotion, by means of the discord between Charles I. and his Parliament; and as the father of Pennington was himself a violent partisan, the son, had his temper inclined him to enter the lists, might probably soon have arisen to eminence in the Republic. But he seems early to have set his mind on another contest than the one for worldly power, and to have chosen a life dedicated to an inquiry after God, and a holy fellowship with his despised people. He chose, he sought, he strove, and he obtained; but had his choice been to follow the path which his father had entered, disappointment would most likely have been the ultimate consequence.

"The elder Pennington had been chief Magistrate of the Metropolis; he had raised the forces of the City to join the Parliament's army; he had been intrusted with the charge of the Tower, and had been one of the Council of State. But the Restoration reversed the condition of public affairs; and he died a prisoner in the fortress which he had formerly commanded."

In page 53, is a letter to his father,

* This parenthesis is in a marginal note.
GENT. MAG. February, 1822.

which is a very pathetic one. The historical part of this very interesting book fills 139 pages; the remaining 132 pages contain extracts from his writings, which were published at large in the two quarto volumes mentioned by "Ebor."

Isaac Pennington's wife was a very religious extraordinary woman; and much is said about her in these Memoirs, and I am persuaded that the book would be perused with much interest by those who are religiously inclined.

I could add many striking extracts from this valuable Memoir, but they would probably occupy more space than the Gentleman's Magazine could allow.

L.

THE CENSOR. No. XII.

(Continued from vol. XCI. ii. p. 419.)

[Forster's "England's Happiness Increased."]

ENGLAND'S Happiness Increased; or, A Sure and Easie Remedie against all succeeding dear Years; by a Plantation of the Roots called Potatoes, whereof (with the addition of Wheat Flower) excellent, good, and wholesome Bread may be made every year, eight or nine months together, for half the charge as formerly. Also, by the planting of these Roots, ten thousand men in England and Wales, who know not how to live, or what to do to get a maintenance for their families, may, of one acre of Ground, make thirty pounds *per annum*. Invented and published for the good of the poorer sort. By John Forster, Gent.

'Natura beatiss

Omnibus esse dedit, si quis cognoverit uti.'

'For the Lord hath chosen Sion to be an habitation for himself.' Psalm cxxii. v. 14.

'I will bless her victuals with increase, and will satisfy her poor with bread.' v. 16.

London: printed for A. Seile, over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet. 1664. 4to. pp. 30."

From our long disquisition upon *Anecdote*, we turn with pleasure to a subject which seems to admit of less prolixity. Of *John Forster*, or his Treatise, we have not been able to meet with any account, and believe it to have lain dormant for upwards of a century,

century, notwithstanding the qualifications of scarcity and intrinsic value. It is an evil (although in many instances an unavoidable one), in the history of private families, that few materials are extant for commemorating their actions, nor is the most assiduous research able to recover any thing further than their births, marriages, and deaths: in this particular the *Visitations*, the preservers of early genealogy, convey little information, and the *Baronetage* of Arthur Collins cannot be called biographical. During the reign of Charles I. the *Mercuries* and *Diurnals* furnish much matter of this sort; but the author before us was too young to take any part in the troubles of his country, and his father died before their commencement*. He was a younger son of Sir Guy Forster, knight of Wolf's-place, in Hanslope, Bucks, and baptised there the 6th of July, 1626. Of his education and early life nothing is known; but it appears that he was intimate with Judge Tyrrell, of Hanslope, to whose marriage he was a witness, February 22, 1654: but his acquaintance with so versatile a character cannot place him in an enviable light; it was in fact produced by their relationship. After the Restoration, we find him emerging into literary life, and bringing forward a plan of general utility, in endeavouring to provide food for the poor throughout the kingdom. The Dedication prefixed to the pamphlet exhibits a fair statement of his views:

"To the high and mighty Monarch Charles II. by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"Custom, not necessity (most dread Sovereign), seems to be the cause of most Dedications; 'tis otherwise in this; the subject and matter hereof being of publique utility, requires one of publique authority to patronize it. Leaving, therefore, the more subordinate, I have presumed to address to your Majesty as Supreme, humbly presenting this my weak endeavour, this new Plantation, this most profitable invention, to the view and consideration of your most sacred† Majesty; a meaner patron not befitting, not being of authority sufficient

* Captain Edmund Forster, a loyalist of repute, the only person of this family who was concerned in the civil wars, died soon after their breaking out.

† A quibble on the letters C. R. is probably meant here.

to advance and set forward a work so generally beneficial,—beneficial to your Majesty, beneficial to all your Majesty's subjects, beneficial to strangers and foreigners of other nations; to your Majesty, by a constant considerable annual revenue; to all your Majesty's subjects, especially those of the meaner rank, by a cheap, profitable, and easie way of providing for and maintaining of their families; to foreigners and strangers of the more Northern climates, by yearly supplying and furnishing them with corn, which may hereafter be spared out of these your Majesty's dominions. Seeing, therefore, that the benefit of this Plantation may be so great, be pleased, most mighty Monarch, to vouchsafe it your Royal approbation and permission; it being a work of charity, in so large an extent, that not a few only, but all the poor in general, throughout these your Majesty's dominions, will receive benefit by it, will be so well provided for, that hereafter they will have no cause to complain of the hardness of the years, or of the dearthness of corn. Besides, this project may be performed with very little charge, and also in a short time; for in two years and an half, these Plantations will be finished, to the benefit of your Majesty, and great good of the whole nation; and in three years, all the charges (which is only to the planters) will be re-paid treble. Thus, leaving it to your Majesty's wisdom and princely consideration (craving your gracious pardon for this presumption), I do hear humbly take my leave, and remain your Majesty's faithful and loyal subject,

JOHN FORSTER."

Of the author's reception by his Sovereign, we are altogether ignorant; it is sufficiently probable that he was neglected, as no steps were taken to put his project into practice: it is not clear, however, that he could expect any different treatment. His views were extensive, perhaps too much so; and his expectations of general utility too hasty: nor had he any fair reason to suppose that an administration, scarcely settled in the kingdom, and in want of money to carry on their affairs, could enter upon a plan of so great trouble and expense. Beneficial as it was certain to prove, it was rather the work of some spirited individual, than the Crown, and for householders than licensed planters. Impressed, perhaps, with this idea, he admonishes his readers (in the preface) of the duty of every housekeeper to provide for his family; he says;

"And since it hath pleased God to deliver such a talent to my keeping, I was willing (not to hide it in the earth, or wrap it

up

up in a napkin, but) to improve it as well as I could, which I hope I have done, by publishing of it, that thou, loving reader, mayest know it, make use of it, and receive the benefit of it; desiring, from my pains and labour herein, but thy kind acceptance; which, if I shall perceive, I shall be the more encouraged hereafter (according to my powers and ability) further to serve thee, in whatsoever civility and humanity commands.—Thine assured friend, John Forster. From Hanslop, in Bucks, July the 10th, 1664."

One thing is particularly remarkable throughout this Tract; the author speaks of *potatoes* as but little known in England: the following passage may serve to show his learning in the generic and specific names, and proves that he had received a genteel education.

"Now there are divers kinds of potatoes, all which were originally brought from America. The first sort being those of the greatest request, are the Spanish potatoes, called of the *latines*, *battata*, *camotes*, *amotes*, *ignanes*, and *inhames*. The second sort are the Virginia potatoes, called *battata*, and *battatas Virginianorum*, *papas*, *papus*, and *pappus*. The third sort are the potatoes of Canada, called of the herbarists *heliotropium indicum tuberosum*, *flos solis pyramidalis*, *asper peruvianus tuberosus*; and falsely in English, *artechocks of Jerusalem*. The fourth sort (which are these I shall write of in this treatise, and are fittest for our purpose) are the *Irish potatoes*, being little different from those of Virginia, save only in the colour of the flower and time of flourishing." P. 2.

He subsequently mentions that large crops of potatoes existed in Wales.

We now come to the most useful portion of the treatise concerning bread. Aware that these roots were capable of being applied to various purposes, he attempted the making of bread from them, and succeeded according to his wishes. Had he stopped here, we think mankind would have derived sufficient benefit from his labours; but he was emboldened by success, and determined to proceed with his darling hope of rendering potatoes a substitute for corn. To carry on his projects, he increased his plantations; and, after two years' experience, "found that they might be put to divers other good uses." Of these we shall speak hereafter. He advises, in order to reduce potatoes to meal, to boil and afterwards rub them in a sieve, and then

"The roots being thus prepared, you may make bread of them after this manner: you must take as much wheat or barley flower as your half bushel of potato meal weighs, and mix them well together with your hands; then put to it as much warm water, mix'd with a little barme, as you think will make it into very stiffe dough, and as much salt as is convenient; which being done, kneed it well, until it be exactly mingled, which will quickly be, by reason of the dryness and mealiness of the roots; afterwards make loaves of it, and see that it be well baked." P. 6.

From bread he proceeds to pastry; and gives receipts for making cakes, paste, puddings, custards, and cheesecakes, of potatoes; most which are needless, after he had once shown how to make flour. His disposition was certainly congenial with that of King James I. inasmuch as he inveighs against "that narcotick Indian herb *tobacco*, which corrupts the breath, dulls the senses, makes many a good wit sottish and stupid, many a rich man beggarly and poor." P. 19.

His project for raising plantations throughout the kingdom seems to be the result of cool calculation and experience; but it is a question whether it would prove successful to a great extent: had it been taken up in some degree, the benefit would have been apparent to the present generation; but as it now stands, is merely speculative. He says,

"My intention in writing and publishing of this treatise, was partly that those who have little or no estate, nor was ever brought up in any calling, should, by the planting of those roots, have a way to get a maintenance for their families, which cannot be, if every one should plant them." P. 20.

John Forster died in December 1693, and was buried with his ancestors at Hanslope, on the 9th. His life was monotonous, as that of country gentlemen during peace must necessarily be; but a fate different to that of his more inactive contemporaries awaited him. Had his plan been taken up by the King, and put into motion by the people, he would have been commemorated as a benefactor by Poets and Biographers, not to forget the tributes of subsequent Horticulturists; and Buckinghamshire would have found a prouder boast in his birth-place, than in the sepulchres of Hampden or Russell.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 30.
THE Gentleman's Magazine has always been the *depôt* of the *minutiae literariae* of Scholars,—men, whose due and regular education for the learned professions has put them into a very different course of reading, and given them a very different estimate of books from those who now for the most part make up their tasks for sale, and supply the press which feeds the market with new publications for the people.

We do not live in a learned age; and the clamorous force of popular opinion has gained entire supremacy over the still, meek voice of Genius, Taste, and Erudition. Men who are utterly unacquainted with the processes and results of other minds, set up to teach before they have learned; and mistaking their own ignorant conclusions for discoveries, are received as sages because they flatter vulgar passions and vulgar interests.

Authors are no longer a class of men who write their own sentiments or their own matured conclusions, the fruit of cultivated talents, enriched by meditation, and controuled and polished by discipline; but men pursuing a mercenary occupation, whose business it is to produce goods, of which the sole end is *vendibility*. Now if it be admitted that there are twenty persons without taste or learning for one who possesses either of them, how must the author shape his compositions, if his object is sale? This pervades the whole mass of modern Literature, especially in the British empire: and the misfortune is, that for the same reason Criticism, instead of controuling it, *follows* it! He who sets up his voice in the way of appeal, is hooted down by numbers. *Vox populi, vox Dei!* this is what they believe; and this is the principle on which they act!

Thus in all ages *the men of real genius and real learning are condemned to infelicity*; not because every age offends against them in the same way, but because whatever fashion the age takes, it always turns against this unhappy tribe. They who are acquainted with books, know at least the title of a little work written by a very learned man on this subject, at the beginning of the sixteenth century—I mean the tract “*De Infelicitate Literatorum*,” by Valerianus. This is

slightly noticed by Mr. D'Israeli, in the Preface to his “*Calamities of Authors*.” But some bibliographical information regarding it will, perhaps, not be unacceptable to that portion of your readers who have not abandoned the Ancients, or the *Demi-ancients*, as Le Clerc properly calls the Learned Authors at the revival of Literature.

Joannes Pierius Valerianus was born at Belluno in 1475, and died at Padua, 1558, æt. 83. The best memoir of him is given by Nicéron, *Homm. Illustr. XXVI.* 345.

This tract “*De Infelicitate*” was not published till 1620, at Venice, in small 8vo. It was reprinted at Amsterdam, in 1647, 12mo, with the tract of *Cornelius Tollius*; again at Helmstadt, 1664, 12mo; a fourth time, in the edition of the “*Hieroglyphics*” of Valerianus, which was printed at Francfort, 1678, 4to; and fifthly, in the “*Analecta de Calamitate Literatorum*” of John Burchard Menckenius, Leipsic, 1707, 12mo. (See *Res Literariae*, II. 54.)

Notwithstanding all these editions, the book had become extremely rare. I am aware that this has been denied by those who might be expected to know; but I suspect that they were misled by an accidental oversight of a well-informed bookseller. A copy of the “*Analecta*,” which contains this Tract, was marked in Payne's Catalogue, 1820, at 5s. The maker of the Catalogue did not notice this Tract.

If a vain search for this Tract in catalogues and public libraries is a test of rarity, I can affirm it to be rare. If the authority of good judges is a test, I am equally fortified in this opinion; for I have the testimonies of Manckenius, Nicéron, Volpi, &c.

At length, I found all the editions, except that included in the *Hieroglyphics*, in the richly-furnished *Angelic Library* at Rome; and subsequently at the sale of the books of a princely house there, procured the original edition of 1620.

Esteeming this Tract to possess great intrinsic merit, I have reprinted an edition, confined to 87 copies; of which 12 are on large paper. Of these 17 have been distributed among Scholars on the Continent; and only three have been hitherto sent to England.

It may be well to cite the words of Nicéron on the character of this book:

“*Je ne sçai pourquoi Tollius a mis Pierius*”

Pierius Valerianus au nombre des Sçavans malheureux. Il est vrai qu'il est sorti d'une famille peu aisée; mais cela n'a pas nui à ses études; et il s'est trouvé pendant tout le cours de sa vie dans une situation assez agréable. Ce qu'il dit qu'il fut obligé dans sa jeunesse de se mettre au service de quelques Sénateurs de Venise, pour fournir à sa mère et à ses sœurs de quoi subsister, est absolument faux; et il n'apporte pour garant de ce fait que quatre vers de Valerianus, qui ne signifient rien de semblable.

"Valerianus a donné à son Ouvrage le nom de Contarenius, parceque le premier livre est un entretien de Gaspar Contareno, Ambassadeur de Venise, avec quelques gens des lettres de Rome, et qu'il est parlé de lui dans le second. On y trouve un grand nombre de faits curieux, qu'on n'a point ailleurs; et c'est ce que cet Auteur nous a donné de plus intéressant. Il sert à soulever qu'il eût mis des dates aux faits qu'il rapporte; mais ce n'étoit point l'usage de son temps."

Niceron again, in his Memoir of J. B. Menckenius, XXXI. 259, speaking of the edition of Valerianus, included in the "Analecta," 1707, together with *Josephus Barberius de Miserie Poetarum Græcorum*,—says,

"Tous ces Ouvrages meritoient d'être re-imprimés, à l'exception de celui de Barberius, qui n'est qu'une miserable rapsodie."

See also Le Clerc, Bibl. Choix. vol. XIV. 136, 137; Vossius, de Hist. Lat. III. 623, &c.; and see "Moral Observations," suggested by this Tract, in "Res Literariæ," I. 214—221.

How far I have done well or ill, in endeavouring to bring a work pronounced by Vossius and other great Scholars to be curious and interesting, again within the reach of those readers who are willing to extend their inquiries beyond the trash of a superficial and corrupt age, it is not for me to decide. Some of my friends seem to think that I am thus wasting my time; that nobody now reads the *Demi-ancients*; and nobody reads *modern Latin*. So much the worse for *Mr. Somebody*! Without modern Latin, all history, political and literary, before the middle of the sixteenth century, must be taken at *second-hand*. He who is content to read, yet not read the originals, must not set up for erudition: and he who persuades himself that he has got at the substance, and that the Moderns have said all that their predecessors have said, and said it equally well, if not better, is an egregious self-deceiver!

B.

ORIGINAL LETTERS TO THE REV. W. GREEN*.

(Continued from vol. LXXXIX.
ii. p. 608).

"To Rev. W. GREEN, Fellow of
Clare Hall, Cambridge.

"Sir, Hinton, Jan. 10, 1748.

"AT my return out of Leicester-shire, where I had the pleasure of seeing your friend Mr. Broughton in good health, I received the favour of your obliging Letter, and am glad if what I have lately published has given you any satisfaction, or is in any degree acceptable to the learned world. I by no means deserve the compliments you are pleased to bestow upon me; nor do I pretend to any other merit than that of a sincere desire to promote the study of the Holy Scriptures in such a manner as is most likely to procure the veneration that is justly due to them; and to be as useful that way as is in my power. But you seem, Sir, to be sufficiently sensible that the general taste lies another way, and that very small encouragement is given to works of this kind. This indeed is a melancholy reflection, but there is no help for it. The world will go on in its own way. I am not, however, unmindful of what you say to me about an English Job; nor will I absolutely say that I have no intention to go on with what I have begun, provided I can do it without damage to myself or my bookseller: otherwise I believe nobody will expect it from me.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

R. GREY."

"Dear Sir, Hinton. Aug. 3, 1756.

"I did not receive the favour of yours dated the 13th of July, till last week; occasioned, as I suppose, by its not being directed, as it should have been, to Hinton near Brackley. I am obliged to you for your kind enquiries after me, and am sorry Mr. Broughton has left Leicester. As to the Sweet Singers, I am not determined whether I shall give myself or the world any further trouble of that kind in my lifetime. I may possibly leave them behind me in such a manner as, if there should be occasion, they may be published by any other person. You are too partial to me, when you tell me they can never be published to advan-

* See vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 3.

tage but by me. You have given a sufficient proof of the contrary. And as you have already succeeded so well in part of the work which I intended, I should very readily join with your friends in importuning you to go on with it. I am at present engaged in business of a very different nature, which takes up most of my time.

"As I have not yet seen F. Houbigant, if there are any criticisms which you think material, I should be glad to see them at your leisure. If you go off to a living, I heartily wish it may be one of the best, and such as will be most agreeable to you. I don't know whether you have any near me, either here or in Leicestershire, but it would give me much satisfaction to have you in my neighbourhood.

"I don't know whether I am to thank *you* for your last piece, which I read with pleasure; but somebody unknown was so kind as to send it me; though I had purchased it before.

"I thank you for your good wishes, and for the expression of your regard for me, and am with sincere respect and esteem, dear Sir, your obliged and most obedient humble servant,

R. GREY."

"Dear Sir, *Hinton, April 9, 1765.*

"I am ashamed that I have not sooner answered your kind Letter, which being without a date, I know not how long it was in coming to me; but through a mistake in the direction (*Hinton, near Daventry*, instead of *near Brackley*), it had gone backwards and forwards, and was at last brought to me in so sad a condition, that in some parts of it I had much ado to read it. I have no other apology to make for this delay, but that I have been of late a good deal out of order, and extremely averse to writing, but where absolute necessity required it. To confess the truth, I find the infirmities of old age increasing fast upon me, and particularly with respect to my eye-sight. This must likewise be my excuse for my not sending you any critical remarks upon your last performance, with which I have no faults to find, though in some particular passages I cannot entirely agree with you. Perhaps, if we were to talk it over, you might be able to give me satisfaction, and indeed I should think myself happy if, by being nearer to you, I could have an opportunity of

conversing freely with you in person upon that or any other learned subject; but from doing it by *Letter*, I must, for the reasons I have given you, beg to be excused.

"Upon your recommendation of the late Translation of the Song of Solomon *, I immediately sent for it, and like it very well. If the author's hypothesis has not a real foundation, it is, however, very plausible, and makes the poem itself more agreeable and entertaining. I suppose you may have seen a Dissertation upon the same subject, with the original text *divided according to the metre*, printed in the year 1751, for Millar. It was impossible that the author should be wrong in the greatest part of the poem, but in many places he has departed so much from the Masoretical pointing, and given a pronunciation of his own, so very unnatural and contrary to analogy, that I confess it did not answer my expectation, and seemed rather to increase the prejudices against the metre, than to lessen them. For if the advocates for that discovery cannot agree among themselves about the division and pronunciation of the verses, it *must* be an objection to the certainty of it. And though I am far from thinking with you that Dr. L†. has closed the eyes of *all* the world against it, yet I am afraid that the authority of so excellent a writer will be of great weight, especially with those who are not capable of judging for themselves, and will be apt to pay a greater regard to his opinion, than to yours or mine, or even to that of our friend Mr. Edwards, who has, I think, said as much as can be said upon the subject, and perhaps more than was in strictness necessary. As to entering into a controversy myself, I have already declared my unwillingness to do it, and the right which I think every man has in such cases to enjoy his own opinion. I am much obliged to you for the offer you make me of paying for an impression of the *Sweet Singers*, &c. but can by no means think of laying a burden upon my friends, which I should not choose to take upon myself. Besides that great part of my intended work has been anticipated by other writers, you pay me too great a compliment when you tell me that the poetical

* By Dr. Percy, Bp. of Dromore.

† Query, Dr. Lowth?

parts of Scripture which remain unpublished, can never be published to such advantage as by myself; I am indeed vain enough to think that my division of the Song of Solomon into metre is preferable to that which I mentioned above, and that in the way which I have divided it, nothing can be more delightful or melodious; but that is no reason why it should appear so to others who may have different notions of harmony from mine.

"You will judge for yourself, whether you will oblige the public with a new translation of the prophecy concerning the Messiah. By the reception your other pieces have met with, you will be enabled to guess what the success of it would be. I have almost tired myself with writing, and am afraid I shall tire you, and shall therefore beg leave to conclude with my best wishes for your health and happiness, and my hearty thanks for your kind and friendly concern for mine.

"I am, dear Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
R. GREY."

"Sir, Stanton, Feb. 29, 1776.

"Please to accept my acknowledgments for the pleasure I have received from the perusal of your Dissertation upon the important prophecy of Isaiah concerning our Saviour, which was conveyed to me by Mr. Lathbury. You modestly in your inscription to the Bishop of London, term it an attempt. Were I to give my opinion, I would say that by a rational and easy criticism you have restored the text to its original purity in general; by which means you have rendered several passages, which before were dark and obscure, plain and intelligible; and that your illustrations are full, and penned in a masterly manner. In short, Sir, your performance, without a compliment, appears to me to have a great deal of merit in it.

"You will meet on the other side an attempt to explain Is. liii. 9; your opinion of it will greatly oblige

"Your obedient humble servant,
GEO. SHELDON.

"Isaiah liii. 9.

- 1 ויתן את-רשעים
קברו ? ואח-עשר במתיו
3 על לא חסם עשה
ולא סרמה בפיו
4 ויהיה חפץ רכאו החלי:

The Translation.

He yielded up the 'ghost' with the wicked,
And his grave was with a rich person at his death.

Though he had done no wrong,
Neither was deceit 'found' in his mouth,
Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise him,
whereby he put him to grief.

"1. Vide John xix. 30. Where το πνευμα seems to supply the ellipsis here; and what makes this the more probable, is the very frequent rendering of ויתן by παραδίδωμι in the LXX, and even the word itself by παραδωκε, Josh. xi. 8, vide Kircheri Concord. V. T.

"2. For the transposition of this particle, vide Numb. xxx. 8; Prov. xxxi. 28.

"3. Vide Job xvi. 17; Schultens and Noldius, in the sign. of *quamvis*.

"4. Vide our Bible version, and Nold. in the signification of *tamen*.

"The description of Christ's sufferings in this prophecy appears to me to end more naturally with the first period of the tenth, according to my explication, than with the last of the preceding verse, according to the Masoretic copy."

"Rev. Sir, London, July 6, 1787.

"I thank you for the very obliging letter which you have done me the honour to write to me; and which Faulder delivered yesterday.

"It is highly probable that a transposition hath been made in the text of Gen. xv. 12, &c.; and I have taken notice of it in my work: although I have not ventured to change the present order, for reasons which I have partly given in an Appendix to my Prospectus lately published; and of which I wish to know how I can send you a copy.

"With regard to the passage of Isaiah, I have not yet made up my opinion on it; but I think there is much plausibility in what you advance. I shall resume the consideration of it, when I come in order to the place.

"To חללת, in Gen. xlix. 4, I have given the very meaning which you suggest; and indeed it can hardly bear any other meaning.

"I cannot so easily acquiesce in your other suggestion, that מכרת, in ver. 5, is the Greek μαχαίρα. The Rabbinical Chaldee is a bad guarantee for the etymology of Hebrew words

Th-

The root is pure Arabic, and signifying
to devise evil.

'Simeon and Levi, brothers,
Accomplished their iniquitous designs.'

"Darell had before rendered nearly
in the same manner :

'They (have) executed their violent strag-
tagems.'

"I have got all that you have pub-
lished on the Scripture; and have often
regretted that you had published so
little. You will see that I have avail-
ed myself of your labours on more
than one occasion.

"I am sorry to learn that *old age*
begins to lay his iron hand upon you:
for what you say of your natural *indo-
lence*, I am unwilling to take in the
literal sense.

My first volume, containing the
Pentateuch and Joshua (perhaps
Judges) will be ready for the press
about Michaelmas next; but will not
I think be printed 'till towards the
end of next year.

"I mean, early in the spring, to
publish Proposals, with, perhaps, a
specimen of the work.

"I shall always be happy to have
your thoughts on any passage you may
have occasion to examine.—Direct to
myself in *Great Maddox-street*.

"I have the honour to be, with
great esteem, Rev. Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
A. GEDDES."

"Rev. Sir, *London, July 26, 1787.*

"Your Letter of the 23d I received
yesterday, inclosed in one from Mr.
Cubit of Norwich; to whose care I
shall direct this and a copy of my Ap-
pendix.

"There is little doubt but that there
are many valuable MSS. in the East;
especially in Upper Egypt: but the
great difficulty is to get free access to
them; and even if that could be eas-
ily obtained, where is the man with
abilities and resolution sufficient to
undertake the expedition.

"A collation of the Greek MSS. of
the O. T. in Europe, is the first of my
earthly wishes. Why are not men of
letters men of fortune? Or why are
not men of fortune men of letters? I
have lately procured an exact catalogue
of the MSS. at Vienna, which are 26
in number; and I daily expect one of
those at Madrid. My friend there
has, at my request, been to explore

the libraries at Alcala; but could find
none of the MSS. used by Ximenes in
his Polyglott edition, except one Latin
one of the 9th century, which I mean
to have collated in particular passages.
The same gentleman (a canon of the
Canaries) is now on a tour through the
Northern provinces of Spain, for the
purpose of procuring me further in-
formation of the same kind.

"Dr. Hales from Dublin assures
me that Bp. Newcome's Ezekiel is
nearly completed; and will soon ap-
pear. Dr. Goodinge at Leeds has
been for some years labouring on the
Pentateuch, and purposes to publish,
in a short time, the first book.

"Although Michaëlis's Version
reads well in German, it would not
at all do in an English dress. It
would appear by far too free a para-
phrase to ears so long accustomed to a
servilely literal version.

"I shall be happy to hear from you,
when you have read the Appendix;
and ever am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
A. GEDDES."

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

IN this benevolent age, and in Eng-
land, the dearest home of every
charity, there is a fund from which all
the wants of nature in distress are rea-
dily supplied. Misfortune of every
kind, and vice of every degree, finds
relief or correction, and it is hardly
possible to point out the disease of
mind or body that has not in public
or private munificence an immediate
remedy.

But there is one case in which the
most sacred depository of our most
hallowed rights and choicest blessings
is greatly deficient, and incapable of
the good that might be done, and in
this the wary dissenter has a manifest
advantage over the Established Church.

The officiating Minister of the Estab-
lishment in every parish, be his re-
sources what they may, be his condi-
tion rich or poor, is expected to be an
example of every Christian virtue,—to
be charitable in word and deed,—to
visit the sick, and to administer com-
fort to the afflicted. He must be cha-
ritable, however, from his own house,
and must deny himself in many cases,
and perhaps those dearer to him than
self, not only many comforts, but
frequently the very necessities of life,
if he fulfil the desire of his heart and
the

the expectations of the world. He has no certain source on which to draw, not to remunerate his offices of love, but to reimburse an expense incurred to relieve the wants of others at a certain inconvenience and probable injury or ruin to himself.

I am myself a curate in a large parish. I have ten children, and God has been infinitely good to me,—by rigid but a liberal economy, by the kindness of friends, by the reasonableness and assistance of an exemplary partner, and from the prudent conduct of my children,—I am enabled to live, competently supplied with all the necessities of life, and all its rational comforts. But when I visit my poor, or only walk through the highways of my parish, I am obliged to harden my heart, or leave my purse at home; I must otherwise abridge that home of some of the necessities called for, or of the comforts reasonably expected.

Pence are now inadequate representatives of a charitable disposition, because they can do small good where the wants of the poor call so largely for relief.

This evil is corrected by the Dissenters, who place in the hands of their ministers a fund raised by voluntary subscription, with a double view of assisting the brotherhood, and of making converts.

The following anecdote is directly in point:

A respectable old man in my own parish, an inoffensive, pains-taking person, with decent talents and a kind heart, met me some time since on the public highway, and as courtesy and good manners are due to all men, however they may differ from us, in the public walk of life, we began a conversation. "Sir," said he, "I am fatigued; I have been visiting my poor lambs." "And I too," I replied; "I have been with the afflicted." "Good Sir," said he, "but I have the advantage over you in this respect; I will tell you what I do: at the poor man's dinner hour I tap at his cottage door, lift the latch, put in my hand with a shilling in it, and desire that he will send for a little beer to moisten his crust and cheer his heart; this gains me a ready admission, and I can then 'talk of the Lord,' secure of a willing listener." "This indeed is what I cannot do, for I cannot afford to pay thus

for admission. Was I to give a shilling, or only a sixpence, wherever I visit or ought to visit, I should scarcely have one left to pay my butcher or my baker." "I know it," he replied; "but in this respect we are wiser than you are; I have a purse supplied liberally to me, from which I draw all that I require for this *useful* purpose."

Now this anecdote by no means affects the charitable character of this very respectable old man, who, independent of his public resources, I have always found ready to contribute from his private stock for the relief of the indigent, and the promotion of any public good. But it shows a fact of considerable importance; it points out a zeal and industry in the opponents of the Established Church, which her best friends are careless of, and never practise.

I have no interested view in the furtherance of a similar measure amongst ourselves. The Ministers of the Established Church stand generally beyond suspicion of unworthy motives; but I am persuaded, would the Bishops in their Charges to the Clergy, which are heard in the ears of the people, and always by that class of the people in whose hands the institution of such a measure might be most properly placed, the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parishes around, the happiest effects might be expected.

I would have this matter placed upon the securest basis,—no ill-natured, captious, foolish, or interested tongue should have it in its power to cast suspicion on the integrity of the public almoner. The choice of objects, and the manner, if not the measure, of distribution, should rest with the Minister, whose duty it is to be best acquainted with the nature and interest of the commission thus to be entrusted to him; but he should at stated periods be required to render a particular and exact account of every shilling he has expended.

It is not for power, it is not for patronage, it is not for any private interest, that I would recommend this adoption of a plan to ease the burdens frequently placed with little justice on those least able to bear them;—it is to create a counteracting power, a means of defending the Establishment from the encroachments of Dissenters, *to keep those whom God hath given to us,*

and to check the inroads, not so much of proselytism, as of perversion.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

I HOPE this genealogical table of the Lucy family of Charlecote, co. Warwick, will prove interesting to your correspondent Lathburiensis.

This family is generally said to have

taken the name of Lucy, from a maternal ancestor; and Sir William Dugdale proves it to be paternally descended from Gilbert de Gaunt, son of Baldwin Earl of Flanders, whose sister William the Conqueror is said to have married; of whom and his descendants he gives a long account in his "Baronage of England," and "Antiquities of Warwickshire." N.Y.W.G.

* Baldwin Earl of Flanders.....

Gilbert de Gaunt. Alice, daughter and heiress of Robert son of Hugh Mountfort^b.

Walter^c, ancestor to the Gaunts^a Earls of Lincoln, which became extinct in female heirs, temp. Edw. I.

Robert, Chancellor of England anno 1153.

Hugh, assumed the name of Mountfort.

Adeline, d. of Robert Melient Earl of Leicester^d.

Emma. Allan Lord Percy.

Robert, Thurstan of Bel-desert, Warwick. ob. s. p.

Adeline; mar. William de Bristolio.

.....; mar. Richard, son to..... Earl of Gloucester.

Henry, ancestor to the Mountforts of Bel-desert. Thurstan, surnamed de Charlecote.

Walter. Cicely.....

1st w. Maud, sister and coheir to John Cotele, of Breureton, Hants.

William, assumed the name of Lucy^e.

2d w. Isabel, dau. of Absolon de Aldermonestone.

William. Amicia, daughter and heiress of William de Furches, and heiress to William Fitz-Warren.

Fouk. Petronil.....

William^f. Elizabeth.....

William. Elizabeth.....

A daughter. Geffery, son of Robert Lascells.

1st. w. Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Guy, son of Fitz-Robert.

William.....

Thomas. Alice, only daughter & heiress of Sir William Hupford, of Middleton, Salop.

William. Elizabeth, daughter to Reginald Lord Grey, of Ruthyn^h.

a

^a Gaunt, Earl of Flanders. Arms: Barry of eight Or and Azure, a bend Gules (Guillim says, "bendy of six"). The Gaunts Earls of Lincoln bore the same Arms.

^b Bendy of ten, Or and Az. was his Arms.

^c Wotton calls him Hugh, as well as the youngest.

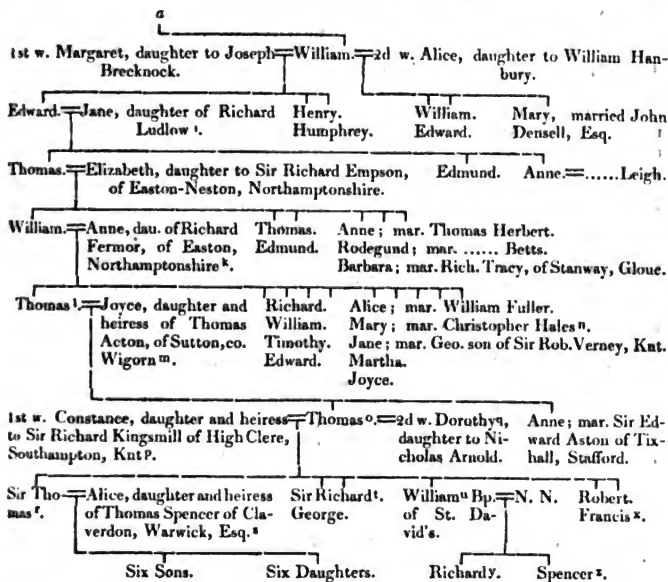
^d He bore, Gules, a cinquefoil pierced of the field Ermine.

^e This William, who took the surname of Lucy (as Dugdale thinks) from his mother, that might be an heir to some branch of the family which was so denominated from a place of that name in Normandy. Camden. He bore for his arms, Verry, three lucies hauriant Argent, as appears by the impression of one of his seals; but by another there is nothing of Verry. The word Luce is derived from the Latin Lucius, and is made use of in heraldry to denote a fish called a pike (or jack) full grown.

^f His arms were, Gules, semé of crosslets, with three lucies hauriant Arg. as by his seal appears.

^g She re-married with Richard Archer of Tamworth, Esq. From this lady both the families of Archer and Lucy are descended. The Archer arms were, Az. three arrows Or.

^h His Arms were, Argent, three bars Azure, in chief three torteauxes.



¹ Who married, secondly, R. Hungerford, Esq.

^k Ancestor to the present Earl of Pomfret: the arms are, Arg. a fess Sable between three lions heads erased, Gules.

^l This Sir Thomas, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, 1565, was in great intimacy with the good Sir John Pakington (grandfather to the husband of the supposed Authoress of the "Whole Duty of Man"), a privy-counsellor and great favourite of Queen Elizabeth. It was this Sir Thomas that our bard Shakspeare took the liberty of lampooning in a ballad, for his resentment against him for his practised dear-stealing.

^m The arms of Acton were, Argent, a chevron between three cinquefoils Gules.

ⁿ Ancestor to the Hales of Coventry. (Baronets.)

^o Knighted by Queen Elizabeth, 1592, in his father's life-time.

^p Arms of Kingsmill: Arg. crusuly Sab. a chevron Erm. between three fer-de-molines of the second.

^q By this wife he had issue Thomas, who died young; and Joyce married to Sir William Cook, of Higham, Gloucestershire, Knt.

^r This Sir Thomas was ancestor to the family now residing at Charlecote, of whom in December 1786, George Lucy, Esq. departed this life at his seat there. The latest descendant is the present Rev. J. Lucy.

^s Second son of Sir John Spencer, of Althorpe, in co. Northampton, Knt. Their arms were, quarterly, Argent and Gules, in the 2d and 3d quarters a fret Or, over all, on a bend Sable, three escallops Argent.

^t Ancestor to the Lucy's of Broxburn, Herts, Baronets, which title is now considered extinct. He inherited the estate by right of his first wife, daughter and coheirress of Sir Henry Cock, of that place, Knt. The arms were, Gules crusuly Or, three lucies hauriant Arg.

^u The Bishop was grandfather to William Lucy, of Castle-Cary, Somerset, Esq. and of George Lucy of Pembroke, Wales, Esq.

^v He left a son Richard, who was married to Rebecca, daughter and coheirress of Thomas Chapman of Wormley, Herts, Esq. relict of Sir Thomas Playters of Sotterby, Suffolk, Bart. who, surviving her second husband, married Sir Rowland Lytton, of Knebworth, Herts, Knt. and died May 23, 1685.

^y Made by his father (who died in 1689), Chancellor of the Church at St. David's.

^z Made Canon and Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of St. David's, by his father, and died at Brecknock, Feb. 1690.

NUGÆ CURIOSÆ.

(Continued from p. 40.)

BBETTER arguments can always be found in support of truth, than of falshood; and it is the fault of the reasoner, if the cause of right does not appear to the greatest advantage. — *Macdiarmid's Life of Cecil*, I. 209.

Where the people are well taught, the King has ever good obedience of his subjects. — *Ibid*, 210.

Stephen Langton, who was Abp. of Canterbury in the 13th century, was a learned and polite author for that age—to him we are indebted for the division of the Bible into Chapters. — *Mosheim*.

The first Concordance of the Bible was compiled in the 13th century by Hugo de St. Caro, who also composed a very learned Collection of various readings of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin MSS. of the Bible; this work, which he entitled *Correctorium Bibliæ*, is preserved in MS. in the Sorbonne Library. — *Mosheim*.

The term *Transubstantiation* was first used by Pope Innocent III. at the Lateran Council, held A.D. 1215, for which John Pungers Asinus afterwards substituted *Consubstantiation*. — *Mosheim*.

The self-whippers, or flagellants, began in Italy, A.D. 1260, and propagated their discipline through almost all the countries of Europe. But the Emperors and Pontiffs thought proper to put an end to this religious frenzy, by declaring all *devout whipping* contrary to the Divine Law, and prejudicial to the soul's eternal interest. — *Mosheim*.

Innocent III. issued a Commission to three Priests to extirpate heresy, which they did by capital punishment when argument failed, and for this cause they were commonly called Inquisitors; and from them the formidable and odious tribunal of the Inquisition derived its origin in the 13th century. *Mosheim*. — The future Inquisitors were chiefly selected from the Dominicans.

The precious stones found in the heads of mountain dragons are said to have a transparent lustre, which emit a variety of colours, and possess that kind of virtue attributed to the ring of Giges, which rendered the wearer invisible. These stones are called *dracomites*, and are taken out of the head

whilst the dragon is alive,—for if not then extracted, they never acquire the hardness and form of precious stones, because his envy and malice are such, that the moment he perceives himself dying, he takes care to destroy this virtue. — *Pliny*, VI. 37.

But it often happens that the dragon, in spite of the pole-axe and cunning of the Indian, seizes him and carries him off to his den, by which he makes the whole mountain tremble. They are said to inhabit mountains near the Red Sea. — *Appollonius*, 133.

The learned Asiatics in their mysterious rites allotted to the seven terrestrial metals the same names by which they denominated the seven planets, and the same hieroglyphic characters at this day equally distinguish both. The ring of gold, a proper emblem of the Sun, was worn on Sunday; a ring of silver, emblem of the Moon, on Monday,—of iron on Tuesday,—of quicksilver on Wednesday,—of tin on Thursday,—of brass on Friday,—and of lead on Saturday. — *Berwick, Apoll.* 173.

The Persian Gulf abounds with the pearl fish; and fisheries are established on the coasts of the several islands in it. The fish in which pearls are usually produced, is the East Indian oyster, as it is commonly though not very properly called. — *Ibid*. 186.

Since Egypt appears to have been the grand source of knowledge for the Western, and India for the more Eastern parts of the globe, it may be asked whether the Egyptians communicated their mythology or philosophy to the Hindus, or conversely. Sir W. Jones has stated this, without his being able to draw any satisfactory conclusion. — *Berwick, Apoll.* 139.

Lycophron says, that Achilles was nine cubits high; and Quintus Calaber adds, that his stature was equal to that of a giant. — *Ibid*. 203.

That water was the primitive element, and first work of the creative power, is the uniform opinion of the Indian philosophers (Sir W. Jones); and this corresponds with the Mosaic history. — *See Gen.* i. 2.

Cicadæ-insects, found in various parts of the new and old Continent, where they subsist almost wholly on the leaves of trees, and other vegetable substances. The Athenians wore golden Cicadæ in their hair, to denote their national antiquity, that, like these

these creatures, they were the first-born of the earth. Anacreon has an Ode addressed to the Cicadæ, which, in Moore's beautiful Translation, begins thus :

"O thou of all creations blest,
Sweet Insect," &c.

—*Bernick*, 379.

Cabal is derived from the noise made by the trampling of horses' hoofs, καβαλλης—*horse*.

Scillus, a town near Olympia, is rendered illustrious by having been made the retreat of Xenophon, where he is said to have written most of his works.—*Mitford*.

Pheasants, or birds of Phasis, were confined, it is said, to Colchis before the Expedition of the Argonauts, who finding these beautiful birds scattered on the banks of that river, carried them home to Greece; and thence they have been brought into Europe.

The disease of *cancer* derives this name from the Greeks, who entertained a dread of it, from a supposed resemblance to the tenacious forceps of the crab-fish;—while the Romans called it *lupus*, or the wolf, on account of its malignity.—*Aldis*.

The Romans possessed diamonds, but were ignorant of the means of rendering them brilliant. A. H.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

HAVING for the last 25 years been practically employed in a farm, and experienced the advantages and disadvantages resulting from the increased and diminished value of its products, I think myself competent to offer some reflections upon the present *Agricultural Distress*: and this, in my view, appears to be derived from the invariable consequence of certain principles in the sale of commodities, which experience will prove to be as well founded as any axiom in mathematics.

Whenever the demand for a commodity is greater than the supply, there will be a scarcity in the market, and a consequent rise in price. If the supply be *over abundant*, the price will sink accordingly: dearness and cheapness being in fact terms expressing scarcity and plenty.

From the increasing demand which took place during the war for provisions for the Army and Navy, and also from the increased consumption by manufacturers and others employed

in the various Government contracts, together with the great influx of artificial money in Country Bank notes—all this occasioned at once a greater demand for the produce of the soil, with increased facilities of purchase: and the grand error of the Agriculturist has been that he assumed the rise of price as *permanent*, and lived accordingly; when experience has shown it to be *temporary* only.

From the above causes arose also the natural tendency to carry into practice those improvements in Agriculture, which, with the bringing into cultivation thousands of acres of commons and waste land, have made the soil of the kingdom yield nearly double the amount of what it did 30 years ago.

At that time it was generally admitted that the produce of the country did not afford sufficient food for its inhabitants, and from thence arose those societies from which so many improvements have been derived.

In regard to *protecting prices*, so long as the manufacturer is secure from all foreign interference, it is but fair that there should be an adequate protection to the Agriculturist, and so long as he can furnish the markets with wheat under 80s. per quarter, so long he will enjoy the *monopoly*.

But the present *Agricultural Distress* is not confined to this country alone, as appears by the Answer of the French Sovereign to the Address of the Deputies of the Departments, where he says, "I know the difficulties which attend the sale of corn, but no law can prevent the inconvenience which arises from a *superabundant harvest: the whole of Europe experiences it at this moment*."

Such being the case, the Landholder must, however unwillingly, lower his rents, and not screen himself through the farmer. He has had the benefit, and mankind the calamity, of a twenty years' war, and he must content himself, like the Government, with the reduced scale of a peace establishment, and not endeavour to involve in long and mysterious details a very plain case, or too selfishly shift his present difficulties, which he will find only temporary, upon those who have, during the whole of the war, so largely contributed to the increased value of his property,—who have so patiently submitted to privations, and a novel and

and galling Taxation, happily now done away,—and who have fought and bled to protect that land from which he derives all his consequence.

Yours, &c.

AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *Inner Temple, Feb. 8.*

I BEG the favour of the insertion of the following genealogical remarks in your useful Publication, with the hope that some of your Readers are able to remove the doubts which arise on the subject.

In the pedigrees of the antient Cornish family of Carmino, Sir Oliver Carmino, knt. who is also called Chamberlain to King Edward III. or to Richard II. is said, in some, to have married Elizabeth, *sister of John Holland, Duke of Exeter*; and, in others, Elizabeth, *sister of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and Duke of Surrey*; and in the Heralds' Visitations of Cornwall, the following note is affixed to this match:

"He and his wife are buried in the Fryers at Bodmin: she with a coronet, and he with his legs across."

As no such alliance is noticed in any pedigree of the family of Holland, Earls of Kent, or Dukes of Exeter, I am desirous of inquiring of your Correspondents if any of them are aware if there be any authentic pedigree (excepting those of Carmino) in which such a daughter is mentioned as married to Carmino; or if they are acquainted with any other record of Sir Oliver Carmino's having been Chamberlain to Edward III. or to Richard II. either when those monarchs were Princes of Wales, or after they ascended the throne.

In the pedigrees of Courtenay, Earls of Devon, and of Grenville, Earls of Bath, the following contradictions occur. Sir Hugh Courtenay of Hacombe in Devon (brother to Edward, and grandfather of Edward, Earls of Devon), is said, in the Heralds' Visitations, to have married "Maud, fil. D'ni Beaumont," as his first wife. But in Cleveland's History of the Courtenay Family, she is called "the daughter of Sir John Beaumont of Shirwell, co. Devon, and his third wife." I have never seen any pedigree of Beaumont, in which this alliance is given, excepting in one of the Lords Beaumont, in Harl. MSS. 1233, page 101, in which Henry

Lord Beaumont is said, by Margaret, daughter of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, to have had a daughter Maud, married to Sir Hugh Courtenay. By the daughter of Beaumont, Cleveland, Collins, and Edmonstone, make Sir Hugh Courtenay to have had a daughter Margaret, married to Sir Theobald Grenville, the ancestor of the late Earls of Bath. No such daughter is mentioned in the pedigrees of Courtenay in the Visitations; but in that of Grenville, Sir Theobald is said to have married "Margaret fil. Hugh Courtenay." Sir William Pole, in his Collections for a History of Devon, says, she was the daughter of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, by Elizabeth Bohun, and widow of John Lord Cobham, and which agrees better in point of time. But this is rendered extremely improbable by this Margaret, who died on the 2d of August 1385, having been buried at Cobham in Kent; and by the inscription on her tomb merely reciting that she was the wife of John Lord Cobham, without noticing a second husband. (Vide Weever's Funeral Monuments, ed. 1631, fol. 328.) A solitary pedigree in one of the Harleian Manuscripts makes her to have married Sir Theobald Grenville first, and to have had Lord Cobham for a second husband. I am, however, inclined to deem Cleveland to be correct; but should any of your Correspondents be aware of any proofs which would corroborate or contradict either of the above statements, they would much oblige those who are interested in the genealogy of Cornish families, by communicating them through your pages. H.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have discovered that John Anstis, Garter King of Arms*, has written the genealogy of the families of Courtenay and Grenville. Perhaps some of your Correspondents can inform me where it may be found.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

THE recent case of Mr. Loveday and his daughters having excited considerable attention both in England and on the Continent, a few desultory observations on the pernicious consequences of French education may be acceptable to your Readers.

I have lately returned from a resi-

* Noble's College of Arms.

dence

dence in Paris and other parts of France; and as a mother who values the immortal interests of her children above all other things, I declare that worlds should not tempt me to intrust the education of my daughters to a French governess. The best that can be hoped in such a case is, that they will forbear to mention the subject of Religion to their pupils! yet the mothers of these helpless victims, no doubt, call themselves Christians, and profess to believe their Bible, in which they are positively commanded to "bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord!" They are also told, that "the fashion of this world passeth away," and yet they will sacrifice their best interests to the imaginary advantage of a correct pronunciation of a foreign language.

I think I have judged without prejudice, and I am free to declare, from every thing that I have seen and heard in France, that if my daughters can acquire only the true Parisian accent by a residence in Paris, I hope they will be for ever ignorant of it. Let them be at once known for English women by speaking the French language with an English accent, which, after all, is the only evil to be apprehended, and they shall learn, from their mother's observation, that they have no need to blush for their country.

I must confess there are few things that would more sensibly offend me, than being mistaken for a Frenchwoman. I returned to my native land with joy and gratitude, but I have never ceased to think of the blindness and infatuation of my countrywomen without serious concern. I greatly fear that our peace with France will entail more lasting misery on this country than a continuance of war could have done. I pass over all the evil that may arise to the present race from the importation of French manners, and the adoption of French habits. Enough might be said on the folly of our children of a larger growth, but I trust we are safe; ten righteous saved a city once, and we have many of true English hearts; "that salt preserves our country;" but it is when these children who are now growing up in alienation from their native land, shall become wives and mothers, and mistresses of families, that the dreaded mischief will ensue. What can they

have to entail or disseminate, but the infidel principles which they have imbibed? Or granting (which I am by no means disposed to do) that it is possible for them to escape the contagion which everywhere surrounds them, what can be expected from them but total ignorance of the great end and purpose of their being,—or what is worse, total indifference to it? It may seem a bold assertion, but I defy any one to reside in France and return entirely uncontaminated by the unholy atmosphere which surrounds him. From a multiplicity of proofs, I select one, the first that occurs to me. In the hotel at which I for a time resided in Paris, there was an English family, who I thought at first as respectable from their conduct as they were from their rank in life. In a short time they grew into all the irregularities of French manners; and the last Sunday that I spent in Paris, both the mother and daughters attended a ball given by the National Guard to the Royal Family at one of the French Theatres. Many, very many instances of our countrymen and women throwing off all the wholesome restraints of their own country occur to me, but I will only add, that I shall be most happy to know that I have induced any one to consider this subject in its true light.

Should the present race of thoughtless and fashionable Mothers, who, in their imprudent zeal for unsubstantial accomplishments sacrifice the best interests of their children, be unmoved by the remarks in the foregoing Letter, the subjoined short extracts from the English Law on this subject may make an impression on the more cool and calculating spirit of the Fathers.

"The last duty of parents to their children is that of giving them an education suitable to their station in life; a duty pointed out by reason, and of far the greatest importance of any. The rich indeed are left at their own option, whether they will breed up their children to be ornaments or disgraces to their family. Yet in one case, that of Religion, they are under peculiar restrictions; for it is provided (Stat. 1 Jac. I. cap. 4; and 3 Jac. I.), that if any person sends any child beyond the seas, either to prevent its good education in England, or to enter it into or reside in any Popish college, or to be instructed, persuaded, or strengthened, in the Popish religion; in such case, besides the disabilities incurred by the child, the parent or person so sending shall forfeit

forfeit one hundred pounds, which shall go (Stat. 11 and 12 Will. III. cap. 4), to the sole use and benefit of him that shall discover the offence. And if any parent (Stat. 3 Car. I. c. 2), or other shall send or convey any person beyond sea, to enter into, or be resident in, or trained up in any priory, abbey, nunnery, Popish university, college, or school, or house of Jesuits, or shall contribute any thing towards their maintenance when abroad, by any pretext whatever, the person both sending and sent shall be disabled to sue in law or equity, or to be executor or administrator to any person, or to enjoy any legacy or deed of gift, or to bear any office in the realm, and shall forfeit all his goods and chattels, and likewise all his real estate for life."—*Blackstone's Com. s. 1. p. 450, in chap. xv. "Of Parent and Child."* M.

MAITTAIRE'S AND THE REGENT'S CLASSICS.

MR. URBAN, *West Square, Feb. 24.*
YOUR quotation from Dryden's letter, in which he characterises Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, as "*an old rascal*," recalls to my recollection an instance of Tonson's conduct, which pretty well accords with the poet's description of him, and which ought not to be unknown to the admirers of *Maittaire's Classics*.

Those Classics were published by that same Jacob Tonson: and the original editions (notwithstanding a few occasional inaccuracies) are certainly creditable to Mr. Maittaire's sagacity and diligence. But, in the subsequent editions, alas! *quantum mutatus ab illo!* In these, we no longer recognise Maittaire, but clearly enough discover Dryden's "*old rascal*." From the internal evidence of the volumes themselves, it appears certain, unquestionably certain, that they were not revised or read for the press by Maittaire; but that Tonson, having once obtained the sanction of Maittaire's name, and being unwilling to incur any further expense for editorship, printed the subsequent editions without his concurrence. Hence they are justly stigmatised by Dr. Harwood and Mr. Dibdin, as "*replete with typographic errors*;" of which it may here be sufficient to quote one notable example from the edition of Phædrus, published in 1729, (while Maittaire was yet living) viz. the omission of this entire line—

Sinistra quos in lucem natura extulit.
Lib. 2, 9, 16.

These spurious editions old Jacob gave to the public as Maittaire's; though they could not, with any propriety, be considered as his productions; since he had not undertaken to examine any Manuscripts, to discover any new or improved readings, or to offer any conjectural emendations; but had contented himself with adjusting the text from the printed editions extant in his day, and causing that text to be correctly printed under his own inspection; which inspection being withdrawn from the subsequent publications, they were no longer Maittaire's accurate editions, but the inaccurate productions of Jacob Tonson, and his blundering printer.

An advantageous contrast to this parsimonious *Tonsonism* is furnished by the proprietors of the *Regent's Pocket Classics*, now in the course of publication.—Several of the volumes having necessarily been reprinted to satisfy the public demand, the publishers have cheerfully consented to incur a renewed expense for editorship, not only a second time, but even a third and a fourth. This I assert from my own practical knowledge; as (besides otherwise editing for them thirty-seven volumes of those Classics) I have lately produced a third edition of the Virgil, and a fourth of the Horace: whence the subsequent editions are not (like Tonson's) inferior to the first, but rather improved by a more minute punctuation, calculated to render the text in general more easily intelligible.

While I have the pen in my hand, allow me, Mr. Urban, to notice another imposition practised by Tonson in publishing the *Corpus Poëtarum*, as the production of Maittaire, though Maittaire only wrote a dedication to it, as he might have written a prologue to another man's play. The publication in question was certainly not edited by Maittaire, or by any *Latinist*, but abandoned to the mercy of an ignorant printer, who printed, moreover, from bad editions, and literally copied the grossest and most palpable errors contained in them, as I have clearly shown from several striking examples, in my "*Latin Prosody*," page 297, third edition.

Yours, &c.

JOHN CAREY.

* See vol. XCI. ii. p. 534.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

15. *The History of Saint Paul's Cathedral, in London, from its Foundation: extracted out of Original Charters, Records, Leger-books, and other Manuscripts. By Sir William Dugdale, Knt. Garter Principal King at Arms. With a Continuation and Additions, including the Republication of Sir William Dugdale's Life from his own Manuscript. By Henry Ellis, F. R. S. Sec. S. A. Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. Lond. fol. 1818, pp. 500, Plates.*

WE do not look upon this work, without recollecting one of those unhappy wights, in that facetious performance, "the Miseries of Human Life," which wight falls accidentally upon an important thing he ought to have done long ago, and finds that he has forgotten it. We hasten, however, to make the *amende honorable*.

The advantage of Topography upon the County History plan is in no work more conspicuous than in Dugdale's *St. Paul's*. Not a vestige of the antient building remains, (which, though a matter of little moment, as the New Edifice far exceeds it,) still introduces melancholy reflections. We think of similar fine buildings in many of our cities, and deeply regret the contiguity of dwelling-houses through the possible consequences of fire. Destruction would be irreparable. Under these circumstances, a model or painting becomes peculiarly interesting; and such, executed in perfection, is the book before us, a work fortunately consigned for re-editing to a Gentleman, who had not only the power, but the means and inclination of giving it the highest possible improvement. It is got up in an elegant style, and suited to the fastidious taste of the age, and worthy its great author. Sir William Dugdale was the father of Topographical Antiquaries, and his works make the eyes sparkle of his Archæological children.

The old Church of *St. Paul's* was a cruciform Gothic building, resembling Westminster Abbey, but, in our opinion, inferior. At least it had a more spurious mixture of styles. In the centre of the transepts was a lofty Salisbury spire. Prints of it are not

uncommon. We think it therefore more interesting to give the antient state of a place far less known—the Precincts or Church-yard.

In the first place, there was, in the opinion of Sir Christopher Wren, no Temple of Diana on the site, which he pronounces to have been a large burying-place, where Romans, Britons, and Anglo-Saxons burnt or interred their dead. Nine wells were found in a row, belonging to a street of houses, that lay aslope from the High-street, then Wailing-street, to Cheapside, and on the North side, under part of the place where Paul's Cross had stood, and nearer the surface than the Roman remains, flint pavements were found, supposed to have formed the yards of Citizens' houses, purchased by Lanfrank, for enlargement of the Church (p. 132). Maurice, Bishop of London, in the reign of the Conqueror, in 1083, enlarged the streets anear

"By purchasing of Laymen's houses that stood there, and almost totally compassing the Church-yard with a very strong wall; for the effecting whereof King Henry I. about the beginning of his reign granted to him part of the ditch, belounging [to the Castle, called Palatine Tower, which stood towards Fleet river]; and so much thereof as might be sufficient to make a way without the same wall, which was, I conclude, to be that which is now part of Creed-lane and Carter-lane; for in our time a great proportion of the same wall was standing." p. 5.

According to antient custom (*Forsbroke's British Monachism*, p. 165) there was a school and library, temp. Hen. I. "at the corner of the clochier," or bell tower, of which below (p. 6). The Deanery, with a Chapel annexed, was built within the precincts of the Church-yard, t. H. II. (p. 7); the latter was walled 13 Ed. I. (p. 12). 45 Ed. III. the houses and gardens about the Church were destroyed (p. 62). In 1332, 6 Ed. III. on the South side of the body of the Church was begun a new Chapter-house, with a cloister, where formerly was a garden of the Dean and Chapter, and the old Chapter-house adjacent (p. 87). At the East end of the Church-yard stood the Clochier,

or

or Bell Tower, which had a large spire, covered with lead, contained four large bells, and had an image of St. Paul at top. By a quo warranto issued 15 Ed. I.

"It appears that the ground lying Eastward from the Church, wherein at that time they had newly begun to bury, was the King's soil; and that the Citizens of London had of antient time held a certain court there, called the Folkemot: it was certified, that they used to ring a bell hanging in this tower, by the sound whereof the people were summoned to it." p. 87.

Sir William Dugdale says, "this is doubtless the place where the Schoolmaster of St. Paul's School dwelleth at this day." (*Ibid.*) [Query if Sir William be correct, for in *Bacon's History of Hen. VII.* p. 129, we are told, that where the school now stands was a house of the sign of the Black Eagle. *Rev.*] On the North side, towards the East end, stood the famous Cross, pulled down in 1643 (pp. 87. 109). On the North side was a Charnel-house, with a Chapel over it (p. 89). Near the North door was Skirington's Chantry Chapel (92). On the North side, Eastwards from the Bishop's palace, was Pardon Church Haigh, another Chapel, with a Cloister, over the East side of which was a Library (93). Add to this, the Bishop's palace, with dwellings for the Prebendaries, Minor Canons, &c. and three colleges, called Peter College, Lancaster College, and Holmes College, residences of Chantry priests (p. 390). The Church contained within its limits more than 3½ acres (p. 61). Thus the Church-yard resembled formerly a Cathedral Close, such as exists at Wells, Salisbury, &c. interesting from antiquity of aspect, but too irregular and various to have an ornamental architectural effect. The modern glorious Roman Temple, (for it is not an English Church) should have stood in an area, as large as that of Lincoln's Inn-fields, and been surrounded with noble stone-fronted piazzaed houses; streets in a straight line being drawn from the North, South, and West doors; but Sir Christopher could not get room enough for the building itself as he proposed, much less for its precincts, (see p. 185) now consisting of houses, of the colour and form of brick loaves, standing upright.

Clocks are certainly more antient,

than modernizing Beckmann is willing to admit. We have here a contract for a dial, made 18 Ed. III. (A.D. 1344), which dial had the image of an angel, pointing at the hour both of day and night (pp. 16. 340). This we conceive to be an Index or Hand in the form mentioned.

It is well-known, that Churches were formerly used as Market-places, Town-halls, and Exchanges. There was "walking, jangling, brawling, fighting, bargaining," &c. in sermon and service time (p. 97). Decker says,

"The South alley for Usurye and Poperie, the North for Simony, and the Horse Faire in the midst for all kinds of bargaines, metinges, brawlings, murders, conspiracies, and the Font for ordinary paiments of money." p. 106.

The Monument of Sir John Beauchamp was mistaken for that of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and the term "to dine with Duke Humphrey,"

"Applied to persons who, being unable to procure a dinner, walk about and loiter during dinner time, had its origin in one of the ailes, which was called Duke Humphrey's walk." p. 107.

There was a door called the *Si Quis* door, from the first words of advertisements, "pasted and plastered up with serving men's supplications," &c. (p. 107). Of these, see Mr. Douce on Shakspeare.

Mr. Lodge (*Shrewsbury Papers*, i. 8) mentions libels being "set upon Paul's door."

In the *Mercurius Publicus*, No. 42, Oct. 17—24, 1661, we find, that in the grand rebellion, the Church-yard was "made a Market-place, and a Market there kept."

More interesting matters than we have time to specify occur in this elaborate and superior book. Buck venison was eaten in summer, and that of doe in winter, as now. It was rendered by tenure, and

"The reception of this doe, and buck was, till Queen Elizabeth's days, solemnly performed at the steps of the Quire by the Canons of this Cathedral, attired in their sacred vestments, and wearing garlands of flowers on their heads; and the horns of the Buck, carried on the top of a spear, in procession, round about the body of the church, with a great noise of horn-blowers." p. 12.

It is little suspected, that customs of the Classical Antients were com-
mon

mon in the Middle Ages. We need say nothing of the Garlands worn at feasts; and Dr. Clarke (*Travels*, iii. 286) from Erasmus, ascribes the horn-blowing to the Church being erected upon the site of a Temple of Diana, a tradition certainly antient, and not, in our opinion, satisfactorily disproved by Sir Christopher Wren.

Three goldsmiths were employed to work for a whole year upon the shrine of S. Erkenwald (p. 15). *Fifteen thousand* poor were to be fed in the Church-yard upon St. Paul's day, 28 Hen. III. [A.D. 1243], p. 16. Sapphire stones were deemed good for curing diseases of the eye (*Ibid*). Swans were articles of food (24). The institution of *Monts de Piété*, or Pawnbroking, is not so modern as has been supposed. Mich. de Northburgh, Bishop of London, by will in 1361 (35 Ed. III.) left 1000 marks to be lent upon pledges (p. 25). The shield of John of Gaunt was covered with horn, and of singular form (p. 33). The cuirass of Henry de Lacie, Earl of Lincoln (pl. iii.) seemingly of buff-leather, as reaching only down to the hips, is not common, but cuirasses were of various constructions (*Grose, Milit. Antiq.* ii. 249). The first Lottery in England, of which we have any account, was drawn at the West door of St. Paul's Cathedral, in 1569, and consisted of forty thousand lots, at ten shillings each lot. The prizes were plate. It began to be drawn Jan. 11, and continued day and night till May 6.—In 1586 another lottery was drawn, the prizes of which consisted of rich and beautiful armour: a house of timber and board was erected at the great West gate of St. Paul's for the purpose.—In 1612 was another lottery, the chief prize of which was 4000 crowns in plate. It was drawn at the West end of St. Paul's.

The Norman Builders, says Sir Christopher Wren,

“Valued not exactness; some inter-columns were one inch and a half too large, others as much, or more, too little. Nor were they true in their levels.” p. 114.

The Booksellers, who for the most part lived round the Church, used to keep their books in the subterranean church of St. Faith (p. 126). Bishops used formerly to make presents of gloves to all persons who came to their consecration dinners, a custom com-

muted in 1678 for 50*l.* donation towards rebuilding this Cathedral (p. 142). A Turkey carpet was in use for the Communion table, 7 Ed. VI. (A.D. 1552). The only Classics in the Library were parts of Seneca, Tully, Virgil, and the *Cæsars* of Suetonius (p. 393). Queen Anne, in the Procession of 1702, was

“Habited in purple cloth, as being in mourning for the late King William III. with her great Collar and George of the Order about her neck, and the Garter set with diamonds, tied on her left arm.” p. 440.

Here our limits compel us to bid adieu to the antient part, which contains so many bright stars, that our view is only that in a cloudy night; a selection of a few.

The Editor and Publishers also merit high public approbation for including the modern building and the monuments of our heroes, which do honour to the sculptors. It only remains for us to discuss, how far dust does or does not contribute to the set-off of statues. With respect to human faces, dirt, whether in patches or streaks, never assumes a picturesque form. Now, whether the brown creases and patches, upon the prominences, and in the cavities of statues, might not occasionally be *carefully* swept with a very light broom, we leave to those whom it may concern, well-knowing, in the usual phrase of ladies, that our sex has not proper feelings or judgments concerning dirt; and exercises therein an unjustifiable toleration. However, our recommendation implies consignment of the office only to a very careful and trusty person.

16. *Archæologia; or, Miscellaneous Tracts, relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XIX. Part II.*

THIS Part preserves the erudite and instructive character which we gave to the first. (See vol. XCI. i. 423.)

The Part commences with Article XXVI. *Observations on the antient Military Garments formerly worn in England. By Samuel Rush Meyrick, LL.D.*—Disquisitions on Costumes without plates are, in our opinion, just as rational as to substitute verbal pass-port descriptions of persons for painted portraits. We will in candour allow, that the simple form of a night-cap may

may be verbally acquired; but any article of dress, where fashion or ornament intervenes, cannot in this way be comprehended. We must have it *subjectum oculis*, and Dr. Meyrick's papers are, in their present state, dispatches in cypher.

Without disputing the honour of figuring away in the Picture-gallery of the *Archæologia*, we do not think that the limits of that publication could permit Dr. Meyrick to do justice to the recondite learning which he has displayed upon the subject. That subject requires a volume, for Maillot (*Costumes*, pl. xx.) has engraved *ten different kinds of mail*, as occurring in the Bayeux Tapestry alone. It is further manifest, 1. that particular kinds of armour were devoted to certain ranks, at least for some ages. 2. That specimens ought to be taken according to æra, for the fashions varied.

But it may be said, that Dr. Meyrick's dissertation merely implies a nomenclature of different parts of military costume. Dr. Meyrick modestly stifles his learned labours conjectures, although they are more than probable hypotheses, yet, unfortunately no author can here claim infallibility. For instance, every body thinks that a target means a shield only; yet Maillot says (p. 99) "*Targue. On donnoit quelquefois ce nom à la cuirasse.*"

We shall not far pursue a subject, where it is uncertain whether we are right or wrong. Felted corselets are very ancient (*Rigaltius*, *Gloss.* p. 25; *Ducange*, v. *Feltrum*); and Xenophon mentions horse-furniture made of this *Lana coacta*, as the Romans called it. It undoubtedly gave birth to the Gambeson. But when Dr. M. (p. 211) mentions the *slit part* of a Saracen's Gambeson, we refer him to Montfaucon's plate of the first battle of the Crusaders against the Infidels in 1094. The Corselet is formed of oblong perpendicular compartments, whether stuffed or metallick, connected by horizontal bands; and this we conceive to be the *slit part turned inwards*, which made a sort of shield: nor did we ever see anything like Saracen armour on English monuments, as Dr. Meyrick, p. 212, affirms.

Dr. Meyrick says, p. 220, "in a letter of the year 1478, the Hauqueton seems to have taken the form of a gorget of plate, covering the chest,

&c." It is centuries older*; for Bouteroue has published a statue of Childeric I. who died about 481, where this plate occurs, and misnomered it the *Hallecret*, an iron corselet, composed of two pieces, and lighter than the cuirass.

Art. XXVII. *Observations by Geo. Chalmers, Esq. tending to prove spurious a Scotch Charter, published by Selden. Tit. of Hon. p. 846. Ed. 2.* This paper is elaborate, and renders the charter very suspicious. One of the objections is the use of the phrase *Teste meipso*, which, in opposition to Sir William Coke, Mr. Chalmers says, occurs in Rymer's *Fœdera* in 1190, and was first used by Richard I. It is very true that Mabillon says this; but as the *Teste meipso* seems only to imply the King's full exercise of regal power, it is probably no test of æra. See the *Regency Tract*, annexed to *Poems by the late Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. p. 243.*

Art. XXVIII. *Observations on some Ruins recently exposed in St. Martin's-le-Grand, &c. By J. B. Gardiner, Esq. Mr. G. says:*

"I am of opinion, that the rag-stones, as well as the fragments of bricks, which I have mentioned, were taken from London Wall, which passed near the spot, or from some other Roman building." P. 255.

As there was a Collegiate Church founded here in 1056, the above account is very probable; but Mr. Essex, in his valuable paper on building (*Archæologia*, iv. 98-106.) says, that this work, the *pseudisodorum* of Vitruvius, occurs in *all ages* in England, having been used by the Saxons at Ely, and in King's College Chapel, t. Hen. VI. This fact is not sufficiently recollected; for wherever such sort of work occurs, it is called *Roman*, and its subsequent use is as little known, as that the zig-zag moulding derived its origin from imitation of herringbone work (*Essex, ubi supra.*). As to the Purbeck Marble of p. 262, Mr. E. says (p. 104) "it does not appear to have been used in our buildings before the 12th century, and to have been disused before the end of Edw. III."

Art. XXIX. *An account of the confinement of Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, by order of*

* We could show it to be Egyptian, Grecian, &c.

Queen Elizabeth, in 1570, first at the house of Alderman Becher in London, and then at Loseley in Surrey, the seat of William More, Esq. &c. &c. communicated by William Bray, Esq. Treasurer.—To saddle subjects with State Prisoners would now be deemed an enormous hardship, and justly so, for it is punishing the Keeper with responsibility or confinement to his house. Accordingly Messrs. Becher and More soon began to grumble, for they could neither visit out nor travel (p. 266). In Oct. 1570, the Privy Council inquired, "whether the Earl of Southampton came to Common Prayer, or not" (p. 267). Mr. Fosbroke (*Berkeley MSS.* p. 203) has shown the arbitrary conduct of Archbishop Whitgift, concerning Popish servants, but this of the Common Prayer was not so intolerant as might be supposed; for, under this very same year, Fuller says (*Church Hist. Cent. xvi. B. ix. p. 97*), "hitherto Papists generally without regret, repaired to the publick places of Divine Service, and were present at our Prayers, Sermons, and Sacraments;" but in this year recusancy commenced; and the Earl's conduct therein was very properly investigated; for faction, not conscience, was the real instigator.

Art. XXX. *Survey of the Priory of Bridlington, co. York, taken about the 32d Hen. VIII. communicated by John Caley, Esq.*—This survey is exceedingly valuable, because it is exact, which Mr. Caley says (and where is better authority?) is not the case in general. It contains some curious items.

"Md. That all the wyndowes of the sayd towre [gatehouse] be clerely without glasse." P. 271.

This fashion is still preserved in Church towers.

"Item. On the North syde of the same gate-house to the Priory-warde, be dyvers lodgyns and stable for straungers." P. 271.

This fashion of apartments for grooms, &c. adjacent to stables, is still also preserved, for these strangers were certainly persons of low rank; superiors being lodged over or near the Guest-hall in good rooms.

"There be in the same steeple seven bells, mate to be rongen all at one tyme, yff it so happen." P. 271.

The inference therefore is, that there were steeples, which had bells, not adapted for ringing in concert.

The account of the Prior's lodging is very valuable because rare; and it is far more clear than that of the Abbot's at Gloucester.

"The Pryor's Lodging.

"There standith on the South syde of the seid Church, the Pryor's lodgynge, wherein ys a hawle, to the whiche hall ledyth a stayre of iiii. foote broade, and of xx steppys highe, which stayres be on the South syde of the same hall; the seyde hall conteyneth in length from the skyen to the highe deske xviii. paces, and in breddith x. paces, and well covered with lede."

"It'. At the South ende of the Hawle, ys the Buttrie and Pantrie under one Office, and on the same ende a Chambre called the Audytors Chamber."

"It'. At the same ende of the Hawle, and on the West syde, ys a fayre plo'r, or a chamber, called the lower som' parlor, ov' the whiche som' parlor or chamber ys another fayre chamber, covered with lede, and adjoyning to the same highe chamber on the East syde be thre lytle chambers for servaunts."

"It'. At the South ende of the same Hawle ys the Pryor's kechyn, whiche ys an olde kechyn wth three covers covered with lede, and adjoyning to the same kechyn ys there a chamber, called the South Seller's Chamber." P. 273.

All these were apartments devoted to visitors and servants. See "Fosbroke's Gloucester," p. 199. The Prior's private habitation is thus described:

"It'. On the North syde of the same hall ys there a great Chamber, where the Priour alwayes dynd, conteynyn in length xx paces, and in breddith ix paces, well covered wth lede."

"It'. At the West ende of the same great Chamber, ys there a proper lytle chamber, whiche was the Pryor's slepyng Chamber, covered wth lede: and ov' the same Chamber ys a garrett."

"It'. At the East syde of the same great Chamber ys a lytle Chappell, with a closett adjoyning to the same." P. 273.

In p. 275, we find a large barn "covered with lead," a custom now unknown.

Art. XXXI. *A Dissertation on the Lotus of Antiquity.* By R. Duppa, Esq.—We seriously believe, that the Longitude and Perpetual Motion will be discovered long before the Botany and Ichthyology of the Ancients are ascertained. Mr. Duppa's object is to show, that the Indian plant, known to the Greeks by the name of *Κυαμος*, and to us by *Nelumbium speciosum* or *Cyamus Nelumbo*, was never called *Lotus* by the ancient Greeks or Egyptians.

tians. P. 276.—The fact is, that various vegetables were called *Loti*; and M. des Fontaines, in an elaborate Memoir on the subject, maintains, that the famous esculent called *Lotus*, was the *Rhmnus Lotus* of Linnaeus, and acknowledges, that he derived this opinion from Dr. Shaw, whom Mr. Duppa quotes, p. 278; and whose description is wretchedly imperfect. M. des Fontaines concludes with these words: "D'après toutes ces considérations, il me paroît evident, que c'est le juburier que je viens de decrire, qui est le veritable *lotus* des lotophages. Il est le seul vegetal des contrées qu'ils habitoient autrefois, qui puisse s'accorder avec ce qu'en ont dit les anciens, et surtout Polybe, qui l'avoit observé lui-même." Both Dr. Shaw and M. des Fontaines personally knew the country; and this adds weight to their opinions, whatever may be their real value.

Art. XXXII. Extracts from "*The Booke of the Houshold Charges and other Paiments laid out by the L. North and his commandement; beginning Jan. 1, 1575, 18 Eliz. Communicated by William Stevenson, Esq. F. A. S.*"

"For grene table carpetts, iiii. vijs. vid." P. 287.

Thus tables were covered, as now.

We suppose the following, in its homely old English, was for the especial use of the Queen's Grace, as we conceive that *Majesty* was a rare term till the time of James I.; at least we have read as much.

"A round basin and ewer, with a piddle-pot* of silv^r, weighing 57 oz. paid for the weight 5s. per oz. and 6d. an oz. for the fashion." P. 292.

Our classical readers will recollect the golden pan of the Sella familiarica, satirized by Martial, i. 38, and the silver chamber-pot of Petronius, i. 139. The price for fashion is now much augmented.

"A hand-gonne, and gonne-powder, xxxiiis."

The birding-piece of Shakspeare was the Harquebuse. See Ducange, v. *Archabusium*.

"A pair of hose for the foole, xiiis.

"To my piper ijs. vid.

"ij. saddels covered with storks skins, xxis.

"Given Ritcherdson on his maraeg, xls."

Presents from great men to dependants, upon the marriages of any of the family, were common. Thus in the *Berkeley Manuscripts*, we have 10l. given to John Fitz-Nicholl, towards the marriage of Margaret his daughter. P. 133.

Warton notes (Poetry, i. 279), that formerly every thing was bought at fairs; here we find grocery, "corants, prewens, sugar, &c." purchased, how unusual. P. 295.

"Shoes and stocks for the foole, and a cap, iiii. sd.

"A saddell trimmed with velvet, and harness, for myself, viiii. xs." P. 297.

Saddles were thus enormously expensive. See too, *Berkeley MSS.* p. 122.

"Hem sed for quailles, xd."

We have before

"Play and Cockepitt, xiiij. s." P. 297.

Quails were kept for fighting, like Cocks. See *Douce on Shakspeare*.

"A fanne of feathers, xxxiiis. iiijd."

Of these elegant toys, we have spoken at large in a former Review.

"The footman to runn to London, iij. s. vid."

Of the extraordinary feats of running footmen, see *Berkeley MSS.* p. 204.

"Velvet, lace, and making of a doblert and hose of leather, viii. 5s." P. 298.

We are not to think, that these garments were mean, because they were made of leather. "The infanta," says Howell (*Family Letters*, p. 132), is preparing cloaths for his highness of perfumed Amber leather, some embroidered with pearle, some with gold, some with silver."

"3 yards of tawniy, for a carpet for ye littell parlor, xxiis. 6d." P. 300.

Before (p. 293) we have "40 yards of tawnie cloth for liveries, at viiid. the yerd."

Steevens makes tawny-coats the dress of apparitors. Tawncloth was in common use for the servants of noblemen in summer, with the badge of arms on the sleeve. *Berkeley MSS.* p. 188.

"Adam to cristen his child, xxxs."

The christening feast was derived from that of the Greek and Roman *nominalia*, at which the relatives attended; and no doubt was more regarded by us, from its connection with the

* It is a sad word in the *Archæologia*.

the Anglo-Saxon baptism anterior to Christianity. Oden says (Northern Antiq. I. 335; II. 221), "If I will that a man should neither fall in battle, nor perish by the sword, I sprinkle him over with water at the instant of his birth;" and this baptism very soon after birth was continued by the Christian Anglo-Saxons. (*Strutt's Horda*, I. 77.) In Herefordshire they think that by early baptism the child has a better chance of life. Christening feasts were sometimes carried to heights of enormous folly, so as sometimes to cost a man nearly his whole estate.

In an old MS. quoted by Mr. Fosbroke (Gloucestershire, II. 221) is the following anecdote:

"Thos. Hooke was the owner of the ground about Ffurnace; he sould most of his meanes after this maner. He had by his wife Elinor nineteen children: att their christnings ther was great providance, which to maintain, a piece of land was sold. So att the 19 christnings, nineteen peices of land was gon. He lived at the King's Head Tavern; and, it is said, lived better after his land was gon, than he did when he had it."

It is, by the way, a *very singular coincidence* that the name of this prolific family was *Hooke*; and that at Conway Church is the following Epitaph:

"Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Hookes of Conway, Gent. who was the 41st child of his father William Hookes, esq. by Alice his wife, and father of 27 children; who died on the 20th day of March, 1637." (*Nicholson's Cambrian Traveller*, col. 393.)

These extracts are creditable to the man of the name of *Hooke* or *Hookes*.

"Building a howse over my bowling alie, viii. xs."

For bowling there were three sorts of grounds, viz. *bares*, *bowling greens*, and close *bowling alleys*.—*Compleat Gamester*, p. 34.

"For a garter to were my ring bye (at Market) xvid."

In the *Mercurius Publicus*, No. 30, July 19—26, 1660, is the following advertisement:

"If any person hath taken up a gold wal, being a coat of arms, cut in a piece of gold, in the form of a lozenge, fastened to a black ribband to tye about the wrist, which was lost on Thursday, July 12, near Wallingford House; let the party bring it to Mrs. Maylard, a bookseller in Westminster

Hall, and he shall receive the weight of it in gold, and a reward for his pains."

This fastening of trinkets to the wrist was usual before watches were worn, as we have observed in a former Review; and from the advertisement we have the now rare instance of a she-bookseller, and find that stalls were kept in Westminster Hall.

"A clock given to my L. of Lester, with a dial, vii. xs." p. 301.

The earliest clocks merely sounded the hours (see Ducange v. *Horologium*), and these are as old as the 9th century. The addition of a dial, i. e. of a face, with an index or hand, is at least as early in England as 1344 (*Dugdale's St. Paul's*, 16, 340, ed. Ellis). But the hours, halves, &c. were not marked by figures and lines, as now, but by long or short rays, like the modern representation of stars. Thus Lightfoot's clock at Wells; and the one engraved in Fosbroke's *British Monachism*, from an antient painting, the property of Mr. Nichols.

Art. XXXIII. *An Inquiry concerning the Kings of the East Angles, &c. by Tho. Amyot, Esq.*

A learned paper, critically and historically useful.

Art. XXXIV. *An Account of some Discoveries made in taking down the old Bridge over the river Teign, &c. By P. T. Taylor, Esq.*

The Roman Fosseway ran this way, and the old bridge was only partially destroyed, and another of later date mounted upon it; certainly not so monstrous a thing as a Lord Chancellor said in reference to a pretended tenure, "as a fee mounted upon a fee." Ancar are some fine earthworks, engr. pl. XVII. XVIII., and, in our opinion, curious specimens of British and Saxon castrametation. Athelstan drove the Cornish, who had occupied this part of Devon, beyond the Tamer (p. 311, note c.) Milberdown is a fine British encampment of three *valla*, improved in external form and regularity upon the Roman model. *Denbury-down* (pl. XVII.) *Castle dike* (*ibid.*), and *Castle-field* (pl. XVIII.) appear to us Anglo-Saxon. It is manifest, from Alfred's fortification on the river Parrot, near Athelney, that terrace within terrace in a round outline, was their fashion; and not only this, but the earthworks before us corroborate

roborate Strutt's account of Anglo-Saxon *Castra-metation*; which, as there is a strange confusion among writers in appropriating camps, we shall here give. The Saxons raised the whole surface of their station above the common level of the earth, in the shape of a keep, or low flat hill; and this keep, instead of banks of earth, was surrounded with a strong thick wall [such an one appears by the flat rim to have surrounded the outer vallum of Castle-field, pl. XIX. No. C.] within which were built the stations for soldiers; and without, round the whole work, was made a deep broad ditch, encompassed with a strong vallum of earth, on which was built an exterior wall, turreted after the Roman fashion. They were generally round. (Horda, I. 24; Chron. of Engl. I. 319.) He says, that the width of the ditches distinguishes Anglo-Saxon from Roman camps.

(To be continued.)

17. *The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate and Cathedral Church of St. Patrick near Dublin, from its Foundation in 1190 to the year 1819, comprising a Topographical Account of the Lands and Parishes appropriated to the Community of the Cathedral and its Members. Collected chiefly from original Records. By William Monck Mason, Esq. 4to. pp. 478.*

FOR the warm-hearted, honest, and often noble-minded natives of Ireland, we entertain the highest esteem; and, as British subjects, we admit their undeniable right to perfect equality with Englishmen. Their present unhappy differences in character are chiefly archaisms. It appears plainly, by numerous passages of this work*, that the Aborigines of Ireland were after its conquest treated by the English colonists in the same manner as the natives of Botany Bay are at present; left to live as *pro arbitrio*, in their mountains and fastnesses, not incorporated with the victors by civilization, as under the Roman policy. To this neglect may be attributed many of the subsequent rebellions and civil wars which have since distracted this unhappy country, and burdened us with enormous expence and vexation. Even so late as the Restoration, there were districts unknown to the Eng-

lish (p. 56). Castles for parsonages were annexed to church livings (57). The dues in the vicinity of the Irish territories could not be collected (66). The Mendicant Orders in 1317 preached against the rights of the King of England over his Irish subjects (p. 119). In 1476, the benefices and possessions of the members of St. Patrick's Cathedral

"Lay for the most part in parts subject to the power of *Irish enemies and English rebels*, and they could not obtain Englishmen to farm the same; it was therefore enacted, that notwithstanding any previous statute to the contrary, they should have liberty to lease their lands and tithes to rebels or enemies, or any other persons, without impeachment for the same." P. 138.

Now had this step been taken at the conquest, we should have heard nothing of the troubles of Ireland; for the endowment of barbarians with private property is the first mode to inculcate a regard for law and civilization, without which the former cannot be maintained. Instead of these conciliating measures, we find so late as 1514, such exasperating enactments as this,—“That Irishmen by nation or blood should be excluded from being members of this Cathedral.” (p. 145.) It is well known, that where property is recognized, there must be a large class of society which can have no share in it; but that such property, through the excellent consequences of occupation and private right, becomes more than sufficient in production for the maintenance of the whole community. The floating class described is and has always been troublesome, unless it be kept in employ. In former times it has congregated and occasioned wars, formed the mass of soldiery under ambitious chiefs, or become banditti. Peaceable employment must be found by the people or state; for this is the only means by which such class can safely derive support under the establishment of property. Now, in what manner landed property is regulated in Ireland, and how little the people are civilized by being occupied in pacific avocations, we know to our sorrow. We maintain, upon obvious principles, that if a man has property, he is bound to see the poor employed; and if he is negligent in this respect, as are, we conceive, the Absentees of Ireland, we are of opinion that Government ought to tax them accordingly,

* Every body has read of the “English and Irish Pales.”

ingly, and employ all who apply for work, upon the roads and draining the bogs. We see not a shadow of equity in the proprietor of an English estate being compelled to pay poor-rates, and an Irish landholder being exempted from the better plan of contribution and obligation for the employ of the indigent population. If this tax be objectionable, let him have the power of exonerating himself by employing them on his own account. At all events, the present system in Ireland is as disgraceful to that fine country, as would be that of the gypsies universalized in Great Britain. The present tenures of renting and occupying land should be altered or destroyed so far as they are politically mischievous; and education and work, as in England, be substituted, as a better and more efficient means of subsistence and civilization. From these points of high moment, which various passages in the book, more than we have quoted, forced upon us, and which are interesting in the present times, we proceed to other subjects, reserving that of Swift to a second notice.

"The Members of the College [of Maynooth, anno 1521] were prohibited generally from going to market to buy corn upon any occasion, however urgent, even for feasts of charity." P. 63, note.

This was a rule, among others, for preserving the discipline of the College. Why it was made we are not informed.

In p. 83 we have an account of the Guild of St. George. Our Antiquarian friends will recollect the very curious pageant of this Saint, taken from the Chain-book of Dublin, and printed in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy for 1788.

In 1678 the Vicars Choral were admonished not to wear swords in the precincts, and in 1692 ale-house-keepers, players, and dancing-masters, are prohibited from filling the office, p. 91. We shall explain these passages. A Proclamation of Charles II. published in the *Parliamentary Intelligencer*, No. 40, (Sept. 4, to Oct. 1, 1660) mentions great mischiefs happening by "Pages, Footmen, and Lacquies wearing swords." As to the second passage, Dancing-masters were Buffoons. *The Kingdom's Intelligen-*
GER. MAG. February, 1822.

cer, No. 24, June 8—15, 1663, speaking of the rejoicings at Edinburgh, upon the Restoration of Charles II. has this paragraph, "Six *Dancing-masters* were placed upon a stage, erected in the Market-place, to give the people a divertisement."

They who doubt the reality of the fifth of November plot, may find some collateral support of their opinion in the following circumstance, that Gunpowder was kept in a cellar under an old hall in the Castle. P. 108.

The fabricks of Cathedrals were formerly supported in repair by voluntary contributions from the produce of the land. P. 71.

"1562.—On the 8th of July the Queen sent an order, requiring all persons to assist the proctors of this church in collecting honey, fruit, and other things, which had been paid from the earliest period of time from all parts of the province, to the Dean and Chapter, for the use of this Cathedral; these, being either duties reserved in their leases, or benefactions of the pious in antient times, were to be applied to the repair of the church." P. 165.

It appears that charges of witchcraft and heresy were antient methods by which the Spiritual overcame the Temporal Powers, when the latter protected enemies. Thus the institution of the Inquisition was no novel policy; only an antient mode converted into a State Engine:

"At this time [1325] lived in the diocese of Ossory, the Lady Alice Kettle, whom the Bishop [Ledred] cited to purge the fame of enchanting and witchcraft objected to her, and to Petronilla and Basill her complices." "They charged her mightily to have carnall conference with a spirit called Robin Artison, to whom shee sacrificed in the high way nine redde cockes, and nine peacokes eyes; shee swept the streetes of Kilkenny betweene compline and twilight, raking all the filth towards the doores of her sonne William Outlawe, murmuring these wordes,

'To the house of William my sonne,
 Hye all the wealth of Kilkenny towne.'

At the first conviction they abjured and accepted pennance, but were very shortly found in relapse, and then Petronilla was burned at Kilkenny; the other twayne could not be had: shee at the houre of her death accused the said William as privy to their sorceries, whom the Bishop held in durance nine weekes, forbidding his keepers to eate or drinke with him, or to speake with

with him more than once in the day; by procurement of Arnold le Power, then seneschall of Kilkenny, hee was delivered, and corrupted the seneschall to vex the Bishop, which he did, thrusting him into prison for three moneths. In ryffing the closet of Alice, they found a wafer of sacramental bread, having the devil's name stamped thereon, instead of Jesus, and a pype of oyntment, wherewith shee greased a staffe, whereon shee ambled through thicke and thinne, when and how shee listed. This businesse troubled all the clergy of Ireland, the rather for that the Lady was supported by noblemen, and lastly conveyed into England, since which time no man wotteth what became of her."

It appears pretty manifest, that this matter originated in a contest for power between the clergy, led on by the ambitious Ledred, Bishop of Ossory, on the one hand, and the civil government on the other. Pp. 120, 121.

The enormous expence of fine Church windows in antient times may be estimated by the following circumstance.

"Ledred, Bishop of Ossory, in 1325, constituted the celebrated East window of Kilkenny Cathedral, for which the Pope's Nuncio offered, in 1645, the sum of 700*l*. This magnificent work was afterwards destroyed in the rebellion."

The following was a curious regulation concerning Beggars.

At the early period of the Reformation the Mendicant Fryers were bitterly attacked, and Archbishop Alex. de Bykenore, in allusion to them, is said to have preached warmly against the sin of Sloth, in consequence of which

"The Mayor of Dublin would not suffer an idle person to beg within his liberties, but only those who spun and knitted as they went to and fro, which kind of exercise the begging Friars were obliged to imitate, for fear of the Archbishop's or the Mayor's censures." P. 135.

Salt-cellars were useable as chalices.

"In 1471 Archbishop Tregury bequeathed two silver salts gilt, with covers, to be used as chalices in the Cathedral at the celebration of the Lord's supper." P. 137.

The following nuisance, occasioned by Tanners, has been long removed. In 1493 the

"Two streams [of the Podell river], which of old time flowed without any impediment on either side of St. Patrick-street, were then choaked up, partly by the inhabitants throwing into it their filth, and

partly by tanners making dams and sluices thereon, in so much, that of late years, the Church and College had been surrounded by water, to its great hurt and damage." P. 141.

Neither Pirates, nor the native Irish, in 1527, had any idea of shunning the plague.

"The English power in Ireland was then at its very lowest ebb; the Citizens [of Dublin] dared scarcely to venture without their walls on the Southern side; the neighbouring towns and villages purchased that security, which those of their own nation were unable to give, by paying black-mail to some powerful Irish chief; even the North side was not safe from the incursions of the Irish, who used to descend from their mountains at night, and crossing the river, close to the city, would enter into Fingal, at that time the granary of Dublin, and, driving before them flocks and herds, retire before morning to their fastnesses in the glens of the adjoining mountains. It would be foreign to the present purpose to dilate more upon this subject here. I will, however, insert the two passages to which I allude; the one exhibits a frightful picture of the city's interior, whilst visited by the plague; the other informs us, that in addition to other calamities, its port was, at the same time, infested by pirates.

"*Item*, de iud. solutis Johanni Sextyn pro expulsiōne infirmorum, et pro custodia portæ S. Patricii x. diebus ab ingressu infirmorum, tempore pestilentie; et de iud. solutis uni viro, qui sepelivit unum, mortuum de peste et dilaceratum cum canibus. [The other *Item* merely mentions the Pirates being off the Port.] P. 145. n. 2.

The selfish tyranny of Popery is well exhibited by the following simple incident. Mary dissolved the Grammar School founded by her brother King Edw. VI. (P. 157.)

We have heard of Apprentices at the time of the Reformation hiding bibles under their pillows, like novels; and we find a similar curiosity here:

"1559. Dr. Heath, Archbishop of York, sent this year a large English bible to the Dean and Chapter, to be placed on a reading desk in the middle of the choir. He conferred a like favour on the Cathedral of Christ's Church. It was very observable upon this occasion, saith Ware, how much all the people of the city were pleased with the prospect of having free use of the Scriptures, for they came in vast crowds to both Cathedrals, at time of divine service, to hear it read, and many, before and after service, shewed great impatience to read in the bible

ble themselves, and the curiosity of people herein could not be satisfied until the year 1566, when John Dale, a Dublin Bookseller, imported some small bibles from London, of which, in less than two years, he sold seven thousand copies." P. 163.

The first clock was put up in Dublin in 1560 (p. 164).

In p. 166 we find an instance of Queen Elizabeth's habit of taking up and promoting handsome men.

"1571. Two dignitaries of this Cathedral, Nicholas Walsh, Chancellor, and John Kerney, Treasurer, distinguished themselves about this time by the introduction of Irish types; they procured an order from the government for printing the Common Prayer in that language, and likewise that a Church should be set apart in the chief town of each diocese, where the liturgy should be read in that language, and a sermon preached, by which means many persons were converted to the Established Church; the first book printed in this language, with Irish characters, was a Catechism, written by this Kerney." P. 170.

It is well-known, that antiently the Crown used to employ Clergymen in forensic, diplomatical, and civil offices of the State; and salary them, as also Laymen, by means of Church benefices. It appears, from p. 170, that this abuse, with regard to the latter, was managed by means of the Archbishop of Canterbury granting dispensations from taking orders and residence.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, says Mr. Lodge (*Illustrat. Brit. Hist.* ii. 211), "The prospect of our modern foreign commerce began to dawn, which the Nobility mingled in. Money was scarce, and the persons called Merchants were generally factors to the men of landed property, who owned the great mass of wealth." Accordingly the Queen encouraged it.

"The conduct of the Lord Chancellor (Gerrard) was highly approved of by the Queen: in her letter to the Lord Deputy, of the 19th of May following, she highly commended him, and granted him licence to transport yarn, notwithstanding the statute." P. 173.

Immense is the mass of information which Mr. Mason has compressed in this commencement of his Quarto; and we shall next see that as he is an excellent constructor from record of bones and muscles for his Topographical Body, so he can equally well give it confirmation, grace, and beauty,

by means of Biography: more especially that of Swift.

(To be continued.)

18. *Les Poètes Anglais et les Auteurs de l'Edinburg Review, Satire traduite de l'Anglais, de Lord Byron, par L. V. Raoul, Professeur à l'Université de Gand. — Gand, de l'imprimerie de A. J. Bounin. 1821. 8vo. pp. 130.*

THE public have of late years so attentively regarded the politics of France, as to overlook her literary claims, and the few hints which have been communicated on this subject are the result of hasty travels*. So tardy have its advances been on this side of the channel, that were they, whose business it is to inform us, questioned as to its state, they would probably represent it as a miserable collection of ribaldry, flimsy discussions on temporary subjects, and pirated editions of popular English works. Nor is this ignorance a matter of surprise: such are the importations of our tourists; and, together with caricatures and toys, represent the productive genius of that country in all its branches. Our views are directed to higher objects; in our pages the historians of France have been already mentioned, and we hope hereafter to notice her antiquaries, her bibliographers, and her poets: the names of D'Hancarville, Guyot, Peignot, and Raoul, deserve all the praise that periodical criticism can bestow, towards diffusing their labours and their merits.

Apart from such considerations, the poem now translated is one of those few minor compositions which deserve to encounter Time in all languages and in all countries. The names which it commemorates render it curious, and the lesson it enforces, useful; it may serve as a warning to Poets, to think before they utter, and to Critics not to deride the anxieties of authors whose replies are the severest attacks. The causes by which it was produced are well known: Lord Byron, in 1807, published a volume of poetical effusions, entitled "*Hours of Idleness*," which was harshly treated by the Edinburgh Reviewers; his lordship retorted on them with a se-

* Lady Morgan and her France for example. Mr. Dibdin's *Bibliographical and Antiquarian Tour* forms a pleasing exception.

verity unexampled since the days of Pope (if we except the personalities of Churchill and the neglected satire of Christopher Smart), and saw the merits of his work and the justness of his cause acknowledged by a rapid demand; but, while the fifth edition was preparing for publication, thought proper to suppress it, since which time the public has been supplied with spurious editions, printed both at home and abroad*. Paraphrase, however, was a source from whence no one expected this poem in its genuine shape (how grateful to the subjects of its satire we cannot pretend to say). M. Raoul has judiciously printed the original English on the alternate pages, thereby conferring a double favour on his readers. His Translation is inscribed to a public character in the following dedication, which, for concise and elegant compliment, is without an equal: the justice of his eulogium can only be known to his countrymen:

"A Monsieur Ch. le Cocq, de Tournay, Membre des Etats-Généraux de Royaume. Monsieur, Si j'avais connu un citoyen plus distingué, un meilleur père de famille, un ami plus franc, un juge plus éclairé des ouvrages de l'esprit, ce n'est pas à vous que j'aurais dédié cet opuscule.—Votre dévoué et affectionné concitoyen, *Raoul.*"

In the requisites of a translator, M. Raoul is by no means deficient: to adopt satire to a foreign language is not an easy task, and the difficulty increases in proportion to the excellence of the original; descriptions may be copied, and stories faithfully rendered, but personal remarks and allusions to passing circumstances scarcely admit of felicity: thus the choice of his subject was unfavourable, but having en-

tered into it with the enthusiasm of a poet, he seldom sinks below expectation, and frequently rises above it.

The poem commences with an abruptness peculiar to Satire, and which in this instance is borrowed from Juvenal; that, and the succeeding invocation, possess great spirit, and a spirit which the diffusive genius of French poetry was unable to catch: the version, however, will not be read without pleasure:

"Still must I hear, &c. &c.

"Faudra-t-il plus long-temps me faire violence ? [silence,
Faudra-t-il plus long-temps, dans un lâche
Entendre, du refrain de ses aigres couplets,
L'enroue ***** remplir les cabarets ?
Quoi donc ! aurais-je peur de voir à mes
ouvrages [outrages,
Nos censeurs d'Edimbourg, prodiguant les
Dans leur docte revue, aux yeux de l'univers,
Calomnier ma muse et dénoncer mes vers ?
Non, non ; c'est à mon tour de parler et
d'écrire :
Sots écrivains, tremblez ; j'embrasse la sa-
tire.

Toi que la main de l'homme emprunta
d'un oison,
Pour peindre la pensée et servir la raison ;
Noble présent des dieux, arraché d'un bout
d'aile, [nouvelle,
Qui, prenant sous nos doigts une forme
Toujours prête à tracer tous les genres
d'écrits,
Es le grand instrument de nos petits esprits,
O plume ! que ta gloire aux mortels en im-
pose ! [prose,
C'est toi qui d'un auteur gros de vers et de
Par un secours heureux soulageant le cer-
veau,
L'aides à mettre au jour un chef-d'œuvre
nouveau :
En vain avec mépris les belles nous délais-
sent ;
En vain de traits piquans les Zoïles nous
blesse ;

* These circumstances are thus alluded to by the author of a spurious third canto to "Don Juan :"

"The world loves satire—people too admire
Lords that can write—then came there forth abroad
The POEMS OF A MINOR, something new,
Though scoffed at by the EDINBURGH REVIEW.

"At English Bards and Scotch Reviewers then
He raged like one from Bedlam's walls let loose,
And tried to point a keen and desperate pen
Well charged with gall, with anger and abuse—
But might have spared his pains—the Northern men,
Like others, cared not for his spiteful muse.
So weak his Song, his Satire so ill aimed,
That even himself was of the trash ashamed." P. 19.

The author appears to have trusted principally to his invention for the facts mentioned in the latter stanza.

Habile

Habile à dissiper ce chagrin d'un moment,
Tu sais flatter l'auteur et consoler l'amant :
Que de noms inconnu ton travail rend célèbres !

Que d'écrivains obscurs tu tires des ténèbres !
Que d'états, de métiers tu remplis tour à tour !
Et pourquoi ? pour te voir à l'écart quelque jour,

Après avoir tracé tant de savantes pages,
Reléguée en un coin avec tous nos ouvrages."

The following lines, as they stand in the original, have become proverbial, but have woefully suffered in translating: the best in the passage, "believe a woman or an epitaph," has fared more hardly than any of the rest: "And shall we own such judgment? no—
as soon

Seek roses in December, ice in June," &c.

"Quoi ! des juges pareils auraient le privilège.... !

Non, non ; j'irai chercher les roses sous la neige,

De la glace en juillet, du bon sens dans nos vers ; [pervers ;

Je croirai qu'il n'est plus de cœurs faux et que tout est vérité dans nos épithalames,

Dans nos inscriptions, dans les pleurs de nos femmes,

Plutôt que d'écouter de semblables censeurs, Et que de les laisser, dans leur lâche noirceur,

Faisant passer mes vers par leurs cœurs ou leurs têtes,

En corrompre le sens ou les rendre plus bêtes." P. 13.

A translator's deviations are seldom successful ; like *Hamlet's* clowns, they should 'say no more than is set down for them.' M. Raoul is apt to wander, but his version of the elegiac lines on Henry Kirke White are more than usually fortunate in their flights. His *Ivresse de la science* is neither happy nor authorised, and the 'muins hideuses' of Death by no means improve the lines to which they do not belong: with these exceptions, they contain much to praise.

"Unhappy WHITE ! whose life was in its spring," &c.

"WHITE ! ô destin cruel ! ta vie à son aurore,

Déjà belle d'espoir n'était qu'en fleur encore, Et ta muse naissante, en son essor joyeux,

A peine commençait à planer dans les cieux ; Soudain la mort accourt, et, de ses mains hideuses,

Detruit de ton printemps les promesses flatteuses. O combien ton trépas dut nous causer de deuil,

Toi dont l'ardeur d'apprendre a creusé le Hélas ! de la science, objet de ta tendresse,

Ton cœur impatient a trop goûté l'ivresse ;

Elle a paru trop belle à tes regards séduits. Du champ qu'elle a semé la tombe à tous les fruits.

Oui, ton propre talent fut l'arme empoisonnée

Qui flétrit, qui tranchit ta noble destinée ; C'est lui qui t'immola. Tel, aux champs de l'Éther,

L'aigle, monarque altier des habitants de l'air, [chire,

Atteint par le chasseur d'un trait qui le dé- De l'Olympe en tombant abandonne l'em-
pire.

De ce fer empené qui lui brise le cœur, L'aspect le fait frémir de rage et de douleur ;

Mais ce qui de sa mort redouble l'amertume, C'est de se voir périr par cette même plume

Qui couva ses aiglons, et qui vient dans son flanc

Au lieu de le servir, s'abreuver de son sang." P. 87.

Occasionally the translator mistakes the sense of his author, and in one instance so as to add to the poignancy of the satire :

"HERBERT shall wield THOR's hammer, and sometimes

In gratitude thou'lt praise his rugged rhymes. Smug SYDNEY too thy bitter page shall seek,

And classic HALLAM much renown'd for Greek."

"HERBERT du fils d'Odin chantera la massue :

Ses vers sont rocailleux et le public en sue ; Mais, puisqu'il est des tiens, tu dont pencher

pour lui ; L'agréable SYDNEY t'offrira son appui ;

HALLAM apportera tout le grec qu'il possède," &c. P. 55.

Sometimes he inserts ideas of his own, by which the sense is considerably improved ; the substitute in the following lines for

"Swains ! quit the plough, resign the useless spade."

"Quittez pour Apollon Cérès et Triptolème,"

Is at once poetical, classical, and happy. But emendation is not always attempted with success,

"That ever glorious, almost fatal pay, When LITTLE's leadless pistol met his eye, And Bow-street myrmidons stood laughing by."

"Ces deux illustres chefs du peuple qui rimaille, [marmaille,

De Bow-street sur leurs pas entraînant la Parurent, au milieu des braves prolongés,

Avec des pistolets qui n'étaient pas chargés." P. 51.

One further specimen shall close our extracts ; it is unquestionably the most

most literal and interesting passage in the poem :

"To the fam'd throng now paid the tribute due,
Neglected Genius ! let me turn to you !" &c.

"Maintenant qu'aux auteurs dont four-mille notre âge,
J'ai rendu franchement un solennel hommage,
Dieux des beaux arts, ô toi qu'ils ont tant outragé !

Permetts que dans mes chants ton culte soit vengé.
[génie.]

Viens, reprends, ô CAMPBELL ! les ailes du
Quel poète sensible à la vraie harmonie,
Si le goût des bons vers pouvait renaître encor,

Tenterait vers le Pinde un plus sublime essor ?
Harmonieux ROGERS, reprends aussi ta gloire ;
De tes succès passés rappelle la mémoire ;
Qu'à ce doux souvenir ton espoir enflammé,
Redemande à ton luth son mode accoutumé,
Et vengeant d'Apollon l'autorité suprême
Honore ta patrie en t'honorant toi-même.
Quoi donc ! la poésie éteignant son flambeau,
[beau ?]

Est-elle avec COWPER descendue au tom-
Et plongée à jamais dans un deuil taciturne,
Ne peut-elle un instant s'éloigner de son urne,
Que pour venir jeter en passant quelques fleurs
Sur BURNS, cet autre objet de ses vives douleurs ?

Non ; malgré le mépris acquis à juste titre,
Aux sots dont j'ai flétri les noms dans cette épître ;
En dépit de ces fous qu'on voit mourant de faim,
[pain,

Rimer pour un habit ou chanter pour du
Le culte d'Apollon conservant quelque lustre,
Compte encore parmi nous plus d'un auteur illustre,
Plus d'un barde immortel dont les rimes
sans fard

Nous plaisent d'autant plus qu'on y trouve
moins d'art,
Et qui pensant toujours comme on les voit écrire,
Ne disent jamais rien que le cœur ne l'inspire.

Témoins GIFFORD, MACNEIL, et toi *, chan-
tre brillant,
Qui célébras SAUL et traduisis WIELAND."

Pp. 84, 85.

Our Bard's versification, as far as
English ears can pretend to decide, is
generally correct ; a few weak lines

and imperfect rhymes may be met
with, but his good taste more than
atones for them. There are other er-
rors which we are sorry to observe, as
they are the result of too slight an
acquaintance with the names and al-
lusions in Lord Byron †, but it is un-
reasonable to dwell on trifles where the
whole is excellent.

"Where all is just, is beautiful, and is fair,
Distinctions vanish of peculiar air ?"

We cannot take leave of M. Raoul,
without expressing a hope that this,
his first production, is an earnest of
more. Criticism is an unpleasant task,
and only enlivened by an opportunity
of bestowing praise where it is due ;
if, as the poet says, 'verse sweetens
toil,' the reader may guess at the plea-
sure arising from the perusal of this ;
in its author are united two of the most
endearing qualities, which may secure
esteem in this life, and renown here-
after : — his verse proclaims him a ge-
nuine poet, and his prose a sincere
friend.

Mr. Southey has lately addressed
a Letter (which was noticed in our
last, p. 61), complaining of some ob-
servations on himself in Lord Byron's
latest work, in which he alludes to
this Poem. Of Mr. Southey's inju-
ries we make no doubt, but his zeal
has outstripped his accuracy. The
Poem was not re-published with the
Noble Author's approval, no authen-
tic § edition having appeared since the
original edition, and to the translation
this invective cannot attach.

If we have devoted a greater space
than usual to a single specimen of
French literature, it is but the discharg-
ing of a debt of honour. Much is owing
to the exertions of Galignani and other
publishers, who have disseminated our
national talent, by re-printing its scarce
and approved productions. Townley's
admirable version of Hudibras (en-
riched with the criticisms of Larcher),
Lord Byron's 'Hours of Idleness,' the
novel of 'Kenilworth,' &c. have lately
appeared, and the collected poems of

* Sotheby.
† Such as Grenville for Greville, Hogson for Hodgson, &c. ; these may be merely typo-
graphical, but Mr. Canning is termed 'Lord Canning,' which is only to be accounted for
as *Milord Anglais*. Lloyd is termed in the translation, 'le Phoenix de critiques,' we sup-
pose ironically, but perhaps he is not known abroad as a poet.

‡ Codrington's epistle to Garth.—Was this the origin of Churchill's couplet so often
quoted on like occasions ?

§ An impression of this work, purporting to be the third, is now selling, bearing the
date 1810 in the title-page, and 1816 in the water-mark !

Moore are announced. We regret, notwithstanding, that the labour is sometimes lost, and perceive no benefit that can arise to France or Spain from pirating Lady Morgan's 'Italy,' and translating the works of Jeremy Bentham*.

19. REVELS OF KENILWORTH.

(Continued from p. 52.)

ON Monday, July 18, the weather being hot, her Majesty remained within the castle till the evening, when she once more joined the chase; as the company were returning home over the bridge, they were met by a Triton, who requested the Queen's assistance for the *Lady of the Lake*, against a cruel knight, by name *Sir Bruce sans pitié*. Having concluded his tale, he sounded his trumpet, and spoke in these words to the winds, waters, and fishes:

"Ye winds, return into your caves,
And silent there remain:
You waters wild suppress your waves,
And keep you calm and plain.
You fishes all, and each thing else,
That here have any sway;
I charge you all in Neptune's name,
You keep you at a stay.
Until such time this puissant Prince
Sir Bruce hath put to flight:
And that the maid released be,
By sovereign Maiden's might."

This speech being ended, the Queen proceeded on the bridge, when the Lady of the Lake, attended by two nymphs, came (floating) upon bulrushes, and thanked her Majesty for the liberty she had obtained;—after which, appeared *Arion*†, riding on a dolphin‡, four-and-twenty feet in length, in whose belly was a small *Harmonicon* well arranged and performed. Gascoigne finds fault with several parts of this day's pageant, evidently out of jealousy, it being the production of HUNNIS§, FERRERS||, and HENRY GOLDINGHAM¶, (who also performed the part of *Arion*); he observes, that an engagement should have taken place, ending with the de-

feat of *Sir Bruce*, nor will any one deny that the contrivance was defective: on the other hand, Laneham, who appears to have been highly delighted with it, speaks thus of his feelings on that occasion:

"Perceive ye me? I have told you a great matter now: as for me, surely I was lulled in such liking, and so loath to leave off, that much ado a good while after had I, to find me where I was. And take ye this by the way, that for the skill in music that God hath sent me (you know it is somewhat), I'll set the more by myself while my name is Laneham; and, grace of God, music is a noble art."

From these diversions the Queen proceeded to exercise her own office, by conferring the honour of knighthood upon five gentlemen, viz. Sir Thomas Cecil, son to the Lord Treasurer; Sir Henry (brother to the Lord) Cobham; Sir Thomas Stanhope; Sir Arthur Basset; and Sir Thomas Tresham. Nine persons also received the royal touch for the *King's Evil*, and, if Laneham is worthy of credit, were cured "without other medicine, save only by handling and prayers."

On Tuesday the Coventry Play was repeated by the Queen's desire, 'whereat her Majesty laughed well.'

On Wednesday preparations were made for a grand supper at *Wedgenhall Park*, three miles from Kenilworth, but took no effect, from the unfavourable weather. Had the Queen stirred abroad, the Earl had prepared a dramatic spectacle in two acts for her amusement, which for its style and contrivance deserved some praise. Gascoigne has preserved it entire, for it was penned by himself; and every thing was prepared for shew, the actors being attired, that it might be performed at a moment's notice. The characters were these,

Diana, Goddess of Chastity.
Castibula, Anamale, Nichalis, her nymphs.
Mercury, herald to Jupiter.
Iris, messenger to Juno.
Audax, son to Silvester.

The argument was briefly this;—*Diana*, having lost *Zabetu* one of her

* "Multa renascentur, quæ jam cecidère."—Hor.

† Erroneously called Proteus in the text of Gascoigne.

‡ The dolphin was conveyed within a boat, by so ingenious a contrivance, that the oars resembled fins.

§ William Hunnis, Gentleman of the Chapel Royal.

|| George Ferrers, the celebrated Lord of Misrule.

¶ A noted gesticulator in the court of Elizabeth.

nymphs, and hearing no tidings of her for seventeen years, resolves to seek her in person. During her search enters *Audax*, son to *Silvester* the *Hombre Salvagio* before-mentioned, and laments the misfortunes of his father, apparently to little purpose: this personage forms an under-plot, quite unconnected with the principal. At length *Diana*, hearing no news of *Zabeta*, invokes the help of *Jupiter*, who sends *Mercury* to comfort her, and produce the lost nymph, informing the goddess that her votary is a virgin Queen. To conclude, as dramatic justice requires that a play should finish with a marriage or an execution, *Iris* is dispatched from heaven, to remind the Queen that during her early misfortunes she had received no assistance from *Diana*, and advises her to follow Juno—that is, to marry,—a silent recommendation of Leicester himself*.—“This day,” says Laneham, “was there such earnest talk and appointment of removing, that I gave over my noting, and hearkened after my horse;” nor has Gascoigne supplied any minute details where they are necessary.

The Queen hastening her departure from the Castle, Leicester bade Gascoigne prepare a farewell oration; the poet, therefore, in the habit of *Sylvanus* †, met her Majesty in the forest, and delivered an extempore speech of some length, of which the following is a part:

“There are not yet twenty days past (most noble Queen) since I have been, by the Procuror-general, twice severally summoned to appear before the great Gods in their Council-chamber; and making mine appearance to my duty, I have seen in heaven two such exceeding great contrarieties, or

rather two such wonderful changés, as draw me into deep admiration and sudden perplexity. At my first coming I found the whole company of heaven in such a jollity, as I rather want skill to express it lively, than will to declare it readily. There was nothing in any corner to be seen, but rejoicing and mirth, singing, dancing, melody, and harmony, amiable regards, plentiful rewards, tokens of love, and great good will, trophies and triumphs, gifts and presents, (alas, my breath and memory fail me) leaping, frisking, and clapping of hands.”

These rejoicings, as our readers will have already perceived, were for the Queen's arrival at Kenilworth. A few days after, *Sylvanus* was again summoned to heaven, when he found all the immortals in low spirits, ‘weeping and wailing, crying and kowling,’ at the Queen's departure. This speech is as long as it is fulsome; but it was delivered *improviso*, and he neglects to inform us how his words were preserved; to suppose that his memory retained the whole is absurd, and we can only suppose that his oration is equally authentic with those of the Greek historians.—The Gods and Goddesses bestowed farewell presents on the Queen; and

“Thus ends this strange eventful history.”

Such were the REVELS OF KENILWORTH, presented before *Elizabeth* at an expense of 60,000*l.*! Without taking into consideration the depreciation of money since that period, we cannot but condemn the extravagance and folly which produced them. The pages of Gascoigne and Laneham are valuable, in as much as they preserve many particulars relative to customs and manners now obsolete, and some poetical pieces of merit; but they contain a more profound utility, a precept

* The absurdity of this plot sets all criticism at defiance; as a compliment to Elizabeth, it is ingenious, but as a drama preposterous. The following extract is not of the highest order of poetry in that age, and might serve as an imitation of the then prevalent style:

Diana—“I joy with you, and leave it to your choice
What kind of life you best shall like to hold;
And in meanwhile I cannot but rejoice
To see you thus dedeck'd with glistening gold;
To see you have this train of stately dames,
Of whom each one may seem some goddess' peer,
And you yourself (by due desert of Fame)
A goddess full, and so I leave you here;
It shall suffice that on your faith I trust;
It shall suffice that once I have you seen:
Farewell; not as I would, but as I must,
Farewell, my nymph, farewell, my noble Queen.”

† This speech might have warranted the *agnomen* of *Urban*; the anachronism, we fear, is unpardonable.

which none should despise or neglect, —Philosophers, whose task is to trace the progress of the human mind, may hereafter advert to these works as a proof of the intellectual vacuity of the age, when eyes and ears were to be sated with exhibitions which had little beyond external shew to recommend them.

From books we may pass to authors, —Robert Laneham was born in the county of Nottingham, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he removed to St. Anthony's, where he acquired a smattering of Latin, which, as he observes, was afterwards neglected, from the pressure of various employments. He became, however, a proficient in modern languages, which, joined to his address, advanced him to the office of a Gentleman Usher. Of his death nothing is recorded; and all that we know of him is gathered from his letter, which is called by the author of '*Kenilworth*,' "a very diverting Tract, written by as great a coxcomb as ever blotted paper." Of his scholastic learning we cannot speak in high terms, as he terms *Palles* (p. 61) the 'prudent niece' of *Saturn*.

George Gascoigne was son and heir to Sir John Gascoigne, of Essex, by whom he was disinherited. After a chequered life, marked by courage and misfortune, he died at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, Oct. 7, 1577. 'There are three respects,' says Mr. Chalmers, 'in which his claims to originality require to be noticed, as æras in a history of poetry. His Steele Glass is among the first specimens of blank verse in our language; his *Jocasta* is the second theatrical piece written in that measure; and his *Supposes* is the first comedy written in prose.'

These volumes are elegantly printed, and the diction of Laneham is judiciously modernized. The notes display great research, but partake too much of the nature of '*Illustrations of Kenilworth* *.' Some of them are borrowed from Dr. Percy without acknowledgment; and a strange hallu-

cination occurs in those to Gascoigne. At p. 104, the Earl of Essex is shrewdly conjectured to be represented under the character of *Deep-desire*, in the parting speech: the '*Revels of Kenilworth*' took place in 1575, and Essex did not appear at court till 1584. Verily, the accuracy of the Novelist has extended itself to his commentators.

20. *Poems; being the Genuine Compositions of Elizabeth Bentley, of Norwich.* 12mo. pp. 168. Taylor and Hessey.

IN our vol. LXI. p. 747, we introduced this unassuming Female to the notice of our Readers, with a fair specimen of her poetical talents, in the exercise of which she has not been wholly indolent. But "the plain and simple annals" of a meritorious life will now be her best recommendation.

Prefixed to the former Volume was the following Letter to the Rev. Mr. Walker:

"Rev. Sir, July 23, 1790.

"In compliance with your request, I write the few particulars of my life, which are as follow:—I was born at Norwich, in the parish of All Saints, in November, 1767, and was the only child of my parents. My father's name was Daniel Bentley, by trade a journeyman cordwainer, who, having received a good education himself, he took upon him to teach me reading and spelling, but never gave me the least idea of grammar. Being naturally fond of reading, I used to employ my leisure hours with such books as were in the house; which were chiefly a spelling-book, fable-book, dictionary, and books of arithmetic; and with such little pamphlets as I could borrow of my neighbours. When I was about ten years of age, my father was afflicted with a paralytic stroke, which took from him the use of one side, and disabled him from working at his business; but still retaining the use of his right hand, and his disorder not affecting his mental faculties, he taught me the art of writing, from copies in the spelling-book. My father was now obliged to go about selling garden-stuff for a living, till (a few months before his death) he obtained the place of book-keeper to the London Coach, which then set out from the King's Head, in the Market-place. His lameness continued till his decease, which happened by a second stroke of the same disorder, on the 25th of January, 1783, in the 48th year of his age; I being then about fifteen years old. My father died in the parish of St. Stephen, in which place my mother and I have continued ever since. About two years after my father's death, I dis-

* These *Illustrations* have far exceeded necessity. Besides the letters here mentioned, we have histories of *Kenilworth*, *Cumor*, &c. from which one benefit only appears to have arisen, the detection of the misrepresentations and errors in which the novel abounds.

discovered in myself an inclination for writing verses, which I had no thought or desire of being seen; but my mother shewing my first productions to some acquaintances, they encouraged me to proceed. Soon after I purchased a small grammar-book, second-hand, from which I attained the art of expressing myself correctly in my native language. My mother's maiden name was Lawrence; her father, when living, kept a cooper's shop in St. Stephen's parish.

"This, Sir, is the short history of my life; from which you will be pleased to select such passages as you may judge proper for the information of the publick.

"I remain, with gratitude and respect,

"Your obliged servant,

"ELIZABETH BENTLEY."

"To this modest recital (says her excellent Patron) little remains to be added, even after a lapse of thirty years. That little, however, is creditable to the subject of it. The profits of the publication alluded to (trifling indeed in amount, though derived from the contributions of almost two thousand subscribers) enabled her for many years, in conjunction with the income arising from a small school, to support the declining age of her mother. Since the death of that parent, her duties have been narrowed, but they have been faithfully performed. Her leisure hours have been naturally devoted to her early and favourite pursuit. Her verses on temporary subjects have frequently contributed to fill the columns of 'the Norfolk Chronicle;' and she has in numerous instances performed the melancholy but grateful office of recording the virtues of her deceased friends. Yet, though public favour crowned her first attempts, the modesty of her disposition has never (till urged to it on the present occasion) permitted her to renew her claims upon it. Once, and once only, did she venture to send to the press, in a separate publication, a small collection of Verses for the use of Children; but it was printed without the aid of subscriptions, and sold at the humble price of a shilling."

One short Poem (the latest* in the Collection) must now suffice:

"THE HOUR OF PEACE.

"Hail! silent hour of peace serene,
No busy din disturbs the scene;
The sons of toil their labours close,
And taste the sweets of sound repose;
Pent within their safe retreat,
The slumbering sheep no longer bleat,
While round the field, with half-shut eye,
Cumbent the drowsy cattle lie:

* One still later, to the memory of her truly-valuable Friend, Mr. Stevenson, appeared in our Magazine for June last, p. 548.

The buzzing bee has sought her home,
Fraught with sweets to store the comb.
There's not a breeze to curl the rill,
And e'en the aspen leaf is still;
The sun himself seems sunk to rest,
His last faint gleam has streak'd the west;
The birds have sung their farewell lay,
Pour'd sweet to his departing ray;
And last of all the merry train,
The redbreast, too, has ceas'd his strain.

Hail! hour of Peace! the happy time,
To meditate on themes sublime;
In union with the tranquil scene,
The mind is sooth'd to thoughts serene;
The soul now feels her heav'nly birth,
Disdains the trivial joys on earth,
And pants to gain her promised rest,
'Mid the pure spirits of the blest."

21. *Theodore; or, the Crusaders. A Tale for Youth.* By Mrs. Hoffland, Author of "The Song of Genius," and other Works for young People. 12mo. pp. 184. Harris.

WE have had pleasure in noticing former productions of Mrs. Hoffland; nor do we think her credit will suffer any diminution by the present Publication. The Story is interesting, and so strongly resting on historical facts, as to assist the judgment, without misleading the fancy of the young reader. Theodore is admitted to be a fabulous character, but whatever relates to his royal master, Richard Cœur de Lion, will be found to coincide with the accounts of his character, and history, as given by Hume, Gibbon, and that excellent publication, Mills's History of the Crusaders. It might be invidious, in such a Work, to notice two or three slight errors of the press—it is altogether very neatly got up; and embellished with numerous pretty pictures.

22. *Lives of Learned and Eminent Men, taken from authentic Sources, adapted to the Use of Children of Four Years old and upwards.* 12mo. pp. 175. Baldwin.

THE Author professes in this Selection not merely to hold up great Conquerors as examples worthy of imitation, but the lives of such illustrious men, as seem to him best fitting to demonstrate that "industry, perseverance, and firmness, and gentleness and kindness of disposition, are among the truest sources of lasting happiness." The Selection begins with Socrates, and concludes with our own immortal Newton. No better guide can be held up to youth.

23. *Rosamond. A Sequel to Early Lessons.* By Maria Edgeworth. In two vols. 12mo. pp. 252. 272.

MUCH has been done and written in our days for the improvement of early education; and we trust that the success of such efforts has been proved by the result. In this laudable pursuit few have been so indefatigable as Miss Edgeworth, who appears to have aimed at correcting the heart and repressing the selfish principle. *Rosamond*, which forms a sequel to two former Publications, will not be found to discredit them. The story on Petty Scandal we

would recommend to the attention of young readers.

24. *The Young Reviewers; or, The Poems Dissected.* 12mo. pp. 108. Darton.

THIS well-intended little Work is calculated to encourage early habits of industry and regularity; and, by close reflection, to enable young people to derive instruction from every subject. We must, however, confess ourselves advocates for the more simple modes of instruction; deprecating as we do, every tendency to infantine pedantry.

25. A very severe *Remonstrance* has been addressed to Mr. John Murray, by an OXONIAN, on the subject of Lord Byron's *Cain*. This pamphlet is written with considerable asperity, and condemns the motives of both the Publisher and the noble Author in the most unqualified terms. We believe that Mr. Murray has reason to repent of his bargain, the Court of Chancery having absolutely refused to grant an injunction against a pirated edition, in consequence of the immoral tendency of the Poem; although the sum of 2625*l.* had been given for the copy-right.

26. *Relief of the Poor and Afflicted* in and near London. By A. H. It will readily occur to most of our readers to fill up this initial with the benevolent name of Highmore, who here presents us with an alphabetical List of the Public Charities, and the Places where to apply for Relief, intended for gratuitous distribution to the poor, "who will not find any one of the troubles into which they may fall, unless they are criminal and profligate, which are not here relieved."

27. *The State of the Nation at the commencement of the Year 1822*, considered under the four departments of The Finance, Foreign Relations, Home Department, Colonies, Board of Trade, &c. contains much valuable information, and will be eagerly perused by a numerous class of readers.

28. The FIFTH Part of "*Lives of Eminent Scotsmen*" fully justifies the mention made of the First and Fourth Parts in our vol. XCI. ii. 155, 449. Part V. contains the Lives of Robert Henryson, Alexander Scot, Walter Kennedy, John Ogilby, Alexander Pennycuik, Earl of Glencairn, David Mallet, William Falconer, Lord Gardenstone, Robert Blair, Dr. Moor, James Graeme, Caleb Whitefoord, Dr. Grainger, Hector Macneill, John Wilson; and Five Miniature Portraits.

29. *The Letters of Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey* (the mother of three successive Earls of Bristol) contain, in one octavo volume, many original and curious anecdotes, both public and domestic, from the year 1742, till within a month of her death in 1768.

30. *The Naval and Military Exploits which have distinguished the Reign of George the Third, accurately described, and Methodically arranged*, by JEHOSHAPHAT ASPIN, contains 784 neatly printed pages, which proudly recall the recollection of many a well-fought battle by land and sea, from the battle of Bunkers Hill, to the Liberation of the Captives at Algiers. This will be a useful Text-book to many a spirited young man, who may hereafter be enrolled among the Protectors of his Country. The whole is illustrated with numerous neat Engravings.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 28. — Sir William Browne's *Gold Medals*.—The subjects for the present year are:

GREEK ODE.—*Pyramides Ægyptiacæ.*

LATIN ODE.—*Mors Napoleonis.*

GREEK EPIGRAM.—*Ἐφ' ἃ τὰ θῆτα κ' οὐκ ἴψα.*

LATIN EPIGRAM.—*nugæ seria ducunt In mala.*

The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem

for the present year is *Antiochus Epiphanes*, 1 Macc. cap. 1, &c.

Feb. 1. The late Dr. Smith's Annual Prizes of 25*l.* each, to the two best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy among the Commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday adjudged to Mr. H. Holditch, of Caius College, and Mr. M. Peacock, of Bene't College, the first and second wranglers.

The

The subject of the Bishop of Peterborough's Discourses at St. Mary's Church, for the present month, is "The Credibility of the New Testament."

OXFORD, Feb. 5. In Convocation, the Rev. T. Lee, D.D. President of Trinity College, was nominated one of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press; and the Rev. P. Elmsley, M.A. of Christ Church, was nominated one of the Delegates of Estates, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Hodson, late Principal of Brazenose College.

Ready for Publication.

"Rivington's Annual Register" for 1797, and for 1820.

A Description of the Island of St. Michael, comprising an Account of its Geological Structure; with Remarks on the other Azores, or Western Islands: originally communicated to the Linnæan Society of New England. By JOHN WEBSTER, M. D. Cor. Sec. L. S. New England; with numerous maps and plates.

Oriental Literature, applied to the Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, designed as a Sequel to Oriental Customs. By the Rev. SAMUEL BURDER, M. A.

A System of Analytic Geometry. By the Rev. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, A. M. of the University of Dublin, and Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

The Protestant Reformation vindicated, a Sermon preached at Lune-street Chapel, Preston. By JOSEPH FLETCHER, A. M.

Dr. Doddridge's Preaching Lectures, with Professor Frank's "Most Useful Way of Preaching."

Observations on the Influence of Manners upon the Health of the Human Race; more particularly as it regards Females in the higher and middle classes of Society. By R. PALIN, M. D. of Newport, Salop.

Mr. J. HARRISON CURTIS has just published a Series of Cases comprehending the various Affections of the Ear, both local and constitutional, wherein he has pointed out the Modes of Treatment, to which he has annexed some practical remarks relative to the Deaf and Dumb.

A Critical and Analytical Dissertation on the Names of Persons. By JOHN HENRY BRADY.

The Songs of Anacreon of Teos, translated into English Measure. By LORD THURLOW. Also by the same noble Author, "Arcita and Palamon," after the excellent Poet Chaucer; and Poems on Several Occasions.

Chinzica, a Poem, in Ten Cantos, founded on that part of the History of the Pisan Republic, in which is said to have originated the celebrated Triennial Festival, called the Battle of the Bridge.

A new Volume of Poems, under the title of "Napoleon, and other Poems." By E. BARTON.

Cosmo, Duke of Tuscany, a Tragedy, in

five acts. By JAMES BIRD, author of "The Vale of Slaughden;" "Machin, or the Discovery of Madeira," &c.

A reprint of that valuable and scarce little Manual, FRANCIS QUARLES'S "Enchiridion, or Institutions Divine and Moral," with a Portrait of the Author finely engraved by Cooper.

Preparing for Publication.

The Hundred of Mere; being the first Portion of an intended History of MODERN WILTSHIRE, illustrated with numerous Engravings, among which are the Protector Somerset; Sir Edward Seymour, the celebrated Speaker of the House of Commons; and Hugh Grove, beheaded in 1655; from original paintings never before engraved. By Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE.

The History of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, comprising its ancient and modern state; to which is added, an Account of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, and Great and Little Wothorpe, in Northamptonshire. By Mr. DRAKARD, of Stamford.

A second Edition of Mr. FOSBROKE'S Wye Tour, with additions, and the Itinerary and Picturesque Department separated from the Historical.

The Life and Opinions of Sir Richard Maltravers, an English Gentleman of the Seventeenth Century. By LORD DILLON, Author of "Commentaries on the Military Establishments and Defence of the British Empire," &c.

Collections for a Biography of English Architects, from the Fifth to the Seventeenth Century. By Mr. CHAMBERS, author of the "Biographical Illustrations of the County of Worcester."

The Life of John Goodwin, A. M. some time Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, London, in the reign of Charles the First, and under the Usurpation. By T. JACKSON.

The Works of Dr. James Arminius, formerly Professor of Divinity in the University of Leyden. Translated from the Latin.

An Inquiry into the Truth and Use of the Book of Enoch, as it respects his prophecies, visions, and accounts of fallen angels, such Book being at length found in the Ethiopic Canon, and put into English by Dr. Laurence. By Mr. OVERTON.

Considerations on the subject of Calvinism, and a short Treatise on Regeneration; designed for the Use of such as feel interested in the Inquiry, whether Calvinism be or be not the Doctrine of the Bible, and of the Church of England. By WILLIAM BRUCE KNIGHT, A. M.

Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain; by Alexander de Humboldt; with Physical Sections and Maps, founded on Astronomical Observations, and the Trigonometrical and Barometrical Measurements. Translated from the original French. By JOHN BLACK.

Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa. By WILLIAM J. BURCHELL, Esq.

The Travels of Theodore Ducas in various Countries of Europe, at the revival of Letters and Arts. Edited by CHARLES MILLS, author of the "History of the Crusades." Part the First, Italy.

Two Years Residence in the Settlement in the English Prairie, in the Illinois Country, United States; with an Account of its animal and vegetable Productions, Agriculture, &c. &c.; a Description of the principal Towns, Villages, &c.; with the Habits and Customs of the Back-Woodsmen. By JOHN WOODS.

Europe; or a General Survey of the present Situation of the principal Powers; with Conjectures on their future Prospects. By a Citizen of the United States.

A Journal of a Voyage to Greenland, in the year 1821, in the Ship *Baffin* of Liverpool, commanded by William Scoresby, Jun. Esq. By G. W. MANBY, Esq. author of the Means of Saving Persons from Shipwreck.

A Translation of Cottus' admirable Work on the Criminal Jurisprudence, and the Manners and Society of the English.

Catechism of English Grammar. By C. LIVING, LL. D.

The Tablets of Memory; or, Fragments illustrative of the Human Character. It will contain some very curious anecdotes, and be illustrated by the Author's Correspondence with St. Pierre, author of "The Studies of Nature;" Madame de Stael; Dr. Percy late Bishop of Dromore; and several other eminent Literary and Political Characters. By the author of the "Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature."

An elegant Edition of the British Poets, in one hundred volumes, royal 18mo. It includes our most celebrated Poets, from Chaucer and Spenser down to Burns and Cowper, together with the standard Translations from the Classics. The Life of each Author is prefixed to his Works. As far as they extend, the Lives written by Dr. Johnson are adopted; the remainder of the Biographical Memoirs, fifty in number, are original compositions.

The First Number of a New Series of Ancient Irish Melodies, with appropriate words, and with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte. By Dr. ROCHE.

Johnson's Dictionary in Miniature, improved and enlarged. By GEORGE FULTON, Author of a Pronouncing Dictionary, Spelling-Book, &c.

Letters of Junius; with Preliminary Disquisitions, and copious Notes. By ATTICUS SECONDUS.

Letter on the Study of Political Economy. By Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

A Life of Oliver Cromwell. By Mr. SOUTHEY.

Mr. CROLY's Tragedy of Catiline.

CHART OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain Gautier has completed his hydrographical labours. His Chart of the Mediterranean has already been published by the Minister of the Marine, and the Chart of the Black Sea is nearly ready for publication. This officer was assisted in his labours by the officers of the *Chevette*; and they completed, after long labour, the coasts of the Mediterranean sea and the isles of the Archipelago and the Black Sea; all points of which, essential to be laid down, have been exactly determined. A number of errors have been discovered in existing charts, some of them of great magnitude. The summits of many of the Grecian mountains were also taken by barometrical measurement. Thus, Mount Athos was found to be 2,063 mètres in height; Mount Olympus, in Mitylene, 988; Mount Delphi, in Scopelos, 690; Mount Jupiter, in Naxia, 1,009, &c. &c.

IMPROVISATORI.

M. Pistrucci, an Italian Improvisatori, has lately been giving proofs of his talent in Paris. On a given subject he immediately spoke off in verse, with surprising fluency, and in any measure of rhyme that his auditory requested. On the subject of the "Plague of Barcelona," he chanted verses in ten syllables—the "Death of Cicero," in ottava rima, &c. all with astonishing ease; inferior of course to written and laboured poetry, but still with considerable merit.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Humboldt says that naturalists already know 56,000 species of cryptogamous and phanerogamous plants, 44,000 insects, 2500 fishes, 700 reptiles, 4000 birds, and 500 mammiferæ. In Europe alone there exist nearly 80 mammiferæ, 400 birds, and 30 reptiles. There are under this temperate boreal zone 5 times as many species of birds as mammiferæ; 5 times as many composite as amentaceous and coniferous plants; 5 times as many leguminous as there are orchideous and euphorbiaceous.

THE DUGONG.

Sir T. S. Raffles has sent to England several skeletons of animals from Sumatra; among these is the Dugong. This creature grazes at the bottom of the sea without legs; and is of the figure and form of the whale; the position and structure of its mouth enables it to browse upon the fuci and submarine algæ like a cow in a meadow, and the whole structure of the masticating and digestive organs, shows it to be truly herbivorous. It never visits land, or fresh water, but lives in shallow inlets, where the water is two or three fathoms deep. Their usual length is eight or nine feet. But a curious, and to some perhaps, the most interesting part of the detail of the history of this animal is, that the flesh resembles young beef, being very delicate and juicy.

ARTS

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

CLOCK-WORK MACHINERY.

(From the New York National Advocate.)

There are now exhibiting at Mr. Vogel's in Broadway, several wonderful pieces of clock-work machinery, which, perhaps, equal the masterly ingenuity of the automata of Vaucanson, or of Albert the Great.

The first is a small elegantly wrought gold cage, surmounting a musical clock-work. In this cage is a fountain, and a bird not larger than a bee, which sings, flutters its wings, and flies from one part of the cage to another. The base of the second is also occupied by a musical clock-work; it represents a group of quadrupeds around the basin of a fountain, where a goat drinks, and performs a variety of movements. In front is a basket with a pear in it: the moment the pear is touched, a dog on the other side gnashes his teeth, barks, and shakes himself till the pear is replaced, while a monkey behind threatens him with a stick, and in the mean time munches an apple. A butterfly rests on a pillar above the fountain, and moves its wings and feet. The background to this groupe is a mass of rocks, from among which, now and then, a fox makes its appearance. Above these rocks there is a small patch of blue sky, and the Sun turning on his axis, and also accomplishing his diurnal revolution. This is a remarkably complicated piece of machinery, none of the figures being more than an inch in length.

The third is a cage, very large and highly ornamented. On the top is a black man who beats time to the chiming of several satyrs and two monkeys, one of whom grins quite ludicrously. But the most wonderful things are two Canary birds that sing the natural notes of these birds, flutter and flap their wings, and spring from one perch to another. In this cage is a fountain, which falls by several stories; and the artificial arrangement of pieces of glass represents so naturally the sound and glitter of falling water, that both the eye and the ear may be deceived.

The fourth is a park with two country seats, out of which come two ladies, who exchange mutual salutations, and bow to the company. Attracted by the sudden flight and song of a bird in a grove behind them, they turn and listen. The bird, not larger than a bee, sings and flutters for some time, and then flies away among the trees. Upon this, the ladies repeat their bows and curtsies to each other and to the company, and withdraw into their houses. On the top of the dome above, is a large butterfly, which closes and expands its wings and moves its feet in a perfectly natural manner. This and indeed all the machinery play a variety of tunes.

The fifth and sixth are two magicians, the French and the American. There is a set number of questions to each; and on any one of these being placed in a drawer for the purpose, the magician goes through a variety of ceremonies and gives the answer, which is always appropriate. It is said that several celebrated mechanicians have been allowed to take these machines to pieces, yet have never been able to discover by what contrivance the right answer is always given.

The last is called a perpetual motion; although perhaps the power that it possesses is not strong enough for any application to extensive machinery. It consists of a large wheel, around the edge of which are placed at equal distances a certain number of moveable hollow cylinders, each containing an equal proportion of quicksilver. The weight of the quicksilver, which moves from one side to the other as the wheel turns, determines the horizontal or perpendicular position of the cylinders. By their horizontal position, in falling, the circumference of the wheel is continually enlarged on one side, and diminished on the other by their perpendicular position in rising; this creates two unequal semicircles, the one more eccentric than the other, and thus causes a perpetual rotation.

LIFE BEACON.

The Society of Arts have voted to Mr. Holditch, of Lynn, for his life beacon, the silver medal and ten guineas. This life beacon has been erected upon the sand near the port of Lynn, where, after repeated attempts, Mr. H. succeeded in fixing a main post with a top mast upon it, which main post he secured by bracers of iron attached to stones of immense weight, buried in the sand. Upon the beacon, seats are provided for the reception of persons who may be shipwrecked.

SHIP BUILDING.

An ingenious nautical mechanic has invented and completed the model of an 80-gun ship of war, of which the keel, floor-timbers, lower futtocks, and bottom planks, are made of copper! A patent, it is said, is taking out for this curious new mode of ship-building, which, it is added, is well thought of by some well-qualified naval men.

STEAM ENGINES OF ENGLAND.

A French writer, M. Dupin, gives the following illustration of the labour of these machines. The great pyramid of Egypt required for its erection above 100,000 men for 20 years: but if it were required again to raise the stones from the quarries, and place them at their present height, the action of the steam-engines of England, which

are

are at most managed by 36,000 men, would be sufficient to produce this effect in 18 hours. If it were required to know how long a time they would take to cut the stones, and move them from the quarries to the pyramid, a very few days would be found sufficient. The volume of the great pyramid is 4,000,000 cubic metres, its weight is about 10,400,000 tons, or 10,400,000 kilogrammes. The centre of gravity of the pyramid is elevated 49 metres from the base, and taking 11 metres as the main depth of the quarries, the total height of elevation is 60 metres, which, multiplied by 10,400,000 tons, gives 624,000,000 tons raised one metre. Thus the total of the steam-engines in England represents a power of 320,000 horses. These engines moved for twenty-four hours would raise 862,800,000 tons one metre high, and consequently, 647,100,000 tons in 18 hours, which surpasses the produce of the labour spent in raising the materials of the great pyramid.

AIR PUMP.

Till within the last ten years, the use of the air pump had been exclusively confined to the service of the pneumatic chemist and philosophical experimentalist. Now, however, this valuable instrument is very generally employed in many of our manufactures. We believe that the sugar refiners working under Messrs. Howard and Hodgson's patent were the first who employed it in a large way. It is a fact very generally known that fluids boil at a lower temperature beneath the exhausted receiver of an air-pump than when exposed to the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, and the sugar refiner, taking advantage of this principle, very readily prevents the charring incident to the old process. To accomplish this, it is merely necessary to enclose the pan containing the saccharine fluid in a close vessel, and by the continued action of an air-pump, the air is so far rarified as to produce ebullition at a temperature seldom exceeding 100 deg. of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

This simple instrument has also been employed in the sizing and wetting of paper. In the former case, the paper is piled up evenly in a vessel capable of being rendered air-tight, and a vacuum being first formed, the size is introduced, which is afterwards pressed in by the force of the atmosphere, passing through the pores of the paper without injury to its fabric. In the process of dyeing, also, the air-pump has been found highly efficacious. In the ordinary way, the cloth is merely immersed in the dye, so that the internal part is of a lighter hue; but, in this case, the colouring matter passes through the entire fabric.

RACING PEDOMETER.

An instrument has lately been invented

in France, which precisely marks the time that not only the winning, but every other horse, takes in running the course, even if there should be thirty of them, and the interval between each only a quarter of a second. The 'Jury of the Races,' in the Arrondissements of Paris, have expressed their full approbation of the instrument.

EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS, SOHO SQUARE.

We have here brought into view an epitome of the English school of Water-colour drawings, together with some of the finest relics of the old masters; those sketches or first thoughts so deservedly precious in the eyes of the connoisseur, of which it must be observed, that their value not only arises from their scarcity, but from the celebrity of the masters. In a word, whether collectively or individually regarded, this Exhibition will be found to possess every requisite to fix the attention of the skilful, and every variety to amuse the general eye. The selection and arrangement do great credit to those who have thus brought forward these chef d'œuvres for public view; nor is less credit due to the possessors of these rare examples, who, like the liberal members of the British Institution, have permitted the exhibition of their treasures.

IMPROVEMENT IN BREWING.

The *Glasgow Chronicle* says—"A most important improvement has lately taken place in the mode of brewing and distilling, and is now practised at the Patent Steam Distillery at the Greenhead. The invention consists in the application of steam to the bottom of the boilers, which are indented with concentric circles, varying in depth according to the progress and quantity of heat wanted. A pipe from the steam-engine boiler, situated outside of the building, is conveyed to three large brewing boilers and two stills. The boiler is not larger than that required of eight-horse power, and not more than the usual pressure is employed. In addition to the saving of fuel, the improvement consists in the great disparity of temperature betwixt this mode and the common way of distilling by a coal or peat fire. The difference is as 214 to 21,877 degrees of heat. The consequence is obvious. Steam cannot give any of that empyreumatic nauseous flavour, which is so difficult to be avoided in the common method, and which has so long deteriorated our native beverage. Another improvement at the Greenhead is a machine, styled by the inventor a separator, that completely prevents the mixture of the coarse essential oil, which is one of the products of distillation on the old plan, and which has been so greatly injurious to all malt spirits."

ANTI-

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ACCOUNT OF A LONG BARROW IN THE PARISH OF NETTLETON, ADJOINING TO THAT OF LITTLETON DREW, CO. WILTS.

By Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE, Bart.

Having, during our Antiquarian Researches on the line of the Fosse road between *Aquæ Sulis* (Bath) and *Corinium* (Cirencester), remarked a Long Barrow, with a Cromlech, or Kistvaen, projecting over its Eastern summit; and having, for many years past, cast a longing eye upon this singular vestige of early British Antiquity, I at length, in the year 1821, put my long-intended plans into execution; and by the kind permission of the lord of the manor, Dr. Carrick, M.D. of Clifton, began my researches on the 9th of October, 1821: and I now send you an accurate statement of our progress *sub terrâ*.

This Long Barrow is situated in the parish of Nettleton, which adjoins that of Littleton Dru or Drew, a name evidently of Druidical antiquity: it is placed at a very short distance from the great Roman Road called the Fosse, which traverses the whole of our island from Lincolnshire in the North, to the Western coast of Devonshire.

Our operations commenced on the 8th of October, and a stout body of spade-men, with our able pioneer, John Parker, at their head*, began their work, which was rather arduous, the whole of the barrow being almost entirely constructed with loose stones. Being determined to spare neither trouble nor expense in developing the history of this singular tumulus, and hoping to find our Wiltshire maiden, *intacta et inviolata*, we determined to make a complete section along the centre of the mound.

A deep trench was cut through the *dorsum* of the barrow, beginning at the Eastern end where the elevated stones were placed, to the extent of 150 feet.

We began our excavation as nearly as we could, with safety to the Cromlech or Kistvaen†; for, though a zealous Antiquary, and anxious to dive as deeply as possible

into the womb of time, I could not conscientiously endanger the falling of the stones. We dug, however, as near as possible to them, and down to the surface of the natural soil; or, according to our old phrase, the floor of the barrow. In so doing, we found many pieces of charcoal, mixed with the earth, indicative of fires having been kindled on the spot for the purpose of cremation, or for the celebration of some religious rites connected with the burial. The floor of the barrow seems to have been covered with a layer of large flat stones, and the sides were protected with similar layers. A wall of the same kind of flat stone was formed near the Kistvaen at the Eastern extremity of the tumulus, which seemed to indicate that this spot had been selected for the principal deposit‡; and indeed there was the appearance of a very rude arch, constructed with loose flat stones, immediately beneath the Kistvaen.

The two first days were thus employed, but without any important discovery. On the third, our pioneers (whilst continuing the line of the proposed section) perceived indications of an interment about 30 feet from the Eastern extremity of the barrow: two joints of finger-bones having been turned up. But here their operations ceased, until the owner of the tumulus, Dr. Carrick, with his friends, could attend. In the mean time, the Rev. Mr. Skinner, a zealous investigator of British and Roman Antiquities, and Mr. Philip Crocker, an able surveyor and draftsman, were employed in taking exact measurements, drawings, &c. of this barrow.

The average depth of the barrow still continued about six feet, and at the distance of 30 feet from the site of the sepulchral deposit, the labourers came to a wall of loose stones extending across the barrow, which they left untouched, under the idea of finding another interment in the vicinity. They then began to excavate the trench at the Western extremity, in order to meet the other beyond the wall; but in so doing, they found nothing worthy of notice, except some detached pieces of charcoal.

The 11th of October was the day of trial; and on these occasions curiosity is always awake, which was evinced by the numerous spectators who attended on the ground.

‡ I have no doubt that the primary interment was placed under these large stones; but we could not venture to undermine it, though some of our spectators thought it could be safely done, by means of props.

We

* John Parker was the able investigator of the numerous barrows we opened in various parts of Wiltshire.

† The Cromlech and the Kistvaen differed in their construction: but the difference between them has never yet been satisfactorily defined. Some think the former was *altarial*, but the last, I know from personal researches, was merely sepulchral, *alias*, a stone chest, to enclose the relics of the deceased.

We now began to uncover the deposit that was discovered, with the greatest nicety, so as to be able to gratify our spectators with a satisfactory view of the antient British mode of interment.

This sepulchral deposit displayed the skeleton (apparently of a young man) with its knees gathered up towards the head; a mode of burial which I consider as the most antient of any we have found: for the skeleton extended at length, was certainly of a more modern era, though still very antient.

This skeleton was deposited in a cist, or grave, about two feet in depth; lying on its side, in a direction nearly East and West; the legs drawn up, so that the knees were on a level with the hips; the right hand placed on the breast, the left in a parallel line with the thigh. Near the head was discovered a small pointed instrument of flint, about an inch and a half in length; too thin for an arrow head, but apparently formed for piercing or cutting, as the flint was brought to a very sharp point, and might have served as a lancet. The teeth were (as in almost every instance) quite perfect; and the bones in good preservation, considering the many hundred years they must have lain interred.

Such is the result of our researches on this curious monument of antiquity; and although it was not productive (like our barrows near Stonehenge) of the gilt brazen spear, the amber and gold ornaments, the egg-shaped urn, &c. &c. yet my ends were fully attained, and my curiosity satisfied, by ascertaining the history of this tumulus, notwithstanding the disappointment experienced in not being able to venture on that deposit which was probably placed beneath the huge superimposing stones at the East end, which have hitherto, and I hope ever will protect the bones of the antient Briton.

R. C. H.

Stourhead, Nov. 15, 1821.

ANTIENT CAVE.

Last autumn, through the activity of Mr. Harrison of Kirby Moorside, an horizontal Cave or opening was discovered, in working a stone quarry a little below Kirkdale Church, Yorkshire. On the 2d of Aug. it was explored to the extent of 100 yards or more in length; from two to seven feet in height; and from four to 20 feet in width; but contracting and expanding its dimensions as it advances Eastward under the adjacent and incumbent field. The present opening is estimated to be about four yards below the surface of the ground, on the side of a sloping bank, and the cap or covering is principally rock. On the floor of this Cave or opening was found a considerable quantity of loose earth, chiefly calcareous, amongst which were animal remains, much decayed. Several bones of immense magni-

tude, teeth, horns, stalactites, &c. were collected, which appear to have been those of the bear, the rhinoceros, the stag, &c. &c. Whether these remains are to be referred to the Antediluvian world, or the Cave may have been subsequently the resort of the above animals, if they ever existed in this island, it is for geologists to consider.

EGYPTIAN MUMMY.

A Danish family, desirous of purchasing a beautiful mummy for one of the museums in Copenhagen, wrote to M. Dumreicher, Danish Consul at Alexandria, who, assisted by M. Tedenat, the French Consul, procured an intelligent man to set out for Upper Egypt, with a firman from the Pasha, to search the tombs of the antient Kings. For the greater despatch, they employed two different parties of the natives, from Longsor and from Karnack. The former were the most fortunate, discovering a tomb that had never been opened, and where they found, on the third day, a mummy with five cases; they asked for this 6000 piastres of Egypt, (133*l*.) which was paid them. The fellahs of Karnack, thus disappointed, and having had three days' toil for nothing, had warm disputes with those of Longsor; and mischievous consequences might have ensued, as their villagers took a part in the quarrel, if the possessor of the mummy had not given 1000 piastres (22*l*.) extra to the Arabs of Karnack, to whom also some participation was made by those of Longsor. This mummy is the most superb and beautiful of all that have been hitherto discovered.

AFRICA.

Interesting information respecting some of the hitherto unknown parts of this immense continent may very shortly be expected. A Mr. Waldeck, a German, has recently arrived in England from India, and is preparing an account of his Travels from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope. Of the authenticity of his journey there is no doubt. It appears that at the foot of the Mountains of the Moon, he found an inscribed pillar, erected by a Roman Consul, about the period of the reign of Vespasian. On the top of this chain of mountains is a level track of 400 miles broad, on which he discovered a temple of the highest antiquity, and in fine preservation, and still used for religious purposes. South of the Table land, he passed a descent of fifty-two days journey, and when advanced about nine days he found three skeletons, one of which was that of a man with a telescope slung on his shoulder, marked with the name of Harris, and also a chronometer made by Marchand. Of the four European companions who accompanied Mr. Waldeck, only one, who is now in Paris, survived the hardships of the journey.

SELECT POETRY.

LINES ON A BIRTH-DAY.

ONCE more returns that annual day,
Which claims a Veteran's grateful Lay;
Grateful I am,—but, oh! how vain
Th' attempt to raise a tuneful strain!
The Muse's vivid dreams are o'er;
The ready numbers flow no more.

Farewell "the feverish thirst of fame,
The longing for a Poet's name!"
Content, whilst wrapt in mild repose,
To moralize in humble prose;
And scan, with retrospective eye,
The busy scenes long since gone by;
Scenes of alternate grief and joy—
(No pleasure but has some alloy!)

By no acute disease oppress'd,
By no domestic cares distress'd;
Possessing still, though dim in sight,
Some sparks of intellectual light;
With gradual symptoms of decay,
Life's ebbing current glides away.

Thankful for every Blessing past,
Conscious each hour may be my last;
THAT HOUR'S approach I calmly wait,
And cheerful enter *Seventy-eight*.

Highbury, Feb. 14, 1822.

J. N.

SONNETS TO HOPE.

By Mrs. CAREY, West Square.

I.

HAIL! thou, whose visions pure delight
impart,

Benignant Hope! by pitying Heav'n be-
stow'd,

To gild the horrors of life's gloomy road,
And whisper comfort to the breaking heart.—
Cheer'd by thy voice, the ship-wreck'd sailor,
toss'd,

"Alone, unfriended," on some desert shore,
Undaunted dares its pathless wilds explore;
And, while he weeps his gallant mess-mates
lost,

Still clings to thee, and on thy pinions flies
Back to his native vale, and clasps again
The maid he loves.—With her, a pleas-
ing train

Of joys long lost, and soft ideas, rise,
To lull the sense of pain: and thus thy ray
Sheds on his dreary path a gleam of brighter
day.

II.

Yes! yes, bright Angel! thy enliv'ning pow'r
Can smoothe the haggard front of anxious
Care;

Cheer the sad soul in danger's trying hour,
And chase the hideous phantoms of De-
spair.

Prompted by thee, the patriot soldier braves

The battle's fiercest rage, and daring flies
Where'er thy hand the high-rai'd trophy
waves;

And, as thy visions flit before his eyes
In bright array, his manly bosom glows
With ten-fold heat; and, burning to ob-
tain

The meed of valor, on his country's foes
He hurls destruction, 'till th' enliv'ning
strain,

The strain victorious, to the warrior dear,
Triumphant breaks on his delighted ear.

III.

Nor these alone, kind soother of our care,
Confess thy pow'r: for, oh! thou canst
illumine

The dark abode, where Guilt awaits his
doom,

Fix'd in the torpid silence of despair.

Yes! in those haunts, where pain and an-
guish dwell,

And guilty fears appal the struggling soul,
Thy voice, sweet Cherub! can those fears
control,

Thy smile the horrors of those scenes dispel.
By thee encourag'd, to offended Heav'n

The trembling suff'rer lifts his tear-swoln
eye;

And, taught by thee to think each crime
forgiv'n,

Dares all the rigor of his fate defy.

Borne on thy eagle wing, aloft he soars,
And the bright mansions of the blest ex-
plores.

COMMEMORATIVE SONNETS.

Written in December, 1821.

I.

WE pass the gate thro' which, in bridal
pride,

My blooming son his blooming consort
bore,

The prize of all the vows Affection swore,
When Truth and Love their plighted hearts
allied,

And holy hopes were cherish'd—But he
And their brief dream of happiness was
o'er: [died—
[shore

Yet Faith still whispers, on a tranquil
He wakes to its reality, a tide

Of endless joys.—If earth from thence be
seen,

Does he not blame our grief-beclouded eyes,
Which, all regardless of his heavenly
sheen,

Fix on the grave where the spoil'd casket lies;
Or see Death's car of Triumph at the gate,
Where all the social comforts enter'd late?

II.

II.—*Historical.*

A brother in the visions of the night
Beheld a buried brother—scarce defin'd
Seem'd the transparent form, yet there
was mind,
Tranquillity, and love, and beauty bright,
As in his dying features. At the sight
The weeping sleeper murmuring said we
pin'd [per kind,
With cherish'd woe. There was a whis-
As in that voice which ever gave delight,
Forbidding sorrow,—Heaven vouchsaf'd
no more,—
Yet sure the kind illusion was allow'd
The wither'd heart's faint pulses to re-
store, [bow'd:—
To strengthen the weak knees by anguish
Mourn we for those whose earth-born stains
forgiv'n,
Await in Paradise a call to Heaven?

III.

Come, Resignation, and possess a heart
Which never more shall feel the thrill of
joy,
Nor vibrate when Amusement's painted toy
Mounts on the breeze of mirth! Come, and
impart
Thy alchymy divine! Thou canst transmute
Evil to good, and from the bitter root
Of Adam's mortal disobedience, bring
The fruits that in an heavenly Eden spring.
Thou, as an Angel at Gethsemane,
Temperdest the cup for Jesus—thou didst
stand
By the blood-dropping cross on Calvary
With blessed Mary, when the threaten'd
brand
Pierc'd deeply, and her Holy Son was slain,
That mine, so deeply mourn'd, might rise
again.

IV.

Go, Boy, and to thy widow'd Mother cling;
And as she clasps thee, kiss away the tears,
The bitter tears, which, sweet unconscious
thing, [hears
Spring forth at thy endearments, when she
Thy rosy lips utter the sounds that bring
Past joys, which sad remembrance more
endears—
Even the lov'd name of him whose arm
should fling
Its strong protection o'er thy infant years.
Dear orphan, at thy birth the star of bliss
Shone in its zenith, while with grateful joy
Thy father prest thy cheek with many a kiss,
And hail'd the dawn of reason in his boy,
Now closely wrapt in the sepulchral pall,
He cannot answer to thy dulcet call!

V.

Written in January 1822.

Son of my buried Son! my youngest born,
Who sprang to life when I was past my
prime;
Yet, during the brief portion of his time,
Was like a jewel on my bosom worn,

Most brilliant, and most precious. He was
torn
From Love's fond grasp, and to a hea-
venly clime, [nor crime,
We trust, transported, where nor grief,
Obscure the beams of an eternal morn.
Sweet Babe! thy father taught me how
to die:
O may I see thee his mind's impress bear
That when the hour of my release draw
nigh,
I, in sabbatical repose from care,
May ponder how three generations meet,
Absolv'd and ransom'd at their Saviour's
feet.

VI.

They sing Jehovah's praise; but in the choir
I miss that voice most tuneful and most
dear, [ear;
Which never more shall sound on mortal
Nor shall I see those speaking eyes aspire
With true Devotion's unaffected fire,
To what is now their home. Yet may I
hear [year,
Again those strains thro' Heaven's eternal
In concord to the Seraph's lofty lyre:
For, by the waters of domestic joy,
Beneath the shadow of connubial love,
In songs of Zion would he still employ,
That blessed foretaste of the world above,
The Sabbath even—at which holy tide
All that was mortal of our Edward* died.

VII.

Still flow my selfish sorrows—still, I say,
Is this the robe of bridal happiness
And manly vigour?—this sepulchral dress,
Close and unvarying?—Did this icy clay,
Repulsive to the startled touch, display
All that could animate, delight, and
bless?—
And was this marble aspect, to distress
As the warm sun-beam to a wintry day?—
Yet while affection o'er the lov'd remains
Does still with ceaseless ministry incline
Her drooping form—supernal Hope sus-
tains,
As the chang'd features take a stamp divine,
That look Murillo's matchless skill assign'd
To Him the thorn-crown'd Saviour of man-
kind.

To the Year 1821.

Go, bitterest portion of my life, and join
Those years of care and dolour which have
clos'd,
And tell them such a ministry was thine,
That I forget the trials they impos'd!
For with the axe of ruin in thy hand,
Thou hast invaded my domestic pale,
Cut down the goodliest produce of the land,
And bar'd my saplings to Misfortune's
gale.

* Edward West died on Sunday, the 21st
of October, 1821, in his 28th year.

And

And thou hast quench'd the cynosure, whose
 ray
 Pointed to Joy amid this dark terrene,
 And torn the staff of my support away,
 When Age most needed on its aid to lean.
 Yes, Year of Sorrow! tho' in Edward's
 tomb
 A doating Mother's brilliant hopes are laid,
 A ray from Paradise hath pierc'd thy gloom,
 Which stronger glows as earth-born prospects fade.
Little Bowden, Feb. 8. J. W.

AN HYMN,

*After a Charity Sermon, preached by the
 Rev. Dr. BOOKER, at Sidmouth, on Sun-
 day, the 6th of Jan. 1822.*

WHEN, after foundering on the main,
 And long by stormy billows tost,
 We from the shore, behold with pain,
 A gallant vessel wreck'd and lost,—
 With out-stretch'd hands and pitying hearts,
 We wish the suffering crew to save;—
 And, oh! what joy the deed imparts,
 If we can snatch them from the wave!
 A fate like this was once our own,—
 Expos'd to Vice's dangerous sea,
 Till your compassion heard our moan,
 And said, "From wretchedness be free!"
 Oh! may that God who taught your souls
 To pity us in our distress,—
 Whose pow'r the rage of Fate controuls,
 Your every day with comfort bless!
 And when the awful hour shall come,
 When He who gave — reclaims your
 breath,
 May he, with smiles, unbar the tomb,
 And take away the sting of death!
 And, when the wicked from their graves,
 Appall'd with terror, shall arise,
 May ye, with those your goodness saves,
 Ascend triumphant to the skies!

APOSTROPHE

To an Early Violet.

SWEET lovely harbinger of Spring,
 Earliest gift in Flora's ring,
 Thy scent exhales on Zephyr's wing,—
 Sweet Violet!
 I found you in the lone vale, bare,
 In purest hue, sweet flow'ret rare,
 And you shall have my dearest care,
 Sweet Violet!
 You stood like dauntless Virtue pure,
 You did the pitiless storm endure,
 And now from harm I'll you secure,
 Sweet Violet!
 Within my jessamine parterre,
 'Mid myrtles sweet, and lilies fair,
 You now may live, and blossom there,
 Sweet Violet!

Feb. 1.

T. N.

INVOCATION

To an Owl at Midnight.

O SAY, thou lonely bird of night,
 In downy-dapp'l'd plumage drest;
 Why from the ivy-mantl'd height
 You thus boldly me molest?
 Why! you the whirling bats affright,
 When they their leathern wings extend;
 Why thus disturb the peaceful Night?
 Sure some dire mischief you portend!
 The croaking frog affrighted shrinks,
 Whene'er you raise your hollow eyes,
 Each mouse on sure destruction thinks,
 To hear your loud and hideous cries!
 Oh! prithee grant what I require,
 "Most musical—most melancholy!"
 In praise of you, I'll strike my lyre,
 If you'll go seek yon church yard holly!
 T. N.

TO A ROBIN,

At the latter end of Autumn.

THO' harbinger of Winter drear,
 Yet, beauteous warbler, I will greet thee;
 Enter my garden without fear,
 With crumbs and welcome I will treat thee.
 Come, sweet Robin, come!
 No truant schoolboy here can roam,
 No fell grimalkin shall assail thee;
 Choose without fear thy winter's home,
 And I'll from want and harm protect thee.
 Stay, sweet Robin, stay!
 When Winter's past, and Nature's face
 Is brighten'd by returning Spring,
 Cheerful you'll quit your shelt'ring place,
 And gratefully your farewell sing,
 Sweet Robin, ere you go.
 MARIA.

EPITAPH ON AN INFANT.

Translated from the Latin.

By Mr. STOCKDALE HARDY.

ADIEU! sweet Babe! thy sleep enjoy,
 While Zephyrs round thee gently play,
 Completely free from earth's alloy,
 Thy heav'nly soul was call'd away.
 Aurora's car shall bear it on
 To scenes of bliss above the skies,
 And Seraphs, as they taste the morn,
 Shall chaunt its triumph as they rise.

On reading "Cain, a Mystery."

POET of Darkness! 'twas thy former plan
 To teach mankind t'abhor the race of
 man;
 More darkling now the path thy Muse has
 trod,
 It leads the race of man t'abjure their God!
 Z.

HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 5.

The King opened the Session of Parliament this day, for the first time since his Coronation. A few minutes before two o'clock, His Majesty entered the house, preceded by the Lord Chancellor, bearing the mace and seals, and followed by the State Officers. The Dukes of York, Clarence, and Dorset, were on His Majesty's right, and a sort of semi-circle was formed by several Noble and Military men. As soon as the Speaker and the Members of the House of Commons appeared at the Bar, His Majesty read the following Speech, in a most dignified and impressive manner :

" My Lords, and Gentlemen :

" I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

" It is impossible for me not to feel deeply interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. My endeavours have, therefore, been directed, in conjunction with my Allies, to the settlement of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte ; and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences will be satisfactorily adjusted.

" In my late visit to Ireland, I derive the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects.

" With this impression, it must be matter of the deepest concern to me, that a spirit of outrage, which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law, has arisen, and still prevails in some parts of that country. I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of the persons and property of my loyal and peaceable subjects. And it will be for your immediate consideration, whether the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose.

" Notwithstanding this serious interruption of public tranquillity, I have the satisfaction of believing that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects, and all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the laws, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that during the last year the

Revenue has exceeded that of the preceding, and appears to be in a course of progressive improvement.

" I have directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy which the circumstances of the country will permit ; and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that I have been able to make a large reduction in our Annual Expenditure, particularly in our Naval and Military Establishments.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you that a considerable improvement has taken place in the course of the last year, in the Commerce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that I can now state them to be, in their important branches, in a very flourishing condition. I must at the same time deeply regret the depressed state of the Agricultural Interest. The condition of an interest, so essentially connected with the prosperity of the country, will of course attract your early attention ; and I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom in the consideration of this important subject.

" I am persuaded that, in whatever measures you may adopt, you will bear constantly in mind that, in the maintenance of our public credit, all the best interests of this kingdom are equally involved ; and that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have attained, and can alone expect to preserve, our high station amongst the nations of the world."

His Majesty then descended from the Throne, and quitted the House in the same manner he had entered it.

At five o'clock, the Lord Chancellor resumed his seat on the Woolsack, when several Peers took the oaths.

The Speech was then read by the *Lord Chancellor*, and by the Clerk.—The Earl of *Roden* commented on the various topics of the Speech. He ascribed much of the evils experienced in Ireland to the non-residence of the great landlords, and urged the return of the wealthy absentees. He concluded with moving an address, which was, as usual, an echo to the speech.—Lord *Walsingham*, in seconding the Address, briefly went over the same grounds with the mover.—The Marquis of *Lansdown* said, he was rejoiced to hear of the ameliorated prospects of our commercial and manufacturing interests, but he should not think them realized unless

unless they contributed to advance the interests of Agriculture, the main-stay of national prosperity.—Lord *Liverpool* agreed that our agricultural and commercial interests could only prosper together, and that it would be a destructive policy to think of relieving one at the expense of the other.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, Mr. *R. Clive* moved an Address, embracing the various topics of the King's Speech, and thanking His Majesty for his gracious communication from the throne.—Mr. *Duncombe* seconded the address. He expressed his gratification that the spirit of disaffection which some time back had manifested itself in various parts of the manufacturing districts had entirely subsided, and was succeeded by perfect tranquillity. That result, in his opinion, ought partly to be attributed to the vigorous measures which had been adopted by Parliament.—Mr. *Hume* then moved an amendment upon the Address, ascribing the distresses of the Agricultural Interests to excessive taxation. The Honourable Gentleman supported his propositions by a vast mass of calculations. Several Members spoke upon this amendment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer threw out some hints as to what Government has done upon the subject of superannuations; but added, that reductions of taxation would be not only nugatory, but so far from affording relief, that it would end in disappointment, and aggravate the distresses of Agriculture. Mr. *Hume's* Amendment was in the end rejected by a majority of 171 to 89.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 7.

Mr. *Coke* introduced the Norfolk Agricultural Petition with an extremely violent reform speech. The venerable gentleman was more than once called to order by the Speaker; but his speech did not receive much attention of any other kind. It, however, afforded Mr. *Lushington* an opportunity of offering an explanation of the words used on a former evening by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, relative to the impossibility of any further diminution of taxation. These words Mr. *Lushington* said had been understood in much too large a sense; his Right Hon. Friend's meaning going no farther than to deprecate a sweeping repeal of taxes, which, by depriving the public credit of all confidence, would produce tenfold confusion among all classes.—Mr. *Curwen* and some other Members spoke very warmly as to the distressed state of Agriculture throughout the kingdom.

The Marquis of *Londonderry* having laid on the table printed copies of the communications from Marquis *Wellesley*, proceeded to address the House on the state of Ireland. He should propose the re-enactment of the Insurrection Act, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The duration

of those measures would be limited to the 1st of August next, in order that Parliament might have a further opportunity of considering them during the present Session. It was a matter of extreme urgency that the Bill for renewing the Insurrection Act should pass to the third reading this evening. By the latest intelligence, the rebellion was rapidly spreading. A house, in which were 16 persons, had been surrounded by 2000 men, and set on fire, from which but few had escaped. Almost all those operations were carried on by night. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to suppress insurrection and rebellion in Ireland.—Sir *J. Newport* reminded the Noble Marquis that he had predicted the present state of things in Ireland in 1817; but his motion for inquiry on that occasion had been negatived. After a long debate the Bill was read a first and second time, and committed for the following day.

Feb. 8. The Bill for suppressing the Irish disturbances came under discussion. Sir *John Newport*, who on the preceding evening had declared his disapprobation of the measures, this night gave them his support, on the ground of his unbounded confidence in the Marquis *Wellesley*. Lord *Folkstone* replied to this last argument; taking a brief, and by no means flattering, view of the Marquis *Wellesley's* Indian administration, which, however able and brilliant, was far (he said) from favourable to the interests of liberty. The debate was prolonged by different Members; and after some amendments had been offered and rejected, both Bills passed by great majorities.

Feb. 9. Mr. *Alderman Wood* presented a petition from the son of Mr. *Hunt*, respecting his father's close imprisonment at *Ilchester*. This gave Sir *F. Burdett* an opportunity of speaking in very coarse terms of the Court of King's Bench, and Mr. *Hobhouse* followed in the same strain. Sir *T. Lethbridge* explained that Mr. *Hunt's* first grievance was the exclusion of his mistress.

The House divided on the third reading of the Irish Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, which was passed by a majority of 82.

Feb. 11. Mr. *Brigham* brought forward a motion on the distresses of the country. He introduced the subject by a very elaborate and able, but exceedingly long speech; in which, besides marshalling all the arguments in favour of reducing the expensive establishments of the country, he hinted at the policy and justness of diminishing the interest of the public debt. He concluded with moving a resolution, "That it is the bounden duty of this House, well considering the pressure of the public burdens on all classes of the com-

community, and particularly on the agricultural classes, to pledge itself to obtain for a suffering people such a reduction of taxation as would afford them effectual relief." The Marquis of Londonderry opposed the resolution, as containing no specific proposition of retrenchment, and as leading to no practical purpose. Its object was only to entrap the House into a censure of Ministers, who were of themselves disposed to carry reduction to the utmost farthing that was compatible with the safety of the state. He said that he had to propose a remedy of his own, from which he entertained the most sanguine hopes of relief; and called on the House to suspend its judgment till Ministers brought forward their intended measure. Mr. Brougham's motion was negatived by a majority of 212 to 108.

Feb. 13. Sir Robert Wilson addressed the House on the subject of his dismissal from the army. He concluded by moving for copies of the correspondence between himself and Lord Sidmouth and the Commander-in-Chief on his removal from the army. Lord Palmerston opposed the motion, as trenching on a prerogative of the Crown, exercised in numerous instances without having ever been called in question, and without which it would be impossible to preserve the internal subordination and discipline of the army. He concluded by moving the previous question, which, after some discussion, was carried by 199 to 97.

Feb. 15. The Marquis of Londonderry brought forward his remedy for the existing distresses of the country. The substance of this was, the repeal of the annual Malt Tax to the amount of one million four hundred thousand pounds, and a loan of four millions to be advanced by Exchequer Bills. His Lordship's speech embraced a vast variety of topics. His Lordship admitted that the absolute amount of the manufacturers' wages was not so high as it had been at former periods, but he truly contended that their relative value (as compared with the prices of the necessaries of life), stood higher than at any period of our history. He calculated that the combined effect of the improved revenue, and the retrenchments already effected by Ministers (which last he rated at two millions), would leave a surplus revenue of five millions; and that the saving of interest by paying off the five per cents. would give a million and a half—a sum which, in his opinion, allowed Ministers to repeal the annual malt tax, without injustice to the public creditor. The noble Marquis having rated the Farmers' tithes at one-seventh, or, including him as a consumer, at one-fifth, of his rent, proceeded to reason from this *datum*, that the diminution of taxation to any practicable

extent could afford no adequate relief; and recommended a loan of four millions, partly to be advanced to the landholders on the security of their crops, to enable them to withhold them from market, and so effect an advance of price, and partly to be advanced to parishes, to relieve the landholders from the present payment of parish rates. From the native resources of the country, and the unconquerable industry of the people, which his Lordship called "a fructifying principle," he avowed that he entertained the most sanguine hopes: he spoke confidently of the liquidation of the five per cents., hinted the four per cents. might be soon paid off, and promised that before long, the country would possess a sinking fund of seven millions. The noble Marquis concluded by moving, that there be laid before the House an account of the net income and expenditure of the country to the end of the year 1821, and the balance remaining in the Exchequer; also an account of the funded and unfunded debt, and the sums applied to the redemption of the same.

Mr. Brougham concurred in the panegyric upon Mr. Pitt and his sinking fund; but maintained that the present Ministers had totally subverted, by their attack on it, commenced in 1813, that monument of their great patron's talents.—Mr. Huskisson replied to Mr. Brougham at some length, directing his observations chiefly to the operation of Mr. Peel's bill.—Mr. Hume, in a short speech, argued, that nothing less than a reduction of taxation to the amount of from 7 to 10 millions could afford an adequate relief to the landholders. The Resolutions proposed by the Marquis of Londonderry (which were merely for laying before the House certain financial documents) were then carried without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 18.

Lord Suffield (in the absence of the Earl of Albemarle), presented a Petition, agreed to at a Meeting at Norwich, for considering the distressed state of Agriculture. The noble Lord admitted, that to that part of the Petition which prayed for reform, there were several dissentients, whom, however, he rated at about five in the hundred. His Lordship said, that he himself had been made a convert to the cause of reform by the dispersion of the Manchester Meeting on the 16th of August 1819, and by the consequences which followed that transaction.

The Marquis of Lansdown enquired of the Earl of Liverpool, whether it was the intention of Ministers to offer any motion on the subject of Agricultural Distress in the House of Lords similar to that which had been proposed in another place (by the Marquis of Londonderry).—The Earl of Liverpool thought the most convenient opportunity

portunity for the discussion to which such a motion would give rise, would be, when some measure came up from the other House of Parliament.

In the House of Commons the same day, the Marquis of Londonderry, in a very few words, moved the revival of the Agricultural Committee. His Lordship deprecated any discussion of the general question at the present stage, but with very little success, for a long debate followed, which, though it did not possess much of the unity of consecutive reasoning, gave to a number of Members an opportunity of avowing their opinions upon various subjects immediately or remotely connected with the agricultural question; or of animadverting upon parts in the speeches of Mr. Brougham and the Marquis of Londonderry.—Mr. Gooch (Chairman of the last Committee) defended himself from the charge of collusion with the Government, and characterized the report of the Committee, over which he had presided last year, as delusive and mischievous.—Sir John

Shelley complained of the folly of squandering four millions of the year's surplus upon that fallacy, the sinking fund. He intimated, that a specific motion respecting the fund was to be brought forward on Thursday.—Mr. Stuart Wortley congratulated the country upon the surplus revenue. He avowed an opinion that the expenses of the war were necessary to the salvation of the country; and applauded Ministers for the saving of two millions which they had already made, but hoped they would not rest on their oars.—Mr. Ricardo defended the proposition formerly advanced by him, "that the return to cash payments would raise the value of money but five per cent." The greater change that had taken place he imputed to the precipitancy of the Bank in purchasing gold, and the premature issue.—Mr. Peel defended his bill by a comparison of the state of the manufacturing districts in 1818 and 1819, with their condition at present. This prosperity must ultimately revert to the Agriculturists.—The Marquis of Londonderry having replied, the motion for a Committee was agreed to without a division.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Annual Report of the Governor of the Bank of France has been published in the *Moniteur*. It exhibits the concern as in a very prosperous state. The fixed capital is 3,750,000*l*. The dividend distributed last year was 8 per cent.; a further profit of 10 per cent. being reserved. The bills discounted in 1820 amounted to 254,000,000—in 1821, they increased to 384,000,000. The accounts current during the same period rose from 544,000,000 to 605,000,000. The total amount of receipts and payments during the last year was in specie 546,324,103; in paper 7,049,708,000.—The whole current expenses of this great national establishment, including salaries and all other outgoings, do not exceed the sum of 461,000 francs, or about 19,000*l*. per annum.

Letters from France contain accounts of movements in several parts of that country: the last letters received represent these disturbances as of a more serious nature than the first accounts led us to suppose. Simultaneous attempts have been made by the garrisons of Brest and Rochefort: a detachment from the latter place proceeded to Soubise, where the tri-coloured flag was displayed, and whence emissaries were sent to Bordeaux and other places. In addition to the insurrection at Brest, a simultaneous attempt was made by a part of the garrison of Rochefort, 200 of whom left it on the same night that their coadjutors of Brest endeavoured to possess themselves of the

principal fort. This detachment proceeded to Soubise, on the coast; when the tri-coloured flag was displayed, and whence emissaries were sent to Bordeaux, and other places. At Brest, a misunderstanding among the principal leaders is said to have now prevented the success of the project.

The *Gazette de France* of the 11th inst. states, that a new conspiracy had been discovered at Nantes, where machinations had been employed to corrupt the fidelity of the 13th regiment of the line. It is added, that the plot had been frustrated by the vigilance and firmness of Lieutenant-General the Count de Espinois; that three officers had been arrested, and several sub-officers had absconded.

By an estimate made in 1821, it appears, that the population of France amounts to 30,465,261 souls.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome state, that the Pope was so dangerously ill, that his death was expected every moment. The Archduke Rodolph of Austria, who was made a Cardinal two years ago, it is expected will succeed to the Chair.

SPAIN.

A letter from Paris, dated January 20, states, that on the 7th instant the King of Spain yielded to the wishes of the Cortes and the nation, and accepted the resignation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Bardaxi; the Minister of the Interior, Felii; the

the Minister of War, Salvador; and Valdeyo, Minister of Finance.

By a recent decree of the Spanish Cortes, all Spanish vessels employed in the Slave Trade are to be forfeited, and the owners, fitters-out, masters, and officers, condemned to ten years' labour on the public works.

PORTUGAL.

On the 26th ult. the anniversary of the meeting of the General and Extraordinary Cortes of Lisbon, great rejoicings took place to commemorate that auspicious day, on which the Portuguese nation recovered the exercise of those rights of which they had been dispossessed for ages. The day was ushered in with discharges of artillery from the forts and shipping; and at nine in the morning a review took place in the square of the Roscio, at which the King was present. The concourse was immense; and a Court was afterwards held at the Palace of Bemposta, where the King received the compliments of a deputation from the Cortes and the *Corps Diplomatique*.

The Cortes are proceeding quietly in settling the Constitution, in making reforms, and in establishing institutions which they consider necessary to secure the freedom, and promote the prosperity, of their country.—The Cortes have agreed to a project for establishing a national Bank in Lisbon. The Charter is granted for 20 years; and there are to be 10,000 shares, each of the value of 500,000 reas.—On that part of the new Constitution which relates to the judicial authority, the Cortes have resolved, that there shall be juries in criminal and civil causes.

GERMANY.

The union between the Imperial Family of Russia and the Royal Family of Wirtemberg, is about to become greater. The Russian Ambassador at Stutgard, on the 10th ult., formally demanded the hand of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of Prince Paul, and niece to the King, for the Grand Duke Michael. The King gave his consent, and the marriage is expected to be soon celebrated.

A great stagnation of trade is complained of at Hamburg.

TURKEY.

An official note, addressed by the Ottoman Porte to Lord Strangford, on the 23d of December, expresses the confidence which the Sublime Porte reposes in the Court of England; declares that the Turkish Government is animated with a sincere desire of preserving tranquillity; and that, with these pacific views, it is its constant care scrupulously to act up to the spirit and letter of treaties concluded with Russia. The latter power, it is added, has not acted with equal good faith, inasmuch as it has

been signified on her part, that, under present circumstances, she cannot deliver up the rebel leaders who have taken up refuge in the Russian dominions, which evasion is intended to encourage insurrection, and render it more formidable; the Porte, therefore, urges that the evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Ottoman troops would be attended with great inconvenience, as they would then become the asylums of rebels and brigands. The aim of Russia, in insisting upon the evacuation of these provinces, is "to acquire a preponderance in Europe by the accomplishment of her own ends;" the Porte, however, in regard to the beneficent views of the Court of England, consents to postpone its demand for the delivering up of the insurrectionary fugitives; but at the same time refuses to evacuate the provinces, so long as the Greeks continue in a state of rebellion. In conclusion, the English Ambassador is solicited to interpose and obtain a modification of the demands of Russia on this point, and to bring about an amicable adjustment of the existing differences with that Power.

ASIA.

The Lady Lushington Indianan, from Madras, was lost in August last, by striking upon a sand in sight of land, near Coringa. Twenty-two persons were drowned; amongst which were Captain Hamilton, 7th Madras Native Infantry; Ensign Wright; Mr. Wilson, formerly Purser in the Company's service; Mr. Rousseau and his daughter; and Mr. Liston, 2d officer. Mrs. Rousseau (who was saved) was on the stem, and her unfortunate husband on the stern, when the vessel parted. Major Wetherall and his Lady are likewise safe, and Mr. Carpenter, only son of Colonel Carpenter.

According to recent letters from Singapore, that settlement was in high health and prosperity; and it is said now to be fully established as the emporium of the Eastern Archipelago. Malacca is quite deserted; and not a vessel repairs to it, except for refreshments, or a few peculs of spices. While many of the Dutch stations had been ravaged with the *cholera morbus*, neither Singapore nor Bencoolen had been visited by it; a circumstance ascribed by the natives to the *good luck* of the English.

The *Diario di Roma* of the 15th Dec. contains reports from the Missionaries in Tonquin down to the 20th Sept. 1820, and gives at the same time interesting information on the latest state of that country. The following is the substance of it: "Gialong, the Sovereign of this great kingdom the empire of Anam (which includes the provinces of Tonquin, Cochin-China, Chiampa, Camboja, and Laos u Lac-Tho, and contains 23,000,000 inhabitants) died in the beginning of 1820, in the 70th year of

of his age. During his reign of eighteen years he constantly protected the Catholic religion, and esteemed the European Missionaries, whom he honoured with his entire confidence. It was feared that after his death there would arise a persecution against this Faith, because the Crown Prince some years ago seemed to be ill-inclined towards the Missionaries, and even threatened to banish them all out of the kingdom as soon as he ascended the throne. But He who sways the hearts of princes, disposed otherwise in his infinite mercy. Gia-Long, a short time before his death, called the Prince to his sick bed, and gave him many counsels which he desired him to observe: among others he most urgently exhorted him not to disturb in the least the professors of the Catholic religion, if he would not, like the tyrant Tan-Son, who prohibited the exercise of the Catholic faith in this kingdom in 1798, and was soon after deposed and murdered, lose both his throne and life. The new Sovereign, who calls himself Minh-Manh, and is 30 years old, punctually followed this paternal advice. The Catholic religion is in the most flourishing condition in Tonquin, as well as in Cochinchina, and several Mandarins shew themselves as well disposed to it as in the life-time of the late Emperor. Minh-Manh has signalized his accession, which happened exactly on the Tonquinese new year (our 14th Feb.) also by other acts beneficial for his people; released them, by an edict issued that day, from all their debts to the Imperial Treasury; diminished the taxes, which were very heavy under the government of his father; recalled exiles; and pardoned criminals sentenced to death, and other prisoners."

AMERICA, &c.

Advices from Brazil state, that the fortress of Callao surrendered to San Martin on the 19th September. The news was brought to Chili by an English merchant, who left Lima on the 25th September. Trade was in a declining state at Rio de Janeiro, and the exchange had fallen to

49½ 50. No steps had been taken by the Prince Regent for removing to Europe. The order for his recall, which arrived by the last packet from Lisbon, had caused much dissatisfaction among the inhabitants; and a petition to the King and to the Cortes, to allow him to remain in Brazil, had been prepared, and had received the signatures of the leading citizens. The same packet which brought the Prince's recall, brought also an order to proceed to the election of the Junta. News had arrived from Mosambique, of the deposition of the Governor of that place, and the appointment of a Provisional Junta. The Bank at Rio de Janeiro was conducting its affairs well, and was likely to place them on a prosperous footing.

Advices from Newfoundland describe that colony to be in a state of extreme distress. Among the lower orders, it is said, there are few able to support themselves; and the members of the opulent part of the community are so small, that relief was impracticable. Many, it was feared, must perish for want. Meetings of the inhabitants had been held, for the purpose of raising subscriptions, and the Governor had intimated to them that a sum equal to the whole raised by the colonists would be contributed by the Government. Memorials have been sent to England to claim the interposition of the Legislature. The advices are to the 6th instant, the vessel which brought them to Liverpool having performed the voyage in the short period of 17 days.

Letters from the Havannah, dated the 11th Dec. have been received at Glasgow, announcing that the following ports of Mexico, viz. Vera Cruz, Tampico, Alvarado, on the east coast, Acapulco and St. Blas on the west coast, have been declared open to foreign commerce. The duties on imports by foreigners were fixed at 25 per cent, and by Spaniards (natives) 15 per cent. The produce of the country to be exported free of duties, except cochineal and vanilla, gold two per cent. and silver six per cent. export duties. The only prohibited articles for import are flour and tobacco.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The revenue of Ireland for the year 1821, exceeds that of the preceding year by upwards of 400,000*l.*—Revenue for 1820, 3,905,899*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*—Ditto for 1821, 4,333,250*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.*

The measures proposed by Ministers for the immediate repression of the Irish disturbances, consist—1st, in a revived application of the Insurrection Act; and 2d, in

a temporary suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. The new measures, it is understood, may be reconsidered during the present session; and repealed, or prolonged, according to the experience had of their efficacy, between their enactment and the close of the session.

The Irish Insurrection Act reposes in the discretion of the Magistrates, the power of sentencing to transportation upon summary conviction all persons who may be found

from

from their houses at any time from sun-set to sun-rise, without being able satisfactorily to account for the occasion of it.

A most singular and fatal occurrence lately happened in the parish of *Holme-upon-Speyding-Moor*, near Market Weighton, co. York. The wife of a labouring man named Seaton, who lives in a cottage near to the Weighton and Holme canal, put into an earthen jug that was musty, about three pints of water and a tea-cup full of lime to sweeten it; she then corked the mouth of the jug up, and placed it in an iron oven by the side of the fire. Some time after, as she was sitting before the fire, with a child on each side of her, the jug burst, with an explosion equal to a loaded blunderbuss. The report was heard nearly 200 yards distant. The oven door was forced off its hinges, and the oven itself broken into several pieces, which were propelled with violence in different directions about the room. One piece, with the top bar of the fire-grate, drove out one half of the window. The room door was burst open, and the catch of the sneck wrenched out of the jamb. But the most melancholy part of the occurrence is, one of the children, a fine girl, about two years and a quarter old, received so severe a contusion on the head, that it expired the next morning. The other child was much scalded, and is expected to recover. The mother fortunately did not receive the least injury.

EXPLOSION OF GAS CAUSED BY RATS.—A curious circumstance lately occurred in a shop on the Quayside in *Newcastle*—an explosion of gas caused by rats. The shop, after being some time unoccupied, had been recently fitted up by a grocer. The gas-pipe, for lighting the shop, came up through the floor, beneath the counter, through a hole large enough to admit a rat to pass. At a bend in the pipe, just above the floor, a hole was made by the teeth of these animals (it is supposed in search of water), as though it had been filed through; and consequently the gas escaped, and was partly confined in the hollows of the counter. The escape being discovered by the smell, a search for the leak was imprudently made with a candle, which caused an explosion, that broke several panes in the windows, and damaged the counter considerably; but happily no personal injury was sustained. This circumstance, however, shows the necessity of caution in the management of the gas; and that the use of candles ought to be avoided in searching for leaks in confined places, where any accumulation of gas is possible.

Jan. 26. An extraordinary flow of water, without any apparent impulse but that of spring tides, occurred at the morning and afternoon tides of this day, along the northern coast of *Kent*. The sea rose from four to five feet perpendicular above the usual

height of the highest spring-tides, overflowing the banks and marshes, and, in some situations, insulating the cottages which border the shore. The wind blew from the N. W. and was fortunately light; as, had it blown from that quarter with violence, the most disastrous consequences must have resulted. The only serious damage we have yet learned, is at Reculver, where the mere action of the waves against the west side of the cliff occasioned a considerable portion to shoot down, and more particularly at the north-west angle of the burial-ground of the old church, which has exposed to view coffins with the mouldering remains of mortality suspended, as it were, in "the midway air," between their parent earth and the ocean.

LOSS OF THE THAMES EAST INDIAN.—

It is our painful duty to record the loss of the Hon. Company's ship, the *Thames*, Captain Haviside, bound to Bencoolen and China, with a general cargo of great value. The *Thames* was nearly a new ship of 1400 tons burthen; and had been only one voyage before. Mr. Henry Barry, the purser of the ship, arrived late on the night of the 3d inst. at the India House with the melancholy intelligence; and the following interesting particulars were communicated by a friend of that officer:—"The *Thames* left the Downs at twelve o'clock on Wednesday last, with a smart breeze from the south-west, and continued beating to westward, with fine weather, until Saturday at noon, when she weathered Beachy Head, the wind then blowing a brisk gale. As night approached the gale increased; and, the wind still setting from the south-west, strong apprehensions were entertained that the ship would be driven upon a lee-shore. At length, about twelve o'clock, the ship struck on a rock very near the Head; but she floated from thence, and drifted round near to the town of Eastbourne, between the Round-house and the Martello Tower, where she again struck, and got quite ashore. This was soon after two o'clock on Sunday morning; and from that hour until half-past nine the ship continued to beat with tremendous violence against the shore, and every succeeding wave was expected to shiver her to pieces. In a short time the beach was covered with people, all anxious to assist in the preservation of the crew, but unfortunately without the power of doing so at that time. Not long after the ship struck, her main-mast went by the board, carrying with it four of the crew; and in the course of the night the fore and mizen masts followed, and seven more of the crew were washed overboard. The only boat which could be found large enough to attempt to launch in this tremendous surf was brought to the spot, and a midshipman of the preventive service, and six seamen, volunteered their services to attempt to

to reach the ship. Several successive efforts were made to launch her; but she was each time swamped, and her little crew washed ashore. Still, however, undismayed, they made another attempt, and succeeded in getting almost without the breakers, when a sea took her starboard bow, and upset her. The six seamen reached the shore: but we lament to state, the gallant young officer, who had risked his life for the chance of rendering assistance to his fellow-men in distress, fell a victim to his courage and humanity—and the ship's company, as well as those on shore, saw him struggling with the waves until his strength was exhausted, and he sunk beneath them. Capt. Manby's apparatus for the preservation of lives, which at Eastbourne is kept under the command of Mr. Hamilton, the Collector of Customs for the port, was at length brought into action; and a rope being thrown on board the ship and made fast, the whole remaining of the ship's company, together with Major and Mrs. M'Innis, and her female servant (passengers,) were got safe on shore, but without a single thing except the clothes which they had on their backs.

The Act of Parliament respecting the conveyance of vagrants having been abolished, a considerable reduction in county expenditure will thereby accrue; in consequence of which, the Magistrates at the last Hants Quarter Sessions did not deem it necessary to order an additional county rate.

A falcon was lately shot near Parham, by Lord de la Zouch's keeper, the wings of which measured nearly four feet. This bird, being a native of the cold and dreary climes of the north, is but seldom found in the south of Norway, Iceland, and the northern part of Russia. The prevailing colour of its plumage is a dusky brown, and spotted; the feathers on the legs are very long, and of a pure white; the legs below the knee are of a pale blue, and are very strongly made. Its migrating so far to the south renders the above a singular occurrence.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The opinion of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General has been taken, whether the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has any power to confer the honour of Knighthood; and they are both decidedly of opinion, that since the Union no such right has existed. A copy of the opinion has been sent to Lord Wellesley. The following are the names of the gentlemen who have been knighted by the different Lord Lieutenants who have governed Ireland since the Union, and whose honours are now declared to be null and void:—Sir James Riddall, Sir Arthur Clarke, Sir Edward Stanley, Sir

John Ferns, Sir William Smyth, Sir Thomas Whelan, Sir William Betham, Sir Charles Morgan, Sir Charles Vernon, Sir John Phillimore (R. N.), Sir John Burgoyne, Sir John Stevenson, and Sir Thomas Moriarty.

Her late Majesty's will, with three codicils, was proved in the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons, on the 4th instant. The effects are sworn under 20,000*l*. It has been determined by her Majesty's executors, that the property which she left at Brandenburgh House and abroad shall be immediately sold, to discharge (as far as it will go) all just claims. Should the proceeds of the sale not be sufficient for the payment of the debts, an application is likely to be made to the Ministers to pay the deficit out of the Civil List.

Lord Byron's "Cain."—Mr. Shadwell applied to the Lord Chancellor lately, on the part of Mr. Murray, the publisher, for an injunction to restrain a printer named Benbow from pirating the above work. The Lord Chancellor informed Mr. Shadwell, that, having read the work, he entertained a reasonable doubt of its character; and therefore, until the Learned Counsel could shew that he could maintain an action upon it, he must refuse an injunction.

The penalties which Carlisle was sentenced to pay by the Court of King's Bench, having been estreated and returned to the Pipe Office, an extent was issued from thence, directed to the Sheriffs of London, and commanding them to levy for one of the penalties to the amount of 500*l*. The Sheriff, accompanied by a large body of his officers, proceeded to the premises; and, after seizing every thing that bore the appearance of property, shut up the shop.

The indefatigable genealogist and researcher of pedigrees, Mr. Bell, to whom the Earl of Huntingdon is indebted for the restoration of his dormant dignity, is now occupied in tracing the claims of divers persons to titles of Peerage long since deemed extinct; amongst others, to the antient title of Birmingham, and Lord Eardington, in Warwickshire. We are informed that Mr. Bell is positive that Mr. Crawford will, next Session of Parliament, be acknowledged as Earl of Crawford.

Jan. 23. It was clearly decided in the Court of King's Bench, that, in the event of an article pawned not being redeemed within twelve months and a day, the pawnbroker is bound to account, if called upon by the owner, for the difference in its produce, deducting only the sum advanced, the interest, and expenses; and that, if not actually sold, it may be redeemed after the time mentioned.

Just as Mr. Algar, the auctioneer, had commenced selling the theatrical property at the West London Theatre, Tottenham-court-road, the stage gave way with a tremendous

mendous crash, and precipitated several persons below; but we feel great pleasure in stating, that no serious accident occurred.

Jan. 30. This evening, as Mrs. Maria Coran, a lady 73 years of age, residing at No. 121, Chancery-lane, was sitting by the fire, her dress was blown by a current of air to the bars of the stove, and in a moment the unfortunate lady was enveloped in flames. Her infirmities prevented her assisting herself, and no person was in the room at the time. At length, her shrieks were heard by some persons, who went immediately to her aid, but not till she was burned in the most terrific manner. Death put an end to her misery soon afterwards.

Feb. 5. His Majesty held a Court at his Palace in Pall Mall, which was attended by the Great Officers of State, the Foreign Ambassadors, &c. Among the presentations were, Mr. Thornton, his Majesty's Minister at the Court of the King of Portugal, on his return from the Brazils; and Lord Clanwilliam, upon his being appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Two new official seals for Scotland were agreed upon. Sir George Warrender was introduced, and sworn in a Privy Councillor. His Majesty gave audiences to the Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Peel, the Duke of Montrose, and the Duke of Dorset.—Next day the King held another Court. His Majesty received on the throne the address of the House of Lords; to which he was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

VACCINATION.—The usual Annual Report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the National Vaccine Establishment, has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. It is signed by Sir Henry Hallford, President of the Royal College of Physicians; by Sir Everard Home, Master of the Royal College of Surgeons; Sir W. Blizard and Henry Cline, Esq. Governors of the same; and by Drs. Frampton, Hume, Badham, and Lloyd, Censors of the Royal College of Physicians. Thus certified, the Report is entitled to every confidence. The test of another year's experience has produced an increase in their confidence as to its benefits. It appears to be no longer doubtful, that the small pox, in a modified and peculiar form, will sometimes take place after vaccination; but the disorder has always run a safe course, being uniformly exempt from the secondary fever, in which the patient dies most commonly, when he dies of that disorder.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Feb. 18.* *Nathaniel Garland, Esq. v. Joseph Jekyll and Thomas Cummings, Esquires*, the executors of Sir Charles Bunbury.—An action by the lord of a manor in Essex, to recover 2,600*l.* the value of 14 horses, which he claimed to

be due to him on the death of the late Sir Charles Bunbury, bart. as heriots. The late Sir Charles Bunbury, of sporting celebrity, held the manor of Wick's Park, in Essex, a copyhold, under the plaintiff; and by the feudal custom of it, was entitled to the best beast of the tenant on his demise. On the death of Sir Charles Bunbury, the plaintiff sent his bailiff to Barton, near Newmarket, the place where the stud belonging to Sir Charles was kept, to seize twenty-two of the best of them, in satisfaction as heriots, which he claimed to be his right as the lord. The celebrated horse Smolensko, which was the property of Sir Charles, and valued at 1,300*l.* was one of those chosen by virtue of the right, claimed as a heriot, but was in Yorkshire when the bailiff made the seizure on the stud, of which he marked down twenty-two; and the question arose as to whether Smolensko should be included amongst those to which the plaintiff was entitled. After long legal arguments on both sides had been heard, it was agreed that a case should be made for the Judges, as to the number of heriots that the plaintiff had a right to; but that it should go to the Jury for their decision, as to whether the plaintiff's bailiff had not made his election out of the stud at Barton, without including Smolensko. The Jury retired for more than half an hour, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff (the number of heriots to be afterwards decided by the Court); and finding that the election had been made from the stud at Barton. To which verdict, the foreman said, they came, in consequence of the bailiff's saying he had enough when he took the list. The horse Smolensko is therefore not included.

Friday, Feb. 22. The Earl of Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart met the bankers and other holders of Five per cent. Stock in the Treasury Board Room. The Earl of Liverpool said, "Gentlemen, the Chancellor, of the Exchequer and myself have been desirous of seeing you, to communicate the terms on which it is intended to pay off the Five per cents. and the measures to be pursued with respect to those who dissent.—**PLAN:**—A new Stock to be created, bearing an interest of Four per cent., payable on 5th January and 5th July in each year, and not to be paid off until 5th Jan. 1829. All holders who shall not signify their dissent, between 4th and 16th March (if within the United Kingdom), to have for every 100*l.* 5 per cents. 105*l.* in the new 4 per cents. The first dividend of the new Stock to be payable 5th Jan. 1823. All holders of the 5 per cent. Stock will receive the dividends due 5th July 1822. Persons dissenting, to be paid in the numerical order in which their names may be subscribed; such payments to commence on 5th

5th July 1822. Trustees to be indemnified, as acted upon in 1749."

SPRING CIRCUITS. 1822.

NORFOLK—Lord Chief Justice Abbott and Lord Chief Baron : Aylesbury, March 9. Bedford, March 14. Huntingdon, March 16. Cambridge, March 19. Thetford, March 23. Bury St. Edmund's, March 28.

MIDLAND—Lord Chief Justice Dallas and Mr. Justice Best : Northampton, March 2. Oakham, March 8. Lincoln, March 9. Nottingham and Town, March 15. Derby, March 20. Leicester, March 25. Coventry and Warwick, March 30.

HOME—Baron Graham and Baron Wood : Hertford, March 7. Chelmsford, March 11. Maidstone, March 18. Horsham, March 25. Kingston, March 28.

NORTHERN—Justice Bayley and Justice Holroyd : Durham, February 27. Appleby, February 28. Carlisle and Newcastle, March 2. York, March 9. Lancaster, March 23.

WESTERN—Justice Park and Justice Burrough : Winchester, March 4. Salisbury, March 9. Dorchester, March 14. Exeter, March 18. Launceston, March 25. Taunton, March 30.

OXFORD—Baron Garrow and Justice Richardson : Reading, March 4. Oxford, March 6. Worcester and City, March 9. Stafford, March 14. Shrewsbury, March 20. Hereford, March 25. Monmouth, March 30. Gloucester and City, April 3.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1822.

Bedfordshire—Peter-Augustus Lautour, of Staughton, esq.

Berkshire—Sir Gilbert East, of Hall Place, bart.

Buckinghamshire—Benjamin Way, of Denham, esq.

Cambridge and Huntingdonshire—Robert-Jones Adeane, of Babraham, esq.

Cheshire—Chas. Wicksted, of Raddeley, esq.

Cumberland—William Crackenthorpe, of Bank Hall, esq.

Cornwall—David Howell, of Prideaux, esq.

Derbyshire—Phillip Gell, of Hopton, esq.

Devonshire—Sir Thomas- Trayton- Fuller-Elliott Drake, of Nutwell Court, bart.

Dorsetshire—The Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, of Lodors, bart.

Essex—Sir George-Henry Smyth, of Berechurch Hall, bart.

Gloucestershire—Stephen-John-Welch-Fletcher Welch, of Painswick, esq.

Herefordshire—T. Hampton Symons, of Mynde Park, esq.

Hertfordshire—Thomas Daniell, of Berkhamstead, esq.

Kent—John-Powell Powell, of Quex, esq.

Lancaster—James Shuttleworth, of Barton Lodge, esq.

Leicestershire—Charles-James Packe, of Prestwold, esq.

Lincolnshire—Sir John-Hayford Thorold, of Syston, bart.

Monmouthshire—James Jenkins, of Chepstow, esq.

Norfolk—Sir Richard-Paul Jodrell, of Sall, bart.

Northamptonshire—John Nethercoat, of Haselbeach, esq.

Northumberland—Edward Craster, of Preston, esq.

Nottinghamshire—Wm. Farnworth Handley, of Newark-upon-Trent, esq.

Oxfordshire—John Blackall, of Great Haselley, esq.

Rutlandshire—Thomas Floor, of Whissendine, esq.

Shropshire—Robert-Bridgman More, of Linley, esq.

Somersetshire—Vincent Stuckey, of Hill House, Langport Eastover, esq.

Staffordshire—Phineas Hussey, of Wyrley Grove, esq.

County of Southampton—Robert Shedden, jun. of Brooklands, esq.

Suffolk—Ambrose-Harbord Steward, of Stoke Park, esq.

Surrey—Charles-Nicholas Pallmer, of Norbiton House, esq.

Sussex—James Eversfield, of Catsfield, esq.

Warwickshire—Matthew Wise, of Leamington Priors, esq.

Wiltshire—Edw. Phillips, of Melksham, esq.

Worcestershire—Samuel Ryland, of Kingsnorton, esq.

Yorkshire—Richard Bethell, of Wise, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Cardmarthen—William-Howell Bevan, of Pengay, esq.

Pembroke—John Mears, of Eastington, esq.

Cardigan—Thomas-Lewes Lloyd, of Wern Newidd, esq.

Glamorgan—Sir John Morris, of Bryn, bart.

Brecon—John Christie, of Cwmllyfog, esq.

Radnor—John-Hugh Powell, of Clirrow, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey—William-Wynne Sparrow, of Tynnewydd, esq.

Carnarvon—William-Lloyd Caldecot, of the Cottage, esq.

Merioneth—James Gill, of Pant Glas, esq.

Montgomery—Joseph-Hayes Lyon, of Cefublwarch, esq.

Dentigh—Samuel Newton, of Pickill, esq.

Flint—Thos. Harrison, of Saathlywydd, esq.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Piece.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Jan. 28. *Owen, Prince of Powys*; or, *Welch Feuds*, a Tragedy. The object of the plot is to represent the misfortunes of a Welsh

Welsh chieftain fighting the battles of his country against superior power, and at the same time enthralled in the passion of love. It was well got up, and strongly cast; but had a short run.

Feb. 14. *Love in Humble Life*, a comic sketch in one act. It is evidently of French origin, and was well-received.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 14. *The Legend of Montrose*; or, *The Children of the Mist*, an operatic drama, taken from one of the last series of "The Tales of my Landlord." The scenery and the horsemanship are the principal attractions of the piece, which, however, was well received.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Jan. 26. The King has appointed Alex. Marrack, esq. Consul at St. Ives, for Hanover; W. Erskine, esq. Lord of Session in Scotland; J. Maconochie, esq. Sheriff Depute of Orkney and Zetland; R. Hamilton, esq. one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session; and H. McDonald, esq. Clerk of the King's Process in Scotland.

10th Foot, Major Payler, from half-pay of the 37th Foot, to be Major.—16th, Major Thorne, from half-pay of the 60th Foot, to be Major.—2d Veteran Battalion, Major Reynolds, from the late 8th Veteran Battalion, to be Major.

Jan. 29. The King has appointed W. R. Hamilton, esq. one of the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the King of the Two Sicilies.

Feb. 5. Hon. Sir Charles Paget, to be Groom of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to his Majesty, vice Hon. Sir E. Paget, resigned.

Feb. 5. Mr. W. R. K. Douglas has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, vice Sir G. Warrender.—In the Board of Control the new appointments are those of the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, W. H. Fremantle, Sir G. Warrender, and Dr. J. Phillimore. The names omitted are those of Lords Binning and Walpole, and Mr. Sturges Bourne.

Feb. 19. His Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Joseph Huddart, esq. High Sheriff of the County of Carnarvon.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Lloyd, D.D. Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and Student of Christ Church, to be Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Divinity, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Hodson, deceased.

Rev. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, B.D. Vice-Principal of Brasenose College, to be Principal of that Society, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Hodson, deceased.

Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, to a Prebendal Stall in that Cathedral.

Rev. Henry Huntingford, LL.B. Fellow of Winchester College, to the Rectory of Hampton Bishop, near Hereford.

Rev. David Williams, LL.B. second Master of Winchester College, to the Vicarage of Wigmore, Hereford.

Rev. Edward Dewing, M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the valuable Rectories of East and West Rainham, Norfolk.

Rev. C. Collier, Curate of Shotley, Suffolk, to Hambleton Vicarage and Braunston Curacy, Rutlandshire.

Rev. G. P. Buxton, to the valuable Rectory of Mildenhall, Wilts.

Rev. J. Baker, M.A. Spiritual Chancellor of the Diocese of Durlam, to St. Mary the Less Rectory, Durham.

Rev. Samuel Carr, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, to be Perpetual Curate of St. Mary Quay parish, Ipswich.

Rev. R. J. Francis, to the Rectory of Carleton St. Mary, Norfolk.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 29. *Lynn*—The Marquis of Titchfield, vice Sir M. B. Folkes, bart. deceased.

Feb. 2. *County of Antrim*—The Hon. Richard-Seymour Conway, commonly called Lord Viscount Beauchamp, vice Hugh-Henry-John Seymour, esq. deceased.

Feb. 16. *Higham Ferrers*—The Right Hon. H. C. Phipps, commonly called Viscount Normanby, vice W. Plumer, esq. dec. *University of Oxford*—The Right Hon. R. Peel, of Christ Church, D.C.L.

Borough of Great Bedwin—The Right Hon. Sir J. Nicholl, knt.

Borough and Parish of Buckingham—The Right Hon. W. H. Fremantle.

Feb. 19. *St. Mawes*—J. Phillimore, LL.D.

Droitwich—J. H. H. Foley, esq. vice T. Foley, esq. deceased.

Borough of Carnarvon—The Hon. Sir C. Paget, knt.

West Looe—The Right Hon. H. Goulburn.

University of Dublin—The Right Hon. W. C. Plunkett.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 17. In Upper Gower-street, the wife of J. A. F. Simkinson, esq. a son.—19. At Brighton, the wife of Cholmondeley Dering, esq. a daughter.—Mrs. James Ba-

sire, of Chancery-lane, a son.—At Cardington, near Bedford, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Anderson, a son.—23. In Baker-street, Portman-square, the Lady of Sir Gregory-

Gregory-Oshorn-Page-Turner, bart. a son. — 25. At Thornton Hall, Lady Petre, a daughter. — 26. In Gate-street, the wife of John Mitchell, M.D. a daughter. — At Irnham Hall, Lincolnshire, Hon. Mrs. Clifford, a son. — 29. In Jermyn-street, the Lady of Sir Fred. Baker, bart. a son. — In Upper Guildford-street, the wife of William-Whi-

taker Maitland, esq. a daughter. — At her father's, in Southampton-street, the wife of Samuel Platt, esq. a son.

Lately. At Clontarf, the Lady of the Hon. John-Prendergast Vereker, a son. — At Toppesfield Rectory, Essex, Mrs. Lewis Way, a daughter. — The wife of Col. Cochran, 3d Reg. of Guards, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1821, June 27. At Port Louis, Isle of France, David Shaw, esq. Surgeon, to the daughter of Wm. Spears, esq. Chief Searcher of Customs of that island.

Dec. 23. At Rome, Robt. Manners Lockwood, esq. eldest son of Thos. Lockwood, esq. of Dan-y-Graig, co. Glamorgan, to the Right Hon. Lady Julia Gore, daughter of the late Earl of Arran, K.P. and sister of the Marchioness of Abercorn.

1822, Jan. 8. Capt. Wilson Braddyll Bigland, R. N. to Emily, daughter of late Samuel Leeke, esq. of Havant.

Rev. Thomas Boys, only son of Admiral Boys, to Miss Somers, of High Wycombe, Bucks.

17. W. Hodges, esq. of Newman-street, to Mary-Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hartley, of Tadcaster, in Yorkshire.

19. Tatton, son of Sir Christopher Sykes, bart. of Sledmere, Yorkshire, to Anne, dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Sir William Foulis, bart.

21. At Edinburgh, John Dalryell, esq. of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Jane, daughter of the late Brig.-gen. Anstruther, of Balaskie.

22. Wm. Johns, M.D. late Surgeon at Calcutta, to Mary, daughter of the late E. Blakemore, esq. of Birmingham.

Count Martin d'Aglié, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia, to Louisa, dau. of the late Hon. Chas. Finch.

Richard, son of Daniel Gill, esq. Banker, at Rye, to Sophia, daughter of Wm. Rabbeth, esq. of Bedford-street.

James Guest, jun. esq. of Birmingham, to Martha, only child of W. Whitworth, esq. of Hornsey.

George, only son of John Walmsley, esq. of Castlemoer, Lancashire, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late James Hilton, esq. of Pennington Hall and Smedley, in the same county.

24. Richard Fothergill, esq. of Caerleon, Monmouthshire, to Charlotte, daughter of Merrick Elderton, esq. of Brixton, Surrey.

Capt. Charles King, 16th Lancers, to Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Oliver, esq. of Devonshire-place.

Robert, son of Robert Berkeley, esq. of Spetchley, Worcestershire, to Henrietta-Sophia, dau. of the late Paul Benfield, esq.

25. John Pem Tinney, esq. of Salisbury, to Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Arthur May.

26. William Newnham, esq. to Emma, dau. of the late Nathaniel Newnham, esq.

29. G. George Hodges, esq. of Lambeth, to Eliza-Maria, daughter of Nicholas Power, esq. of Queen-square.

Thomas-Henry-Algernon Stephens, esq. to Maria-Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Richard Brickenden, and niece to the Earl of Cavan.

Beaumont, son of John Marshall, esq. of High Holborn, to Mary, daughter of the late Thos. Clarke, esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

The Earl of Bective, to Olivia, relict of the late Edward-Tuite Dalton, esq. and daughter of Sir John Stevenson.

Feb. 1. John Farey, jun. esq. Civil Engineer, to Miss Taylor, both of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

2. Mr. Arthur Windus, of Lewes, to Anne, youngest daughter of Thomas Rogers, esq.

3. William Boyd, jun. esq. of Shamrock Lodge, county of Down, Ireland, to Jane, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Christopher Magnay, Lord Mayor of London.

Sam. Barlow, jun. esq. of Mitcham-house, Surrey, to Mary-Anne, only daughter of Wm. Slark, esq. of Clapton.

H. Bettesworth, esq. of the county of Cornwall, to Sophia, second dau. of Peter Dohree, esq. of London, and grand-dau. of P. Dobree, esq. of Beauregard, Gurnsey.

Peter Brown, esq. surgeon, Salisbury-square, to Susanna, second daughter of the late Christopher Edelman, esq. of Clapton, and Queen-street, London.

12. The Rev. Jas. Williams, B.D. Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and Rector of Llanddeusant, in the county of Anglesey, to Frances, second dau. of Thos. Lloyd, esq. of the Stone House, Shrewsbury.

Roger Smith, esq. of Southfields, Gloucestershire, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Francis Colman Negus, Rector of Brome and Oakley, Suffolk.

Charles-Corbett Wilson, second son of the Rev. Wm. Corbett Wilson, of Hardwick Priors, co. Warwick, to Mary, third daughter of the late Anthony Benn, esq. of Hensingham, Cumberland.

16. Matthew Munro, esq. of Loperwood House, Hants, to Philadelphia, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. Monro, of Edmondesham House, Dorset.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HENRY AUGUSTUS
MONTAGU COSBY, KNT.*

The antient, honourable, and noble † family of Cosby, is of Saxon origin, and, previous to the Norman conquest, possessed the Lordship of Cosby in Leicestershire, and where they continued to reside until the reign of Richard the 2nd. They afterwards acquired, by marriage, the manor of Great Leake, in the county of Nottingham, which descended, in the time of Henry the 8th, to Richard Cosby, whose brother Francis, being expert in arms, passed over to Ireland, where, distinguishing himself against the rebel O'Neil, received a grant of a canton in his escutcheon, containing the O'Neil arms. He was appointed by Queen Mary, July 14, 1558, General of the Kern, a sort of light-armed infantry, furnished for the public service by those who held land by feudal tenure: at the head of these he attacked the great rebel Roderick O'More, a descendant of the antient Kings of Leix; and driving him out of his chief residence of Stradbally‡, established himself there; and for the better governing the country, obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 24, in the first year of her reign, granting him the power to exercise the martial law in the territory of Leix, which he exerted with so much ability, that Sir Henry Sydney, when Lord Deputy, reported to the Queen, that "it was hardly necessary for him to interfere in that county, so great was the care of Francis Cosby." The General served in Parliament for the borough of Thomastown; and after a long and honour-

able series of services, fell by the hands of the rebels, at Glandillough, 1590.

A direct descendant from this Francis Cosby was Alexander Cosby, who, at an early age, obtained a Company in the Ordnance Regiment of Foot, commanded by the Duke of Montagu, and served with credit and distinction during the rebellion of 1745, and afterwards in several Staff situations until 1753, when, upon an application from the East India Company to Government for some officers of experience to new form and discipline their troops in India, then not regimented, he being on half pay in his Majesty's service, was selected as one for that purpose, and proceeded in the course of the same year to India, and was first employed on the coast of Coromandel (then the seat of war), under Major General Lawrence; and proceeding afterwards to Bombay, was sent as second in command on an expedition to reduce to the English power the important City and Castle of Surat; in the capture of which, having distinguished himself, he was appointed to the Command in 1759, but where he died shortly after, leaving three children—Henry Augustus Montagu, Elizabeth Grace, and Charlotte Jane Emma.

Henry Augustus Montagu Cosby, the subject of this memoir, was born in 1743, in the Island of Minorca, where his father was on duty at the time. He entered the army, and served with it at a tender age, and it is said was the 17th in succession from father to son who followed the military profession. In 1756 he attended his father, and was present and acting as a volunteer, at the capture of Geriah, on the coast of Malabar.

In the year 1759 Mr Cosby went to the coast of Coromandel, soon after the siege of Madras had been abandoned by the French under General Lally. He joined the British force under Colonel (afterwards the celebrated Sir Eyre) Coote, as Ensign, being then a youth between fifteen and sixteen years of age. The English army, by way of retaliation for the French attempt on Madras, advanced, in 1760, to the siege of Pondicherry. Cosby was posted to the first company of Grenadiers, and with them was employed in the attack of the Round Hedge, when the division he served in, commanded by Major Joseph Smith (afterwards General Smith), consisting entirely of Company's troops, carried

* General Cosby's death is recorded in p. 94. We have entered into the numerous details, connected with the life of this gallant soldier, with a minuteness unusual in our pages; but his active services were so intimately connected with the protracted warfare of the Indian Peninsula, during the last century, that a relation of them cannot but afford ample satisfaction to our readers. EDIT.

† Dudley Alexander Sydney Cosby, created a Baron of Ireland June 25, 1762, by the style and title of Lord Sydney of Leix, Baron Stradbally.

‡ This elegant place, with an improving rental from 8000*l.* to 10,000*l.* a year, still belongs to the Cosby's, though out of the senior branch.

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carried the principal post, defended by the French regiments of Lorraine and Lally, and then captured ten pieces of cannon, with a number of prisoners. The main body of the enemy made a precipitate retreat into the town. On the investment of the place, Ensign Cosby was appointed to the charge of the Ariancopong Redout, the southernmost one of the Bound Hedge, a situation of much importance, as it was that by which the enemy expected to receive supplies, but which, though often attempted, they were prevented from effecting by the assiduity of Mr. Cosby.

Soon after this service, he was employed at the siege of Villere, under General Calliaud; and being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, was sent on duty to Musulipatam. Soon after his arrival there, he was appointed to command a detachment of 200 Sepoys, with two six-pounders and twelve artillerymen, to assist the then temporary Nabob of Rajahmundry against some refractory Poligars, who resisted his authority. They were soon brought to terms. Lieut. Cosby returned to Rajahmundry, where his situation became peculiarly delicate, there being at the time different claimants for the possession of the Northern Circars; consequently a great degree of jealousy existed respecting the English interest at Rajahmundry; and there being at that time in the fort a near relative of one of the candidates, and nominal Killidar or Governor, who commanded a fine corps of 500 Arabs, which he had brought with him from the North of India, and who displayed evident marks of discontent at the measures now adopted. Lieut. Cosby felt it necessary to keep a watchful eye upon him, and which precaution was justified by subsequent events, for he was one night awakened by a confidential person, and informed, that most of the Arabs had in the course of the evening been secretly collected into the Fort from the Pettah, and were then in the very act of having ball cartridge issued to them by their commander in the court of his own residence. Not a moment was to be lost. The quarters of the English Sepoys were fortunately close to Lieut. Cosby's house; the two field-pieces were in front of his door, and the artillery-men in a shed adjoining. They were under arms in an instant; and with port-fires lighted, this small body proceeded directly to the Killidar's residence, which was surrounded by a high wall, and taking possession of the two approaches, obtained an advantage which the smallness of his force rendered essential. On Lieut.

Cosby's sending in a message, that if they did not immediately lay down their arms, the field-pieces should open their fire; the Killidare, astonished at this obstacle and derangement of his plan (which was nothing less than to make himself master of the place), lost all confidence, and immediately surrendered, making a variety of excuses for his conduct. Mr. Cosby having, however, reasons for suspecting the plot deeper laid than even appeared, sent an express to Mr. Pybus, Chief of Musulipatam, with a full account of the affair. This brought a strong reinforcement, which secured the place until matters were finally settled between the English Government and the Soubah of the Decan, who assumed the right of disposing of those Provinces, which were completely ceded to the English; and Lieut. Cosby had the honour of being the first to hoist the British Colours in the Fort of Rajahmundry, on the Bank of the Gadaverie. It still continues an integral part of the East India Company's territory North of the Kistnah. Lieut. Cosby was soon after appointed to succeed Captain Lang in the military command of Musulipatam, where he continued till 1764, when, officers being greatly wanted for the siege of Madura, then obstinately defended by the celebrated Isoof Cawn, who had rebelled against the Nabob of Arcot, such was Lieut. Cosby's zeal for the service, though then most advantageously situated, that he tendered his services, which were readily accepted, and he proceeded to join the army in the field, under Colonel Charles Campbell. This officer was so well pleased with Lieut. Cosby's conduct, that he gave him the command of eight independent companies of Sepoys, stationed on the south side of attack, where he continued till the fall of the place; after which he was appointed to the command of Warriorpallam, a place then recently taken from the Rajah of that name. During his residence there he was indefatigable in his endeavours to make the Sepoys under his command submit to a more regular system of discipline than they had hitherto been accustomed to; and was the first officer who got the natives to conform to an uniformity of dress, and many other regulations, which gradually became adopted through the service, and has long since rendered them what they now are—a most estimable body of troops, losing little by comparison with the best of Europe. In 1767 Lieut. Cosby was promoted to the rank of Captain, and the Sepoys being then formed into battalions, under the command

command of Captains Commandant, Cosby was appointed to the command of the 6th battalion.

The Government of Madras having about this period entered into a treaty of alliance with the Soubah of the Decan for the reduction of the power of Hyder Ali Cawn, which at this time had risen to an alarming height, Captain Cosby's battalion, now completed to a thousand firelocks, was selected to form a part of the English contingent, which was stipulated to consist of 500 European infantry, five battalions of Sepoys, 30 European dragoons, sixteen pieces of artillery, twelve and six pounders, under the immediate command of Brigadier General Joseph Smith, the Commander in Chief at the time of the British at Madras. Owing, however, to the treacherous policy so common among Native Powers in India, it was soon suspected, and discovered a very little while after our little army's arrival in the enemy's country, that the Mahrattas, being the first on the field, had (after plundering every thing they could), made a separate peace with Hyder; that the Soubah was on the point of imitating this conduct; and that the British were likely to be made a sacrifice to this perfidious arrangement. Precautions were adopted by the Madras Government to guard against events, and General Smith received orders to retire by slow marches into the Carnatic, with the greater part of his force, leaving three battalions, under Col. Baillie, with the Soubah, who had then advanced to Seringapatam. This was no doubt a risk of the three battalions, but our Government had not as yet sufficient grounds to withdraw entirely from the league. In order, however, that there should be some pledge or indemnity, a detachment under Major Bonjour, possessed itself of the Biramaul Country, laying between the Carnatic and Mysore.

The anxiety for the three battalions under the Soubah increased, as they became in arrears of pay; and apprehensions were entertained, that in consequence they might mutiny, and advantage be taken of the circumstance, either by Hyder or the Soubah, to get them over to their service; and, as of their description, they were among our best troops, their relief became an object of serious consideration to the General. He therefore detached Captain Cosby, with 500 of his own corps, and twelve dragoons, with a sum of money in specie, made up in bags, it being intended, in case of extremity, that the money so prepared should be divided among the dragoons to make a last push

with it for Baillie's camp; and as the whole route lay through the enemy's country, and the high road within sight of several of Hyder's garrisons, particularly Bangalore, he was directed to proceed with as much caution as possible. This delicate service was performed with admirable success, Captain Cosby having so skillfully evaded the corps detached to intercept him, as to return with the loss of only one man, who deserted, having performed a circuitous march, guided chiefly by compass, of 350 miles in 13 days, including two days occupied in delivering his charge and refreshing his troops. The Soubah and Hyder having soon after settled matters, and with more honour than was expected, permitted our three battalions to retire, determined on the invasion of the Carnatic; and General Smith, by orders from the Madras Government, began his retreat from the Biramaul, in order to cover our own frontiers, there to wait for the reinforcements, the whole of the English force being at this time 800 European infantry, 30 European dragoons, 16 pieces of cannon, twelve and six-pounders; and 1000 irregular cavalry belonging to the Nabob of Arcot. The enemy's army, consisting of 42,000 horse, 28,000 infantry, and 109 guns, came up with the small force of the English on the 28th Sept. 1767, just as they had got through the Changama Pass, which divides the Carnatic from Hyder's dominions, and had, early in the morning, with a large body of cavalry and light troops, taken possession of a village and hill commanding a narrow defile through which the British had to pass. General Smith, having made the best possible disposition, began to move forward with the line, and the corps commanded by Captain Cosby* being one of those in advance, was ordered to dislodge the enemy from the village, which he effected at the point of the bayonet; and finding himself annoyed from the hill, proceeded with equal success to drive them from that position likewise, while the advance pursued its route, and cleared the difficulties of the pass. From this hill Captain Cosby perceived the rapid approach of Hyder's regular infantry at some distance on the right flank of the English line, and reporting his observation to Major Bonjour (in command of the advance), requested and obtained his permission to call up the leading corps of the army, commanded by Captain Cowley, to occupy the hill before he quitted it to join the

* See Wilks's South of India.

van, to which he belonged; a judicious suggestion, which essentially contributed to the success of the day*. The confederates were entering this position, but had not completely occupied it, when General Smith, on approaching the hill and hearing the report of Captain Cosby, perceived the necessity of quickening his march, and by so doing got up in time, and by securing the hill and village, gained an advantage that enabled him completely to repulse every subsequent attack, and ultimately obliged the enemy to draw off, leaving him master of the field, and at liberty, soon after dusk, which was fast approaching, to continue his march, as the necessity and situation of the British obliged them to march all night to reach a *dépôt* at Trinomally, where General Smith expected to be reinforced by troops from Trichinopoly. The enemy suffered so severely as to prevent their following during the night; and Hyder himself was slightly wounded. The loss of the English was of course considerable. The battle of Trinomally, or Errour, soon followed that of Changama, and proved so decisive, that the confederates lost the greater part of their cannon and baggage, hlew up their ammunition, and went off in the greatest confusion, abandoning a strongly fortified camp, and ultimately left the Carnatic. In this action, Captain Cosby, at the head of his corps, the 6th Sepoys, was particularly mentioned by the Commander in Chief for having borne a conspicuous part in the honours of the day.

The retreat of the enemy gave but a short respite to the toils of the British, for our army soon after resented the aggression by entering the Mysore. In 1768, Captain Cosby was again actively employed, being detached with his own corps, a detachment of Grenadier Sepoys, and a troop of dragoons, against one of Hyder's most active partisans, Muctum Sahib, whom he defeated and dislodged from under the guns of Bangalore. The Polligar, or Chief, of this place, he obliged to accompany him to the British head-quarters. Captain Cosby was afterwards placed in advance of the army, in command of a force, consisting of his own battalion, a company of European grenadiers, a corps of Sepoy grenadiers, some European cavalry, and a field train, with orders to reduce the Forts of Amicul and Deneanicotah, in the Mysore Country, which service he completely accomplished. He was soon after ordered to reinforce a division of the army under Col. John Wood. Soon after

joining him, an action took place between that officer and Hyder Ally in person, near Arlier, in which Captain Cosby received a severe contusion from a cannon ball. In 1769 a peace was concluded with Hyder, and the army went into quarters; Captain Cosby's battalion constituting a part of the garrison of Vellore.

In 1771 the army being ordered to take the field under General Joseph Smith, against Tanjore, Captain Cosby's battalion formed a part of the force, but proceeded no farther than Vellum, a strong fort belonging to the Rajah, and about nine miles from Tanjore, which it was desirable to possess. A breach was effected, and Captain Cosby's battalion being then on duty in the batteries, under the orders of Colonel Bonjour, the latter about midnight observing the fire of the enemy to slacken near the breach, and thinking it a favourable moment to carry the place, directed Captain Cosby with a few of his men, to try how far it might be practicable, which he accordingly did; and having, with some difficulty, reached the top, and being followed close by more of his men, the enemy, panic-struck, were soon driven from the ramparts, and abandoned the fort by the Tanjore gate, on the opposite side. This gate he had just time to gain possession of and secure, when it was approached by a reinforcement of some of the best troops from Tanjore, with orders to defend it to the last; but they were only in time to receive a discharge of musquetry from the new masters of the place, and which the enemy did not wait to have repeated. The General was pleased immediately to appoint Captain Cosby to the command of the fortress. The Rajah of Tanjore having at last been brought to terms, but not before General Smith had proceeded some length in the approaches, the army went into cantonments. Vellum was, however, detained in our hands as a security for the fulfilment of the Rajah's engagements; and the garrison being increased, Captain Cosby was appointed to the permanent command.

In 1772 Captain Cosby was appointed Brigade-Major to the Army, that being then the highest staff situation on the Coast, and as such served under General Smith at the reduction of the Forts of Ramnadaperam and Calicoil, in the Southern Provinces of the Carnatic.

In 1773 he was raised to the office of Adjutant-General, with the official rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, being the *first* appointed to that situation in India, and in that capacity was head of the Staff under

* See Wilks's South of India.

under General Smith at the second siege of Tanjore; which being at last carried by assault, after a passage had been effected over the ditch, he was deputed by the General to treat with the Rajah, who had (on the breach being carried) retired into his palace, and appeared to be determined to defend himself in that position to the last. Colonel Cosby, accompanied by an interpreter only, was admitted to his presence. In attaining this, Colonel Cosby had to pass through several intricate passages filled with the Rajah's adherents, who it seems had devoted themselves to share the fate of their Chief, and which their gloomy but determined countenances seemed strongly to indicate their being prepared to do. The Colonel found the Rajah in a small chamber, with a few of his most confidential friends. The interview was solemn and impressive, but it did not take much time to convince the Rajah of the imprudence of further resistance. Colonel Cosby assured him he was fully authorized to promise him not only that his life would be guaranteed by the English, but that every delicacy and respect should be observed to him, the females, and rest of his family: the Colonel reminded him of General Smith's well-known honourable character. The Rajah, after sighing once or twice, asked Colonel Cosby if he would swear by the sword he held in his hand to the truth of the statement, and that he was properly authorized to afford protection. The reply being in the affirmative, the Rajah arose, said he was satisfied, and gave orders to his people to lay down their arms, for he relied on the honour of the English. On this, proper guards were immediately appointed by Colonel Cosby for the protection of the Palace, &c. &c.

In 1775 Colonel Cosby, being still Adjutant-General, was sent to England with Dispatches of a confidential nature from the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied with the highest testimonials to his zeal, abilities, and merit as an officer. Colonel Cosby returned to his station at Madras in 1777. A few weeks after his return (although somewhat out of the usage of the army, being still Adjutant-General,) he was appointed by the Government of Madras, to command a force consisting of three battalions of Native Infantry, with their field train, a battalion of the Nabob's troops, some cavalry, and an irregular force of the Calastery and the Ventitagherry Rajahs, to act against Bom Rauze, a Rajah of the first consideration, possessing an extensive tract of country, about 90 miles N. W. of Madras. This country had never yet been penetrated with the

least success by hostile arms, and had withstood very serious attacks both of Hyder's and of the Mahrattas, which it was enabled to do from its natural strength and local advantages for defence. The capital of the country was in the midst of high hills, and the whole face of the country was covered and intersected by woods and ravines; nor were batteries of cannon wanting to strengthen its defences, with a large body of brave men to avail themselves of these advantages. Still such was the superiority of English discipline, and the tactics brought into play on this service, that whilst diverting the attention of the enemy by false demonstrations, and turning their flanks, others were making more serious attacks on their principal barriers. From these they were driven one after the other, until our troops gained such a footing in the country, as to alarm and thereby cause a fluctuation of opinion among their chiefs, as to the probable success of further resistance; and which ultimately induced the Rajah to capitulate and agree to the terms settled by our ally the Nabob of Arcot (whose tributary he was), as those on which he would be permitted to retain his situation. He admitted Colonel Cosby to take possession of Cavaretty, his capital, until every thing was adjusted, and military roads cut through the country. The loss on the side of the English was very trifling;—the Colonel had a narrow escape, his orderly Serjeant being killed close to him. The whole business was accomplished in six weeks, and Colonel Cosby received the thanks of the Madras Government on the occasion, for his celerity, enterprise, and judgment; and it ended opportunely, for the rainy season set in soon after.

In 1778, intelligence being received at Madras by an overland dispatch, of the breaking out of war between Great Britain and France, the army on the coast of Coromandel was ordered to take the Field for the purpose of attacking Pondicherry. Lieutenant-Colonel Cosby being still Adjutant-General, had shortly before (in consequence of an application to the Government from the Nabob of Arcot) been appointed Commander of all the Nabob's regular Cavalry, then consisting of seven regiments, 550 each, with 200 Light Infantry, 40 artillery-men, and four six-pounders attached to each regiment, forming in all a most complete legion of 5,180 men, and 28 pieces of cannon. Although this appointment was of itself of sufficient consequence to call for all Cosby's exertion; yet, at the particular request of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hector Munro, Colonel Cosby readily agreed to act in
both

both capacities during the siege, and discharged those important duties till the fall of the place, which being most skilfully defended by General Bellacombe (at that time one of the best officers in the French service), did not surrender until a practicable breach was made in the face of the Queen's Bastion, and a passage effected across the ditch. On the completion of this important service, Colonel Cosby was allowed to resign the office of Adjutant-General, and it was very flatteringly notified by the Select Committee of the Madras Government.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES CHISHOLM.

In Invernesshire, Scotland, Lieut.-Col. James Chisholm, of the Royal African Corps. As an officer he was endowed with much personal bravery and gallantry in the field, and manifested great zeal for the service of his country, as well as an intimate knowledge of his profession. During a long course of active service, Colonel Chisholm, from the amenity of his disposition and manners, was more than usually felicitous in gaining the approbation and confidence of his superiors, and acquiring the friendship and esteem of all with whom he was acquainted. His first service was in the 58th regiment, in which corps the immortal Wellington then commanded a company. In 1796 he joined the 88th regiment, with a detachment of which he served in India, both in Guzerat, and in the Upper Provinces of Bengal, with distinguished gallantry, where he attracted the notice, and obtained the countenance, of the late General Lord Lake, and was with his detachment incorporated with the 76th regiment, at that time under the command of the Hon. Colonel Monson. He bore a conspicuous share in the operations of that destructive campaign, directed by the Commander-in-chief in person, against the troops and fortresses of Rao Jeswunt Holkar. In one or more assaults made upon the strong-holds of that daring Chieftain of the Mahrattas, Captain Chisholm received five wounds, from some of which he never recovered. Though smarting from unhealed wounds, and his health greatly deteriorated by an arduous service of eight years between the tropicks, he was in the following year found engaged in the ill-fated attack upon Buenos Ayres, in July 1807, particularly in the rash assault of the city on the 5th of that month, wherein the British troops lost all but their honour. On this occasion, being ordered to cover the rear of the left column of his regiment, furiously pressed in the

streets by a numerous and exasperated soldiery, and an armed population, and on the point of being surrounded and cut to pieces, this intrepid and experienced officer, with a handful of men, executed this service with such success, as to intimidate the enemy, and served to gain for the small remnant of his brave companions, a dearly-bought, but honourable capitulation. In this action he received a contusion on the head from a ball.

In 1808 he was promoted to a majority in the Royal African Corps, with which he served on the coast of Africa, and, during a part of that time, as Commandant of Goree. While thus employed, he uniformly and determinedly opposed the abominable and inhuman traffic in slaves, many of whom he rescued from their oppressors, and restored to their families and to freedom. On his departure from the Island in 1816, the inhabitants of Goree, French as well as English, voted him a gold medal, and an affectionate address, as a flattering testimony of the sense they entertained of his services, and as a mark of gratitude for the zeal with which he watched over the safety and interests of the Settlement. The Reports of the Royal African Institution contain abundant proofs of his cordial exertions in favour of the unhappy natives of Africa;—exertions which, on his return to England, were justly appreciated by all his fellow-labourers in human emancipation, and particularly by that ardent and indefatigable philanthropist, Mr. Wilberforce. His death, though remotely attributable to the effects of intertropical complaints, was accelerated by an apoplectic seizure while on a visit with his friends in his native country.

VERY REV. ARCHDEACON JEFFERSON.

This excellent Divine, whose death is noticed in our last Obituary, was collated to the Rectory of Weeley in the year 1806, by Bishop Porteus; and, a short time since, to the Vicarage of Witham in Essex, by the present Bishop of London; where he had so much gained the esteem of the neighbourhood, by the conscientious discharge of his important duties, and by his conciliating manners, that on Christmas day last, a large proportion of the numerous Dissenters resident in and about Witham, attended his Church, and expressed themselves much gratified by the able and impressive discourse which he delivered on that occasion. With a disinterested liberality, he had begun, and was carrying on, extensive improvements in the Vicarage-house, which had

had become very much dilapidated under his predecessors. He was never married. His will is so short, and at the same time breathes so truly the spirit of religion and kindness, that it will no doubt be acceptable.

I have been induced to communicate these few facts, however scanty and imperfect, in the hope that some friend, familiar with the public and private life of the Archdeacon, may enrich your pages with a memoir of so exemplary a character, that thus, though dead, he may yet speak. J.S.

"Glory to God in the Highest, on Earth peace, goodwill towards men.

"The last Will and Testament of Joseph Jefferson, Clerk.

"I give and bequeath to the Colchester and Essex Hospital, the sum of 100*l*. To the Essex Clergy Charity, the sum of 3*l*. To the Clergy Orphan Charity, the sum of 50*l*. To the poor inhabitants of the parish of Weeley, without distinction as to lawful settlement, 20*l*. to be distributed in four successive years, in equal portions, on Christmas day, in bread and coals. And all the rest and residue of my real and personal estate, including all plate, books, and other goods and chattels, of what nature or kind soever, I give and bequeath to my dear and beloved sister-in-law, Mary Jefferson, now residing with me, whose tenderness and affection has been unwearied and unremitting, for her sole use and benefit; and I hereby appoint her the sole executrix. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1821.

(Signed) "JOS. JEFFERSON."

The personal effects were sworn under 6000*l*.

THE REV. JOHN KING, A.M.

Mr. King was born at Richmond in Yorkshire, on the 28th of April 1738, and received the rudiments of his education at the Free Grammar School in that town, under the tuition of that truly classical scholar and liberal divine, the Rev. Anthony Temple*, A.M. Vicar of Easby. From Richmond he removed to Cambridge; and on the recommendation of the Rev. Francis Blackburne†, A.M. Archdeacon of Cleveland, an inti-

* For some account of Mr. Temple, see "Nichols's Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century," vol. I. p. 767.

† For a Biographical Memoir of Mr. Blackburne, see "Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. III. pp. 14—24, 642; vol. VIII. pp. 57, 761; vol. IX. p. 785.

mate friend of Dr. Law, then Master of St. Peter's College, and afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, he was entered of that Society. Here he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1760; and from the honor which he obtained on that occasion (being the seventh Wrangler on the tripos), he was elected Fellow. He soon, however, relinquished residence in college, having been appointed in that year (on the recommendation of his tutor, the Rev. Daniel Longmire, A.M.); Under Master of the Free Grammar School of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, then governed by that eminent scholar and able instructor, the Rev. Hugh Moises, A.M. In this situation he continued seven years; and during that period had the pleasure of seeing the school raised so high in reputation, and the number of scholars so considerably increased, as to require the appointment of a third Master. The present Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Eldon, and his learned brother, Lord Stowell, both received their education here while Mr. King was the Under Master. In 1763, he proceeded to the degree of A.M. In 1767, he removed from Newcastle to Ipswich, having been appointed Master of the Free Grammar School in that town, on the recommendation of his old friend and preceptor Mr. Temple, to whom the school committee had written, through the Rev. Andrew Layton, A.M. Rector of St. Matthew (whose sister Mr. Temple had married) to point out a person qualified to fill that situation. In the same year he was chosen by the Corporation the Town Preacher; and notwithstanding the changes in the political interests of the borough, he retained this situation for a period of twenty-three years. In 1776, he was presented by his College to the Rectory of Withnesham, near Ipswich. In 1798, on account of some dangerous attacks of illness, and an infirm state of health, he resigned the mastership of the school, which, by his talents and application, he had raised so high in the public estimation, as to have had upwards of seventy boarders at one time in his house; and retired to a residence on his rectory, where he closed his earthly career on the 26th of January 1822, in the 84th year of his age, perfectly satisfied with that lot and station assigned to him by Providence; and after having filled, throughout a long life, a public situation, with the highest credit to himself, and the greatest advantage to others.

Mr. King was the author of the following works; viz. "Sententiæ ex diversis auctoribus excerptæ, et primis Lingue

Linguae Latinae Tyronibus accommodatae, operâ Johannis King, A. B. apud Novocastrenses Sub-præceptoris. Newcastle, 1761. "A Sermon, preached at Witesham, Nov. 29, 1798, being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving on account of our late Naval Victories. Ipswich." sm. 4to. And "A Sermon on the Catholic Claims; with Notes and a Postscript. Ipswich, 1813." sm. 4to. There is an engraved Portrait of Mr. King (a private plate), by Bond, from a Miniature by Dunthorne.

His remains were interred in the chancel of the church of Witesham; but, by his express desire, a mural tablet is to be erected in the church of St. Mary at Tower, Ipswich, on which it is intended to inscribe the following memorial:—

"M. S. Johannis King, A. M. Collegii Divi Petri apud Cantabrigienses Socij; Ecclesiae de Witesham, in hoc Agro, Rectoris; et per annos XXIII apud Gippovicenses Publici Concionatoris. Qui, juventutis instituendae peritissimus, scholae Regiae per annos XXXI summâ cum laude præfuit; et cujus in honore erat septuaginta plus minus discipulos in ædibus suis simul accepisse. Vixit annos LXXXIII. Decessit VII Cal. Feb. MDCCXXII."

He married, June 10, 1777, Elizabeth Sarah, the only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bishop, A. B. Rector of Trimley St. Martin and Ash by Campsey, in Suffolk, and Perpetual Curate of St. Mary at Tower, and St. Mary at Elms, in Ipswich. She died Dec. 30, 1813, and was interred at Witesham, where, on a mural tablet, on the south side of the chancel, is the following inscription to her memory:—

"Arms. Arg. on a bend Gul. cotised, three besants. On an inescutcheon of pretence Or, three lions passant Sable. Crest: On a torse, a griffin Or, statant, and resting its right paw on a besant.

"Elizabethæ Sarai King, Rev^{di} Johannis King uxoris, et Rev^{di} Thomæ Bishop unicæ filiæ et hæredis. Obiit die trigesimo Decembris, A. D. 1813, ætatis suæ 61. Nulla fert, sive uxor, sive parens, omnibus magis præcellebat virtutibus nec liberis ejus fuit carior, imò jure fuit cara discipulis, quos viginti per annos summâ alebat curâ et sedulitate apud Gippovicenses."

By her he had issue nine sons and one daughter. It was his lot, however, to have experienced, during his life-time, the painful trial attendant on the loss of five of these sons; which afflicting strokes of Providence he sustained with becoming resignation. His eldest son, John, was educated at St. Peter's Col-

lege, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A. B. in 1800, and was elected Fellow. In 1803, he proceeded to that of A. M. and was called to the Bar. In 1808, he married Caroline Matilda Staple, of Hackney, and died Oct. 24, 1815 (leaving an only daughter), greatly respected by his relations and friends, and with the fairest prospect of rising to eminence in his profession, being possessed of considerable talent and the greatest industry. He was buried in the chancel of the church of Witesham, where (on a handsome mural tablet affixed to the North wall, and surmounted by an urn, with drapery over it, beneath which is a scroll with this sentence—"The just is steady to his purpose," and a book which is lettered "Law"), is the following inscription:—

"Near this place are deposited the remains of John King, of the Middle Temple, Esq. Barrister at Law, late Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, A. M.; eldest son of the Rev. John King, Rector of this parish. He was born the 16th of May 1778, and died the 24th of October 1815. He married Miss Caroline Matilda Staple, of Hackney, by whom he had issue one daughter, Anne, and both of whom he left surviving him. His integrity and abilities promised him the highest success in his profession; his domestic virtues endeared him to his family and his friends; his religion enabled him to bear with patience a long and painful illness; and taught him to look forward with confidence to a blessed immortality. His widow hath caused this monument to be erected, as well to record his virtues, as to testify her affection for his memory.

"Arms: quarterly, first and fourth, a lion rampant between three cross crosslets, 2 and 1; second and third, Arg. on a bend cotised Gul. three besants; impaling, Or, a chevron Ermineois between three manches. Crest: a lion rampant crowned."

He was the editor of "A Report of the Cases, the King v. Younge, and the King v. Wright, for selling Guineas; and of the Arguments of the Counsel; with the Judgement delivered thereon. 1811." 8vo: and of "Burn's Justice of the Peace, brought down to the 50th of George III." 5 vols. 8vo.

His second son, Robert Carew, is a surgeon of eminence at Saxmundham in Suffolk. His third son, George, is in the medical department of the East India Company's service. His fourth son, William, is a physician in Queen Anne-street West, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

He

He was of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A. B. in 1809, being the twelfth Wrangler on the Tripos, and in consequence was elected Fellow. In 1812, he proceeded to the degree of A. M. His fifth son, Charles, was a lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Artillery; and, having been severely wounded and taken prisoner Nov. 28, 1812, near Fort Erie, in Upper Canada, died at the Black Rock, Feb. 22, 1813. A mural tablet is erected to his memory in the chancel of the church of Winesham, with the following inscription:—

"To the Memory of Lieut. Charles King, of the Royal Artillery, who was wounded severely, and taken prisoner, in the battle near Fort Detroit, Upper Canada, Nov. 28, 1812. He languished till Feb. 22, 1813, and was buried at Niagara, with military honours; aged 25. *Pro Patriâ nos Patriæ Fines, et dilectos Parentes, nos Vitam.*"

His sixth son, Richard Henry, served on-board the Shannon, under Sir P. B. V. Broke, and is a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.—His seventh son, Edward, a surgeon in the East India Company's service, died in camp at Talmauh, Madras, Aug. 14, 1817, from the effects of a march in bad weather, in the 25th year of his age.

His daughter, Elizabeth, is unmarried; and two sons died in their infancy.

REV. DR. EDWARD BARRY.

Jan. 16. At Wallingford, the Rev. Edward Barry, M. D. and D. D. in the 63d year of his age. He was the son of Dr. Barry, a physician at Bristol, and was educated at Bristol School under that eminent scholar and master, Mr. Lee. He was originally intended for the profession of physic, and after the usual course of study, he graduated at St. Andrew's. But the bent of his mind was directed to divinity; and he accordingly made himself master of the principal Orthodox and Calvinistical divines. Having compared their arguments, and examined them by the safest and the purest test, the Holy Scriptures, he took orders, and warmly espoused the sound principles of the Church of England. He was several years Curate of Marylebone, and was considered as one of the most popular preachers in the metropolis. He united zeal and knowledge; was energetic and persuasive; and most of the public charities in London were highly benefited by his exertions in their favour. His exhortations to the sick were particularly calculated to convert the infidel, to humble the pre-

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sumptuous, to raise the dejected, to comfort the desponding, to inspire faith and hope, and to conduct the dying Christian to the bosom of his Saviour and his God. The excellent Ordinary of Newgate, Mr. Vilette, often availed himself of his assistance in softening the hardness of the offender by awakening the terrors of conscience.

From the busy scenes of the metropolis, he was invited by the call of Friendship to reside in Reading, where he employed his leisure hours in publishing some of his works. His attention was then attracted by a new species of Christians, who professed the principles, and preserved the forms of worship, of the Established Church, but who admitted dissenting preachers in their pulpits. The result of his examination of their conduct was his "Friendly Call to a new species of Dissenters," a publication, of which in a short time several editions were printed. It was dedicated to Sir William Scott, by whose interest he obtained the living of St. Mary's, and soon after the more valuable preferment of St. Leonard's, in Wallingford. There, by his assiduity in the duties of his profession, by his affectionate and forcible private and public exhortations, and particularly by the institution of a Sunday evening lecture, he was gratified by the most crowded congregations. Of the affection of his parishioners, and of the interest which his character excited in all descriptions of persons in the town, a most affecting proof was given by the immense concourse of people who attended his funeral, and by the tears which were shed on that solemn occasion.

He possessed a considerable share of classical learning, and of general knowledge. He was cheerful and lively in conversation, zealous and active in the cause of benevolence; and his heart was so open to charity, that he never beheld a person in distress without affording relief in full proportion to his ability.—He was twice married. His last wife, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Morell of Oxford, survives him.

He published the following works:

"A Letter to Mr. Cumberland, occasioned by his Letter to the Bishop of Landaff," 1783, 8vo.—"A Sermon preached Aug. 14, 1786, before the British Assurance Society," 4to.—"A Sermon preached to the Convicts under Sentence of Death in Newgate, April 20," 1788, 4to.—"Twelve Sermons on particular Occasions," 1789, 8vo.—"A Letter on the Practice of Boxing, addressed to the King, Lords, and Commons," 1789,

1789, 8vo.—“Coalitions and Compromises, an Appeal to the Electors of Great Britain,” 1790, 8vo.—“The present Practice of a Justice of the Peace, and a complete Library of Parish Law,” 1791, 4 vols. 8vo. [This work bears Dr. Barry’s name, but he is said not to have been the compiler of it.]—“Theological, Philosophical, and Moral Essays,” 1791, 8vo. 2d edit.—“A dispassionate Address to the Subjects of Great Britain,” 1793, 8vo.—“Familiar Letters on a variety of Subjects,” 1793, 12mo.—“A Letter on the Necessity of adopting some Measure to reduce the present Number of Dogs,” 1794, 8vo.—“A Fast-day Sermon, preached Feb. 25, 1795, at Henley on Thames,” 4to.—“The Friendly Call of Truth and Reason to a new Species of Dissenters,” 1799, 8vo. 4th edit. 1812.—“A few Observations on the Expedience of Parliamentary Interpretation duly to explain the Toleration Act,” 1799, 8vo.—“Works,” 1806, 3 vols. 8vo.—“A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Berks, at Abingdon,” 1809, 4to.—“A Sermon preached before the Society of Free and Accepted Masons,” 1809.—“The Esculapian Monitor, or Guide to the History of the Human Species, and the most important Branches of Medical Philosophy,” 1811, 8vo.—“A Sermon for the Royal Humane Society,” 1820, 8vo.”

HENRY WILTON, ESQ.

Feb. 1. At Gloucester, in his 57th year, Henry Wilton, esq. Mayor of that city. “While crossing the entrance hall of his residence, he complained of faintness, and was instantly assisted to a chair in an adjoining room, where in a very few minutes, although medical aid was immediately administered, this highly-respected gentleman breathed his last! The distressing scene which ensued, we are utterly unable to describe: the melancholy intelligence was soon spread from one extremity of the city to the other, and the grief which was manifested from the highest to the lowest, was an indubitable testimony of the veneration in which his character was held. As an honourable member of the learned profession of the law, a long and extensive practice had rendered him more than usually well versed in the jurisprudence of his country, which, joined with inflexible integrity, and an unvarying uprightness of mind, enabled him to discharge the arduous duties of Chief Magistrate of this city, in a manner peculiarly satisfactory to his fellow-citizens, and highly creditable to himself; whilst the social kindness of his disposition, and the sterling qualities

of his heart, cemented the warmest attachment of a most extensive circle of friends. Thus eminently qualified to become generally beloved, it was only to be expected that his sudden demise would be as universally regretted; and we have seldom witnessed a more unanimous burst of sympathy than was elicited on this occasion. In the discharge of his relative domestic duties, as an affectionate husband, a kind father, and a firmly attached brother, we feel we approach a subject to which we cannot do justice; and over the unspeakable distress of his family and connexions, we are compelled to draw the veil of silence. We will only venture to observe, that, next to the consolation which can alone be derived from the hand which inflicted the blow, it may be soothing to them to learn the sympathetic feelings with which their sorrows are regarded by the whole inhabitants of this city. Mr. Wilton was in the 57th year of his age, and for many successive years had most honourably filled highly respectable offices both in this city and county.”

(*Gloucester Journal*, Feb. 4.)

Mr. Wilton was the son of a respectable solicitor in the same city, who long filled the office of Deputy Town-Clerk; and was brother of Robert Playdell Wilton, Esq. solicitor and banker, the present Town-Clerk, to which honourable post he succeeded upon the death of William Fendall, Esq. in 1813. (See Fosbroke’s Gloucester City, p. 429.) He had also another brother, well known in his day as a very good and very amiable clergyman, the Rev. William Wilton, of Pembroke College, Oxford, and sometime incumbent of Swell, co. Gloucester, author of an animated Sermon; who died some years ago, and is still remembered with warm affection. F.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, ESQ.

The late William Hammond, Esq. who died at St. Alban’s Court, Kent, on Nov. 20, 1821, aged 69, was the representative of a well-allied family of gentry, who had been seated at that place for nearly three centuries. His ancestor, Sir William Hammond, of the same place, was knighted by King James I. James Hammond, *the Elegiac Poet*, was of this family—the grandson of a younger son. But Mr. Hammond had far more valuable distinctions than those of descent: he was a truly valuable member of society. His benevolence, his integrity, and his virtuous morals, shone conspicuously through a long life; without an ebb, in even tenor; conferring happiness, and never doing a wrong, or giving

a pang.

a pang. He succeeded to his estate as long ago as 1773, and led the life of a country gentleman, having served in the American War as Field-Officer of Militia, and in the late War as a Major of Yeomanry. In these days the loss of a country gentleman, even if he should be far less virtuous and amiable than Mr. Hammond, must be severely felt. There are few changes more hurtful in the present state of society than those which destroy the character, the habits, and locality, of the country gentleman. It is a character difficult to form in the rising generation. A new race are growing up under different circumstances. The difficulties and expences attendant on a country residence every year increase. Old families are extinguished at a more rapid rate than at any former period. Ere long a country life among the gentry will become as infrequent as upon the Continent.

It cannot be denied that the social happiness among the different ranks of the people of Great Britain has declined with a quickness of descent which has not often been exhibited in history. The mode of enjoying riches is among the most important topics of morals. One of Pope's best poetical essays is on this subject. Where riches exist, there must be inequality; and where inequality exists, aristocracy comes in to controul, modify, and ameliorate it. One of the best and most useful branches of the aristocracy, is the ancient country gentleman. There are certain beneficial ambitions and salutary sorts of pride which are new shaped by this kind of birth: certain sentiments which may be said to be hereditary. They grow up so as to surround themselves with certain sorts of etiquette: certain modes of mind, which preserve them against the perpetual invasion of chicanery and adventure. Mr. Hammond was, perhaps, almost the last of his class of his own generation in the neighbourhood to which he belonged. Those a *very* few years junior grew up in a different *era*. How long and how deeply his loss will be lamented, will be better estimated as time goes on. Real losses make wounds which experience deepens, not obliterates. Where will be found his equal in virtuous benevolence and integrity which nothing could shake?

MR. WILLIAM HOLT.

Jan. 28. After an afflicting illness, aged 52, Mr. William Holt, of Kingsholm near Gloucester, a partner in the firm of Watson and Holt, tea-dealers, London, of which highly-respectable house he had for many years been the commer-

cial representative among their provincial connexions. In the regular discharge of this duty, Mr. Holt was perhaps without parallel, seldom varying a day or an hour, in reaching and tarrying at the numerous places he visited on each successive journey; nor were the integrity of his conduct, or the precision of his dealings, less honourable traits in the character of this truly worthy man. The warmth of his heart, the genial kindness of his disposition, and the exemplary consistency and propriety of his demeanour, riveted the attachment and respect of all with whom he associated or had dealings, in the prosecution of his business, as well as all who were ranked in the private circle of his friends. Mr. Holt has left a widow and four children to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband and an indulgent father.

LADY NOEL.

Jan. 28. At Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, aged 70, the Hon. Judith Lady Noel. She was the eldest daughter of Edward first Viscount Wentworth, and was married Jan. 9, 1777, to Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. On the death of her brother Thomas, the last Viscount Wentworth, Sir Ralph Milbanke took his lady's name of Noel. She had issue only one daughter, the present Lady Byron.

JOHN MORRISON, Esq.

July 19. At Surat, after a short but painful illness, in his 38th year, John Morrison, Esq. Collector and Magistrate of that zillah, having filled the situation upwards of seventeen years. By the death of this truly worthy man, his family have sustained an irreparable loss; for in him they possessed all that constitutes the affectionate husband and father—the tried and steady friend. In society, the character of Mr. Morrison was marked by the strictest integrity, and by a peculiar and uniform urbanity of manners, which secured him the confidence and esteem of all who knew him; and the regard in which he was held in his official capacity, amongst all classes of the natives, was affectingly evinced by a general suspension of business, and the almost incalculable number assembled to pay a last tribute of respect as his remains passed to the grave.

THOMAS COUTTS, Esq.

Feb. 24. At his house in Stratton-street, aged 87, Thomas Coutts, Esq. the well-known banker in the Strand. His life was one of great and useful exertion. He possessed a singularly clear judg-

judgment, with a warm and affectionate heart. Few men ever enjoyed, in the degree Mr. Coutts did, the confidence and esteem of his friends, or obtained, unaided by rank or political power, so much consideration and influence in society. The large fortune which he acquired, was a consequence, and not the object of his active life, which at every period was devoted to the aid and advancement of those he loved. He died surrounded with friends, in the presence of Mrs. Coutts and his daughters, the Countess of Guildford and Lady Burdett, with their families, and Lord Dudley Stuart, the son of his second daughter, the Marchioness of Bute, who is now in Italy on account of her health.

DEATHS.

1820. **A**T Bombay, in his 49th year, *July 28.* — Thomas, esq. of that Presidency, late of Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

Nov. 28. In the Island of Jamaica, aged 20, Ensign John Skinner, 58th reg. second son of Lieut.-gen. John Skinner.

Dec. 6. In Barbadoes, in his 26th year, a victim (after an acute illness of only five days) to the dreadful disease of the climate, Henry Noble Shipton, esq. senior ensign of the 4th regiment of foot, and youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Shipton, rector of Portishead, near Bristol, vicar of Stanton Bury, Bucks, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Somerset. This deeply-lamented young man was engaged with his regiment at the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo, having before that period seen much severe and arduous service. He possessed a warm and generous heart, an affectionate and filial disposition. His parents have the comfort of reflecting, upon this melancholy occasion, that the son whom it has pleased Providence in His wisdom to remove, was pious and sincere: — in the midst of temptations firm and resolute; and at an age most liable to be led astray, constant and exemplary in the discharge of his religious duties.

Dec. 12. At Barbadoes, in his 39th year, Lieut.-col. John Piper, of the 4th, or King's Own Regiment.

Dec. 17. At Madeira, in his 34th year, Mr. John Bowman, late of Wellelose-square.

Dec. 30. At Castle Hedingham, Essex, in her 81st year, Mrs. Ambrose Myall, sen.

1821. *Jan. 4.* At Lyme, aged 82, Mary, wife of Mr. Grimsby. — Her remains were attended to the Church by Thomas Legh, esq. M.P. and his brothers, as a token of respect to the memory of an old servant, who had been in the service of the Legh family during a period of 60 years.

Jan. 8. At Allensmore, near Hereford, Thomas Gilbert, in his 120th year. He was baptized in December 1702, as appears by the register of the above parish. His son, upwards of 70, attended at his funeral as chief mourner.

Jan. 9. At Ayr, aged 72, Mary, and on the 10th, aged 75, Agnes, Gillespie. — They were sisters, and lived under the same roof for the greater part of their lives. — Mary, a little before her death, took an affectionate farewell of Agnes; and on the 11th both were interred in the same grave.

Jan. 10. In his 69th year, Christopher Rawlinson, esq. of Elm-house, near Liverpool, a Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding of the county of York.

Jan. 11. At Otley, aged 83, in consequence of mortification, Samuel Moody, shoemaker. — For some time he had been afflicted with extreme pain in his left leg, in consequence of a severe sprain; and about two months ago the leg separated above the ankle with a report like a pistol, and fell completely from the body.

Jan. 12. At Louth, aged 71, William Morris, a rat-catcher. — A few days since he went out to destroy vermin; and, as usual, took a box containing some poisonous article, which he used in his vocation, in his pocket, in which also he incautiously put a small fruit pie. The latter he took out and ate upon the road; but the lid of his box not being sufficiently secure, a part of the poison had, without his knowing it, fallen out upon the surface of the pie. Medical aid was resorted to as soon as the accident was discovered; but the poor fellow's sufferings terminated in death after ten days of excruciating agonies.

Jan. 13. At Hartney Wintney, Hants, Sarah-Down, dau. of Thomas Husband, esq. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mrs. Yeo, mother of the late Sir James Lucas Yeo, K.C.B. &c.

At York Place, Clifton, Jane, sister of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, bart. of Gnoll Castle, Glamorganshire.

Jan. 15. At Stafford, aged 53, John Hubball, esq. one of the Aldermen of that borough, having served the office of Mayor in 1815. A few years ago, Mr. Hubball removed from the Brickhouse near Stafford, the place of his birth, being the last of the family that lived there, and where his ancestors had resided for several centuries, as they were known to be settled there in the time of Henry VIII. and supposed many generations before.

Jan. 16. At Droitwich, Worcestershire, in his 63d year, Richard Langford, esq. many years master of Haydon-square Academy.

In Vere-street, Cavendish-square, Thos. Robertson, esq. of George-street, late Captain in the Naval Service of the East India Company.

Jan. 17. At Tallaton, Devonshire, Edward Cary, esq.

At

At Bath, aged 86, Mary, relict of John Ladeveze, esq. of Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Jan. 18. In Bedford-place, suddenly, Thomas Stoke, esq. of the Royal Navy.

Most justly esteemed, Mrs. Emly, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Emly, A. M. and M. D.

After a long and severe illness, in his 63d year, John Orford, gent. of Brook's Hall, Ipswich.

At Oxford, the Rev. Frodsham Hodson, D. D. Principal of Brazen Nose College, Regius Professor of Divinity, and Canon of Christ Church. He published "The eternal Filiation of the Son of God, asserted on the evidence of the Scriptures, the consent of the Fathers of the three first centuries, and the authority of the Nicene Council," 8vo. 1796.

Jan. 19. At Aswardby, near Spilsby, Jemima, wife of Richard Ker, esq. of Hull, and daughter of Richard Brackenbury, esq.

Jan. 20. In Bouverie-street, aged 63, Mrs. Richings, of Warborough Cottage, Oxfordshire.

At the house of his father, in Eccleston-street, Pimlico, aged 22, Mr. David Griffiths, clerk in the War Office.

In his 16th year, Charles, son of the Rev. W. Provis Wickham, of Charlton House, near Shepton Mallet, co. Somerset.

At Rome, Stephen Tempest, jun. esq.—eldest son of Stephen Tempest, esq. of Broughton Hall, Yorkshire.

Jan. 21. At Hackney, in his 64th year, Mr. Peter Levesque, where he had retired from the arduous task of master of the Workhouse of St. Bride's, which place he long filled, much to the satisfaction of the parishioners, and the comfort of the poor, who have lost a friend. Many a shilling has this worthy man given to those who did not come within parochial aid.

After a short illness, highly respected by his friends, Hewitt Cobb, esq. of Clement's-ian, and of Sydenham, in Kent, many years a respectable solicitor, and proprietor of the Brighton theatre.

Jan. 22. Margaret, daughter of John Meyer, esq. of Walthamstow.

At Cork, in his 88th year, the Rev. Dr. Atterbury, Precentor of Cloyne, and Rector and Vicar of Clonmel. He was the son of the Rev. Osborn Atterbury, who was the only son of the Bishop.

At Belsay, Northumberland, aged 10 years, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Charles Miles Lambert Monck, bart.

At Maidenhead, aged 77, James Payn, esq. upwards of 50 years Recorder of that town, and treasurer for the county of Berks.

Jan. 23. In her 69th year, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Catherwood, of Bunhill-row.

Jan. 24. Aged 57, in College-street, Westminster, James Smith Goodiff, esq. Assistant Clerk of the Fees of the House of Commons.

At Brighton, aged 43, Mr. George Royde, of Newgate-street, London, Auctioneer.

Aged 81, John Glegg, esq. of Withington Hall, Cheshire.

Jan. 25. At Athlone, Ireland, aged 41, William Weaver, esq. Ordnance Store-keeper of that place: goodness of heart, the strictest integrity, and uprightness of conduct in all his dealings, secured to him the warm esteem and affection of a numerous circle of friends.

In his 83d year, Robert Johnson, esq. of Broad-street, Golden-square, St. James's; for 69 years an inhabitant of that parish, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Westminster.

At Plymouth Dock, the wife of Mr. Dadd.

Jan. 26. In her 20th year, Miss Edmonds, niece of Mr. Edmonds, jeweller, of the Strand.

In King's-row, Walworth, in his 82d year, Mr. Joseph Baster.

In Great Surrey-street, in her 19th year, Miss Elizabeth Priestley.

Jan. 27. In her 59th year, Mrs. Clark, of Maidenhead, Berks.

At Enfield, Catherine, relict of the late Mr. William Stephens, formerly a stationer in Bartholomew-lane.

At his house on the Harrow Road, Edward, youngest son of W. M. Sellon, esq. of Wilsdon, Middlesex.

In Gloucester, highly respected and lamented, Robert Nelson Thomas, esq. Recorder of Swansea, Steward to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan.

At Seaford, the relict of the late George Allfrey, esq. of Friston Place, Sussex.

In Hatton-garden (where he had resided upwards of 30 years), suddenly, in his 63d year, William Lincoln, esq. apothecary.

At Padlicote House, co. Oxford, after a short but severe illness, in which "patience had her perfect work," and religion its consolatory influence, Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Jonathan Birch, esq. and only daughter of the late William Morice, D.D. of Gower-street, London.

Jan. 28. Richard Baldwin Smith, eldest son of Richard Smith, esq. of Harborne Heath, near Birmingham.

Aged 55, Mr. George Banks, a respectable farmer, of Braceborough, near Stamford.—Nine days before he had with great fortitude undergone an operation by Sir A. Cooper, who came from London and extracted two large stones from the neck of the bladder, and Mr. Banks was considered to be doing extremely well until Sunday, when he complained of sore throat, and his medical attendant found that his constitution had given way under the acute sufferings. He died on the following night.

In Fleet-street, Mr. John Calvert, ivory-turner.

In his 13th year, William Edwards, eldest son of John Ward, esq. of Devonshire-place.

Jan.

Jan. 30. At Needham Market, Suffolk, in his 72d year, Richard Mudd, gent.

In Queen's-row, Pentonville, aged 70, Mr. Edmund Alderson.

At Delancey-place, Camden Town, in his 80th year, Nehemiah Spicer, esq.

At Chichester, in his 76th year, Thomas Fitzherbert, esq.

Phœbe, youngest daughter of Mr. Jas. Johnson, of Cheapside.

At Welwyn, Herts, in his 76th year, John Cotton, esq. formerly one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England.

Maria, daughter of the late Thomas Macklin, esq. who published the splendid edition of the Bible.

Jan. 31. In his 83d year, Thomas Judson, esq. many years an Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor of his Majesty's Customs, in the Court of Exchequer.

At Woodbridge, Miss Walford, the sister of Mr. Joseph Walford, of the Stamp Office.

Mary, widow of John Sparkes, esq. late of Gosden, near Guildford.

At Deeping St. James, in his 84th year, Samuel Greaves, esq. many years in the Commission of the Peace, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants for the co. of Lincoln.

Lately. In Welbeck-street, aged 84, Wm. Adam, esq. architect.

At Shadwell, aged 75, Mrs. E. Ranken, late of Mile End.

Huntingdonshire—At Somersham Park, aged 60, Litchfield Mosely, esq. many years an eminent agriculturist, and one of the most scientific and useful graziers in Huntingdonshire.

Norfolk—At Cromer, aged 93, Thomas Smith; he followed his employment as a warrenier till within a few days of his death. His brother is now living at Cromer, aged 91; and a sister resides at Boston, aged 97, active and healthy. His wife died about 18 months ago, aged 88; they had lived together 70 years as man and wife, and (as the old man frequently used to say) without ever having a cross word.

Suffolk—Rev. Robert Wilson, for nine years Minister of the Baptist Congregation, at Aldringham.

Wills—At Milton Hill, Benjamin Reynolds, aged upwards of 100 years, 70 of which were passed in the service of the Astley family.

Worcestershire—In her 34th year, Mary Anne, wife of Edward Wheeler, esq. of Kyrewood House, near Tenbury, and daughter of James Graham, esq. of Ludlow, co. Salop.

SCOTLAND—At Glasgow, after a few days illness, Capt. J. Aveling, of the 77th reg. having served 22 years in the same regiment.

Feb. 1. At Saxmundham, Suffolk, in her 77th year, Miss Susanna Russell.

At Pentonville, of a decline, aged 32, Anne, the wife of Mr. Chas. V. Barnard, of the General Post Office.

Aged 70, Mrs. Stokes, of Camden-row, Peckham, Surrey.

At Compton-Martin, on the summit of the Mendip Hills, aged 103, Mrs. Candy. She enjoyed good health to the last few days of her life.

At Blidworth, Notts, aged 92, John Gladwin, esq. retaining all his faculties to the day of his death.

Feb. 2. At Plymouth, Capt. Sir Thos. Lavie, K.C.B. commanding his Majesty's ship Spencer, of 74 guns.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Baldwin, bookseller, of Newgate-street.

In Howland-street, aged 75, Chas. Binny, esq. formerly of Madras.

Feb. 3. In Hans-place, aged 62, James Stirling, esq.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Garrick, relict of Geo. Garrick, esq. (brother to the celebrated David Garrick), and mother-in-law to Mrs. George Garrick, of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

Feb. 4. In Nottingham-place, Mary-le-bone, aged 73, Mrs. Anne Frederick, relict of the late Rear-Admiral Frederick.

In Cumberland-place, aged 20, Louisa, dau. of Adm. and Lady Elizabeth Tollemache.

At Silchester, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Lainson, father of Messrs. Lainson, of Bread-st.

At her seat, Northgate House, Halifax, Mary, relict of the late Joseph Lister, esq. and youngest daughter of the late General Sir Wm. Fawcett, K.B.

Feb. 5. At the Glebe House, Capel, Suffolk, of a typhus fever, James T. Tweed, gent. a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, and second son of the Rev. Joseph Tweed, Rector of that parish.

Feb. 6. At her house in Pall Mall, in her 78th year, Lady Bunbury, relict of the late Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, bart.

Feb. 9. At Liverpool, in her 55th year, Mary, wife of Bryan Smith, esq. of that place, and of Lydiate, co. Lancaster.

Feb. 14. At the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Tiley, of Reading, aged 74, Philip George, esq. many years Town Clerk of the city of Bath; which office he had some time since resigned in favour of his eldest son, Philip George, esq. the present Town Clerk of that Corporation.

After a very painful and protracted course of suffering by the dropsy, for the relief of which every attempt of human skill proved vain, in full possession of her mental powers amidst all the languors of bodily decay, aged forty-three years, Annabella Dundas [formerly *Oswald*], the wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler, M.A. Chelsea. Her blameless life was a pattern of humility and good works; her patient death was an exhibition of resignation and faith. With her last breath, she declared aloud her sure and certain hope, that "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

Chelsea.

W. B.
BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 29, to Feb. 19, 1822.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males	- 1103	Males	- 806		2 and 5	177	50 and 60	158
Females	- 1096	Females	- 825		5 and 10	77	60 and 70	133
Whereof have died under two years old		363			10 and 20	46	70 and 80	131
					20 and 30	118	80 and 90	63
					30 and 40	176	90 and 100	11
				40 and 50	183			

Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending February 16.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
49 1	19 6	15 7	22 9	22 3	24 0

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 22, 1822.

There has been a fair supply of Wheat since Monday; and though fine samples are taken off on quite as good terms as on that day, the trade is particularly dull for the ordinary sorts, which can scarcely be got off at a reduction of full 1s. per quarter.—Fine Barley continues steady in value; the ordinary sorts, however, are very difficult of disposal, and rather lower than otherwise.

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Feb. 18, 50s. to 55s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Feb. 20, 31s. 8½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Feb. 21.

Kent Bags	2l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.	Kent Pockets	2l. 16s. to 5l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 6s. to 3l. 3s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s.
Essex Ditto	2l. 14s. to 4l. 4s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 16s. to 4l. 10s.

Farnham, fine, 7l. to 10l. 0s.—Seconds, 4l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb. 21:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 19s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 9s. 0d. Straw 1l. 10s. 0d. Clover 4l. 17s.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Feb. 21:	
Veal	3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Beasts	657 Calves 160.
Pork	2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	3,440 Pigs 110.

COALS, Feb. 15: Newcastle, 32s. 0d. to 41s. 9d.—Sunderland, 33s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Feb. 21: Town Tallow 55s. 6d. Yellow Russia 54s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 84s. Mottled 94s. Curd 98s.—CANDLES, 9s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in February 1822 (to the 23rd), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.

Grand Trunk Canal, 1800l. ex Div. 37l. 10s. Half-year.—Coventry, 999l. 19s. Div. 44l. per Ann. Bonus 3l.—Birmingham, 560l. Div. 24l.—Neath, 400l. Div. 25l. per Ann.—Swansea, 180l. Div. 10l.—Monmouth, 162l. ex Div. 5l. Half-year.—Grand Junction, 223l. ex Half-year's Div. 4l. 10s.—Ellesmere, 62l. Div. 3l.—Regent's, 24l. to 25l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 25l.—Kennet and Avon, 17l. 10s. Div. 16s.—Grand Union, 20l.—Huddersfield, 13l.—Portsmouth and Arun, 12l. Disc.—Wilts and Berks, 4l.—West India Dock, 179l. ex Div. 5l. Half-year.—London Dock, 102l. ex Div. 2l. Half-year.—Globe Assurance, 131l. ex Div. 3l. Half-year.—Imperial, 90l. Div. 4l. 10s.—Rock Assurance, 1l. 18s. Div. 2s.—Grand Junction Water Works, 54l. Div. 2l. 10s. per Ann.—West Middlesex, 50l. Div. 2l.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 64l. ex Div. 4l. per Cent. Half-year.—New Ditto, 14l. Premium, ex Half-year Div.—Bath Gas Ditto, 16l. 15s. Div. 5l. per Cent.—Brighton Ditto, 3l. Disc.—Commercial Road, 100l. per Cent. Div. 5l. per Ann.—English Copper Company, 34l. ex Div. 3s. Half-year.—British, 52l. 10s. ex Div. 2l. 10s.—Covent Garden Theatre Share, 390l.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 31, to February 23, 1892, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 per Ct. Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29 Hol.												
30 Hol.												
31 239½	76½	76½	96½	107½	19½	75½	238½	84½	76 pm.	6	5 pm.	5 pm.
1 239½	76½	76½	96½	107½	19½	76	239	84½	74 pm.	6	5 pm.	6 pm.
2 Hol.												
3 Sun.												
4	77	76½	97	107½	19				79 pm.	5	7 pm.	7 pm.
5 242	77	77	97½	107½	19		241		77 pm.	7	10 pm.	8 pm.
6 242½	78	77	97½	106½	19		240½		77 pm.	9	6 pm.	7 pm.
7	78	77	98	106½	19		240½		79 pm.	7	6 pm.	6 pm.
8 241	77½	77½	98½	106½	20	77½			79 pm.	5	7 pm.	7 pm.
9 242	77½	77	98	106½	20				78 pm.	5	7 pm.	7 pm.
10 Sun.												
11 243	77½	77½	97½	105½	20			86½		5	6 pm.	6 pm.
12 243	78	77½	98½	105½	20		241		77 pm.	5	7 pm.	7 pm.
13 242½	78	77½	98½	105½	20	77	241½		77 pm.	5	7 pm.	7 pm.
14 244	78½	77½	98½	104½	20				76 pm.	5	7 pm.	7 pm.
15 244½	78½	78½	99	104½	20		243		76 pm.	7	4 pm.	4 pm.
16	79	78½	99½	104½	20				74 pm.	6	4 pm.	4 pm.
17 Sun.												
18	79	78½	98½	104	20		245		66 pm.	6	4 pm.	4 pm.
19 247½	79½	78½	98½	103	20		246		61 pm.	4	pm. par.	5 pm. par.
20 Hol.												
21 249	78½	78½	97½	104	20				56 pm.	3	pm. par.	3 pm. par.
22 249	78½	78½	98	103	20		247		54 pm.	2	pm. par.	3 pm. par.
23 248½	79	78	97½	103	20				48 pm.	2	pm. par.	3 pm. par.
24 Sun.												

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 27, to February 25, 1892.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°			Feb.	°	°	°		
27	33	43	42	30, 37	fair	11	42	47	45	30, 07	fair
28	46	51	41	, 20	fair	12	38	42	39	, 26	foggy
29	37	47	41	, 28	fair	13	38	50	43	, 15	fair
30	32	40	33	, 39	fair	14	43	46	41	, 12	cloudy
31	32	44	38	, 35	fair	15	41	53	47	, 12	fair
Feb 1	42	47	42	, 20	fair [wind.	16	39	48	45	, 44	fair
2	46	49	50	29, 73	small rain &	17	44	54	45	, 42	fair
3	43	46	36	, 52	fair	18	46	54	46	, 40	fair
4	33	45	49	, 66	cloudy	19	41	48	42	, 44	cloudy
5	47	51	35	, 33	stormy	20	45	46	43	29, 91	cloudy
6	33	46	40	30, 19	fair	21	37	46	38	30, 45	fair
7	44	50	47	29, 86	fair	22	36	46	41	, 36	fair
8	46	47	45	, 95	fair	23	41	48	40	, 32	fair
9	46	50	47	, 86	cloudy	24	40	50	49	, 20	fair
10	47	53	46	, 85	fair	25	50	53	00	, 27	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times—New Times
M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
Anti-Press—M. Advert.
Courier—Globe
Sun—Star—Statesm.
St. James's & Gen. Eve.
Travel—Bug Chron.
Com. Chron.—E. Mail
London Packet
London Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.—Lit. Chron.
Advertiser de Londres
M. Mercury—M.
12 Weekly Papers
14 Sunday Papers
Bath 4—Berwick
Birmingham 3
Blenheim—Boston
Brighton 2—Bristol 5
Bury—Cambridge
Cambridge Carlisle 2
Cardiff—Chelms 2
Chesham—Chert. 3
Colchester Cornwall
Covey 2 Cumberl.
Derby—Devizes
Doncaster Dorchester
Durham—Exeter 3



Gloucester 2—Hants 1
Hereford 1—Hull 3
Hunts 1—Ipswich
Kent 4—Lincoln
Leeds 3—Leicester 6
Lichfield Liverpool 6
Macclesfield—Maidst. 6
Manchester 6
Newcastle 2
Norfolk—Norwich 6
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Plymouth 3—Preston
Reading—Salisbury
Salop.—Sheffield
Sherborne—Shrewsb.
Stafford—Stamford 6
Suff. Surrey—Sussex
Taunton—Tyne
Wakefield—Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
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Whitehaven—Winds
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Embellished with Views of the OLD and NEW HAYMARKET THEATRES;
and of the ancient City of LINCOLN.

Also, with a Portrait of the late THOMAS COUTTS, Esq. and a Representation of WYATT'S
proposed Monument to the Memory of George III.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We are obliged by the intention of our Correspondent "H. R. D." from Inverness. Both the coins he describes are very common, and of little value. The first will be found Pl. 3. N. 3. and in preface, p. 7, of Cardonell's "Numismata Scotiæ," 1786; and also in Snelling on the Coins of Scotland. The piece is most probably of Robert II. as groats occur with the B. behind the head of that Monarch. Robert Bruce did not coin any larger piece than the Penny.—The gold piece is a Quarter Noble of Edward III. published with ample descriptions in the works of Folkes, Snelling, and Ruding.

We have received a very extended Letter from "Y." (who obliged us with the account of Cumnor, printed in our last Volume,) in answer to the remarks of "K." in our last Number, p. 102. We take blame to ourselves that the objectionable passage was incautiously printed; but are willing to attribute it to the zeal of "Y." for the preservation of our antient monuments. This "Y." states to be the case, and we trust it will prove satisfactory to "K." As, however, "Y." has not confined himself to answering the matter in debate, our regard for the memory of our old and valuable Correspondent "The Architect," makes us decline to print "Y.'s" letter. We trust neither of our Correspondents will press the subject any further.

Mr. E. H. BARKER, of Thetford, says, he "agrees with 'B.' p. 124, as to the merit of *Analecta de Calamitate Litterarum*, and rejoices at his having reprinted it. The Edition by Mencken is not so scarce or so dear as 'B.' supposes. Its value is about 9s. Mr. Barker solicits a copy of the reprint through the interference of Mr. Urban."

The Drawing of the Arch of Titus has been received, and is now in the Engraver's hands.

"R. I. L.'s" offer is accepted.

P. H. observes, "In p. 657, of Sir Robert Ker Porter's *Travels in Persia*, is a very curious account of a sculptured figure on the ruins of Persepolis, to which he gives the name of the Ferwer, or Spiritual Prototype of the person over whose head it appears to hover. He quotes an old Pehlivi work on the subject, which gives so remarkable an account of the offices of this spirit, that I cannot but thus propose the question to learned Asiatic antiquaries, whether the Ferwer of the Persian Mythology may not have been borrowed by the Magi, from the Jewish Prophets of the Captivity; and particularly from Ezekiel's vision by the river Chebar in Chaldeæ."

A Life of the late Bishop Horsley by his Son having been announced, and he being

aware that his Father was in the habit of inserting notes and observations in the margins and between the pages of the various works which formed his extensive library, takes this method of requesting those who may be in possession of any volumes containing such notes, to communicate the substance of them to him under cover to his publishers, Messrs. Longman and Co. Paternoster-row; and he will feel equally indebted for the communication of any of his Father's letters, which, unknown to him, may be in the hands of those with whom the Bishop either generally or occasionally corresponded.

J. S. being desirous of ascertaining the limits of the Bills of Mortality, inquires whence this division originated? The names of the Parishes contained within the limits? And how far they extend?

J. C. in reply to F. B. (p. 104) says, "the inscription, FRAN. BINDLOS, upon the portrait there described, has reference to the subject, and not the name of the Artist. I am further of opinion, that the tradition of the Portrait being that of Secretary Walsingham, is also erroneous. This eminent man, whose services were so conspicuous in the time of our Elizabeth, died April 6, 1590. Proper names at this period of our history were often variously spelt. I would suggest the probability of this being a Portrait of E. Benlowes (or as it is often spelt *Bendlowes*) author of 'Theophila,' and several other Poems during the Interregnum: he died in 1686, æt. 73. There is a Portrait of him at St. John's, Cambridge, where I believe he was educated, and another in the Picture Gallery at Oxford, a reference to which would of course satisfy F. B. how far my suggestion is well-founded."

R. I. L. says, "Every reader of English history knows the share that the Lane family had in facilitating the escape of King Charles the Second after the unfortunate battle of Worcester. Being poorly skilled in genealogical lore, I know not whether any of the immediate descendants of those concerned in saving the King are extant, but while on a visit lately to a city in the South of Ireland, my attention was caught by the crest of a most respectable family of that name. It is the royal lion blazoned exactly as in the King's arms, only with the difference of a star under the dexter paw. I was told that Mrs. Jane Lane, in company with whom Charles rode as valet to Bristol, on being asked what recompence he could make her for her important service, demanded the privilege of adopting his crest as her own. He replied, that he could not grant that exactly, but that he should give it to her with as little difference as possible, which he did by the addition of the star."

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1822.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE THOMAS COUTTS, ESQ.

(Continued from p. 187.)

WITH A PORTRAIT.

THE late Mr. Coutts was the youngest of the four sons of John Coutts, esq. merchant at Edinburgh.

Mr. John Coutts was a native of Dundee, and descended from a respectable family. Fortunate connexions and perseverance obtained for him the highest patronage at Edinburgh, where he settled early in life, and commenced the business of a merchant, and was afterwards chosen Provost of that city. He was steady, careful, and diligent; exemplary and regular in his conduct, and universally respected as a man of the strictest integrity; a character which passed unsullied to his sons.—The following account of Mr. John Coutts and his family were communicated by the earl of Dundonald to the editor of the *Morning Post*, in refutation of anecdotes published in a pamphlet, entitled "Life of Thomas Coutts," &c. We shall copy them, with a few slight additions, marked within brackets:

"Mr. Thomas Coutts married a daughter of Sir John Stuart, of Allan Bank, in Berwickshire, and Sir John Stuart's mother was a daughter of Mr. Ker, of Morrison. in the same county; and Mr. Ker's mother was Miss Grizelle Cochrane, daughter of Sir John Cochrane, second son of William, first Earl of Dundonald.

"A singular circumstance attended this Lady, which may not be generally known, but deserves to be recorded as an almost unexampled instance of female heroism and filial affection. I cannot exactly ascertain whether the fact I am about to relate happened before or after her marriage with Mr. Ker, of Morrison—I

rather think it was previous to that event.

"Sir John Cochrane, being engaged in Argyle's Rebellion against James the Second, was taken prisoner after a desperate resistance, and condemned to be hanged. His daughter having noticed that the death-warrant was expected from London, attired herself in men's clothes, and twice attacked and robbed the mails (between Belford and Berwick), which conveyed the death-warrants; thus, by delaying the execution, giving time to Sir John Cochrane's father, the Earl of Dundonald, to make interest with Father Peter (a Jesuit), King James's Confessor, who, for the sum of five thousand pounds, agreed to intercede with his Royal Master in favour of Sir John Cochrane, and to procure his pardon; which was effected. Her great granddaughter, Miss Stuart of Allan Bank, married the late Mr. Thomas Coutts's father, and brought him four sons—Peter, John, James, and Thomas. [Mr. John Coutts died July 29, 1761; see vol. xxxi. 382.]

"Peter followed the same line as his father, and died unmarried, after a confinement of nearly 30 years in the Lunatic Asylum at Hackney. John also followed his father's business, and succeeded him in the firm. He had very delicate health, and he also died unmarried, between 30 and 40 years of age. James, the third brother, likewise followed his father's business, and was a partner in a house in London, in St. Mary-Axe, corresponding with the house of John Coutts and Co. Edinburgh. In the year 1755, he married Polly, only daughter of Mr. Peagrim, [of Knightsbridge, with a fortune of 30,000*l.*; see

vol.

vol. xxv. 186.] Mr. Peagrim was a partner in the house of Middleton and Campbell, afterwards Campbell and Peagrim: the shop the same as at present occupied by Coutts and Company. Mr. James Coutts became a partner in that house [under the firm of Campbell and Coutts] and, on the death of Campbell, succeeded to the whole concern. Mr. James Coutts had only one child, a daughter, who afterwards married her cousin-german, Sir John Stuart, of Allan-Bank, [she died Nov. 26, 1809, see vol. lxxix. 1180.] Mr. James Coutts was for a short time Member of Parliament for the City of Edinburgh [elected in 1762]; but in consequence of some strange and incoherent language in the House of Commons, he was induced (at the suggestion of and by the persuasion of his friends) to refrain from attending that House. On his *mental faculties*, as well as his bodily health, becoming much impaired, he was advised to visit a more favourable climate; and, under the care of his uncle's wife, Lady Stuart, and her son, repaired to Italy, where a marriage was soon formed between Mr. James Coutts's only daughter, and her cousin, Mr. Stuart. Miss Coutts's fortune was from seventy to eighty thousand pounds. [Mr. James Coutts died at Edinburgh in 1778, see vol. xlviii. 141.]

"Mr. Thomas Coutts, the youngest of the four sons, was a partner in the house at St. Mary-Axe, and afterwards admitted as a partner into his brother's banking-house, in the Strand. Here he (Mr. Thomas) became acquainted with his first wife, a most respectable, modest, handsome, young woman [Miss Susan Starkie], who had the care of Mr. James Coutts's only daughter.

"When in my youthful days I have occasionally seen her in the nursery, washing some of her young Lady's clothes, my boyish tricks may have aggravated her to throw some of the *soap-suds* at me, but I *deny* the fact of ever having stated, 'that she laboured on general washing-days at the bucket, up to her shoulders;' or of my ever having denominated her a *Dry Washer*.

"When Mr. Thomas Coutts married, it was said that he had thereby much offended his brother James; but still the brothers continued their partnership [till the death of James in 1778, when Mr. Thomas became the sole proprietor.] Mr. and Mrs. Tho-

mas Coutts resided in St. Martin's lane, in the house occupied by the late Dr. Garthshore. There my brothers and myself have frequently called to visit Mr. and Mrs. Coutts. Her good sense, amiable disposition, and exemplary conduct, endeared her to all her husband's family, and commanded the respect of every one who knew her. Since the year 1785 or 1786, I have never seen Mrs. Coutts. She was then in Scotland, with her husband and her three daughters—at that period all unmarried. They were on a visit at my cousin's, Sir Charles Preston, of Vallefield, by whose invitation I went to meet them at dinner. Since then, to my recollection, Mrs. Coutts and I have never met: nor did I ever in my life apply to that Lady for pecuniary relief, either for myself or any branch of my family.

"With respect to Mr. Thos. Coutts's age, I rather think his biographer has also stated that incorrectly. In former days he was always reckoned to be *seventeen years older than myself*, which would bring him to *ninety-one* at the period of his decease, instead of *eighty-seven*.
DUNDONALD.

By this first wife Mr. Coutts had three daughters; Susan, married in 1796, to George Augustus, third Earl of Guildford (who died in 1802); and has issue.—2. Frances, married in 1800 to John, first Marquis of Bute (who died in 1814); and has issue a daughter, Lady Frances Stuart, born in 1801; and a son, Lord Dudley Stuart, born in 1803.—3. Sophia, married in 1793 to Sir Francis Burdett, bart. and has a numerous family. The death of Mr. Coutts's first wife is recorded in our volume for 1815 (lxxv. i. 89.) In about three months after, Mr. Coutts was married to Miss Harriet Mellon*, of Holly Lodge, Highgate:

* Mr. Colnaghi has a collection of theatrical portraits, mostly drawings, in nine volumes folio, which had been lent to the late Mr. Coutts. Opposite to each portrait is written a short biographical sketch. Appended to that of Miss Mellon, mentioning her retirement from the stage in 1815, is added the following note in the handwriting of Mr. Coutts:

"When she married Thomas Coutts, esq. banker, of the Strand, to whom she proved the greatest blessing, and made the happiest of men.
T. C."

This splendid Collection ought to pass, we think, into the possession of Mrs. Coutts; to whom such a pleasing and honourable memorial must be invaluable.

a beau-



Thomas Coutts, Esq.

Died Feb. 24, 1822.

2025

a beautiful seat Mr. Coutts had before presented to her, and where they have since chiefly resided.

Mr. Coutts possessed the accomplished manners of a gentleman; plain but fashionable in his dress; sedate in his deportment; punctual and indefatigable in business, even to the last. Indeed his great ambition through life was the establishing his character as a man of business. With such qualities, when his lengthened life is considered, it is not astonishing that Mr. Coutts raised himself to the very first rank among the monied and banking interests in this great Metropolis, and in point of personal property, to an unparalleled opulence. The architect, in a great measure, of his own fortunes, he numbered amongst his relatives some of the first and most antient families of the kingdom, and Royalty itself condescended to shed a ray of gay delight over his more intimate and private friendships. He numbered also among his acquaintance many men of genius and taste in Poetry and the Drama. At his convivial board (and no one more liberally imparted to his friends), such ornaments of literature as Dr. Armstrong, John Home, and Caleb Whitefoord, with numerous others, were perpetual guests. There the conversation, as may be well imagined, was most animated, inexhaustible in anecdote, and rich in information: to this the liberal host contributed his full share. To the meritorious Actors of the day he was a most munificent patron, frequently sending large sums for tickets at their benefits. Indeed, we have heard it reported, that his intimacy with Miss Mellon originated from this circumstance. In matters which related to the Drama, his judgment and taste were generally acknowledged; and his Letter relative to the projected Memoir of David Garrick (alluded to by Murphy), in support of Barry, is a proof of his solicitude to render justice, and preserve the professional memory of an Actor, whose excellences he had so often witnessed.

The remains of Mr. Coutts were removed on Wednesday the 6th of March, from Stratton-street, Piccadilly, accompanied by above 40 noblemen and gentlemen's carriages; among which were those of the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Sussex; Lords

Coventry, Cawdor, James Stuart, Guildford; Sir Francis Burdett, &c. The principal mourners were Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir Coutts Trotter, the Family Physician of the deceased, and the upper members of the household. About five o'clock, the cavalcade arrived at the George Inn, Windsor, where a room hung with black, and decorated with escutcheons, was prepared to receive the coffin. Mrs. Coutts attended as chief mourner. The hearse was drawn by six horses.

The procession started the following morning, in the same order, for Wroxton Abbey, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, the place of interment.

The will of Mr. Coutts was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on March 20, by five of the executors, viz. Mrs. Harriet Coutts, widow, the relict, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Sir Coutts Trotter, Edward Majoribanks, and Edward Antrobus the younger, esqrs.; a power being reserved of granting probate to Andrew Dickie, William Adam the younger, Thomas Atkinson, and John Parkinson, esqrs. the other executors. The testator, by his will, which is dated the 9th of May, 1820, appoints Mrs. Coutts universal legatee, and bequeaths to her his share in the banking-house and business in the Strand, and all benefit and interest to arise therefrom. There is a codicil to the will which relates to trust property only. The personal property within the province of Canterbury is sworn under 600,000*l*.

Many persons are surprised at the singular disposition of Mr. Coutts's property, which apparently disappoints the just expectations of his children. But the fact is said to be, that by this exclusive bequest to his wife, no legacy duty is payable upon this vast sum. Mr. Coutts had the fullest reliance in the honour of his wife, that she would comply with his wishes in the disposal of his immense wealth. It is rumoured that his wishes were, that his property should be divided into four equal parts, three of which should be made over to his three daughters, and the fourth retained by Mrs. Coutts. This arrangement will probably be complied with.

There is a good portrait of Mr. Coutts, drawn by A. Chisholm, and engraved by Sievier, after a painting by Sir W. Beechey, R. A.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, March 5.

ÆQUUS, p. 7*, says, "Plenty is a heavy loss to the farmer;" and "Season is a father, whose children thrive best when he does the least for them." These positions are, to me, strange and incredible; and, I conceive, whether I can satisfactorily prove them so or not, palpably false.

I am one of those who hold, that there is (as has been well observed) "no sophistication in the Divine promises." What holy and inspired men of old prayed for as a blessing, and God himself promised as a blessing, that I believe to be a blessing now, as it was in the days of old, however incompetent I may be fully to appreciate, or accurately to explain it. What was the prayer of the prophetic Isaac for his son, when he blessed him? "God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and *plenty of corn and wine*." Gen. xxvii. 28. What says God himself by the wisest of men whom he inspired? "Be not wise in thine own eyes. Honour the Lord—so shall thy barns be filled with *plenty*, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine." Prov. iii. 7—10.

The operations of Him who is wonderful in counsel, far exceeds man's understanding; and that machine which God himself has made, which is daily before our eyes, and therefore, like other daily blessings, too little regarded—that machine, *Civil Society*, one of the most beneficent, is not one of the least wonderful works of God.

I am not going, Mr. Urban, to enter upon a boundless field of speculation. I shall only beg leave to offer one remark, and put a single case, as my friend "*Æquus*" has set me the example. We all feel the truth of what one well-informed (in full accordance with the heathen sages) has said of the human body, in order to illustrate the beauty and symmetry of the body politic: "God hath so tempered the body together, that if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; if one member be honoured" and prosperous, "all the members rejoice with it," and partake in the common benefit.

Now I will suppose, what I know to be fact, that where the land is good, and the season favourable, an acre produces 40 bushels of wheat. Let us

* In this letter, p. 7. b. l. 11. (by an error of the press,) for two, read ten bushels.

suppose the price to be 5s. per bushel; the total amount will of course be 10l. per acre. On inferior land, or in a less favourable year, suppose the crop to be only half, and the price double; that is, 20 bushels per acre, and 10s. per bushel. Here the return to the occupier is the same as before, 10l. per acre; but the double crop is far more beneficial, for several reasons sufficiently obvious, and for many others equally certain, but less apparent. When the grain is double in quantity, the straw (not noticed by "*Æquus*") will also, I presume, be nearly double, which is a material advantage, whether it be at once converted into money, or used as fodder, to create manure, or for other purposes. Again, when bread is cheap, the price of labour and of other necessities will be lower, and consequently the expence of cultivation will be less. Where the crop also is abundant, it is a proof that the land is clean, and in good heart; and affords a prospect of another good crop, with, comparatively, little trouble in clearing and preparing the soil. If at one period of time, and under certain circumstances, 10s. will purchase as much bread, or other necessary food, as 20s. used to do, I have 10s. remaining in my pocket, some of which may go, and infallibly will go, to procure luxuries or comforts, from some of those numberless artists and mechanics, who sustain the state of the world, and without whom a city cannot be inhabited.

That very curious and authentic book of Fleetwood, which your Correspondent quotes, shews that there was a much greater fluctuation formerly in the price of commodities than there has been in later times. It proves also, that, whatever may be the effect of paper, or of metal currency, of corn-laws made or abrogated, *quantity ever was and ever will be the great regulator of the market*. In particular instances during the transition from one extreme to another, one inconvenience will be felt, and where many suffer, some will complain. But the balance will not for ever vibrate; it will find its level. I accede therefore to the maxim of your Correspondent, that "Season has the reins of Corn Prices in his hands"—save only, that some allowance must be made for laudable industry, or culpable sloth.

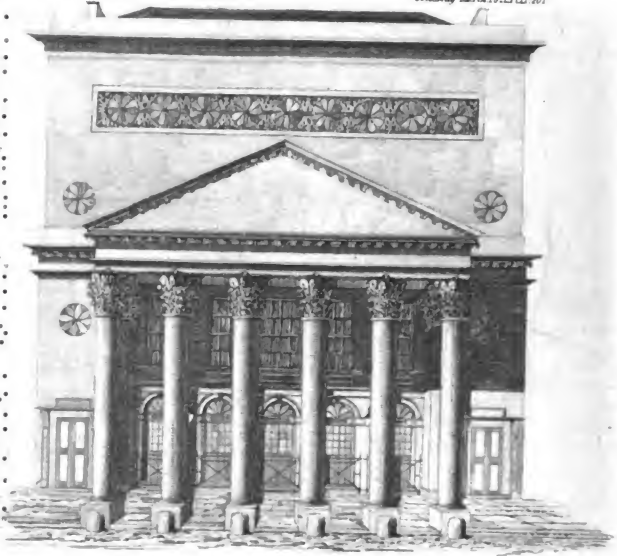
Yours, &c.

R. C.

1881

1882

Genl. Mag. March 1821



THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.
Opened 1821



THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.
Pulled down 1821

W. Mason del. & sculp.

OF THE LONDON THEATRES, No. X.

[With Engravings of the old and present Theatres.]

(Continued from vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 207.)

THE Little Theatre over against the Opera House in the Haymarket. — The Haymarket Theatre. The foundation of the original Theatre thus named, was commenced on the sole speculation of one Potter, a builder or carpenter, and the whole fabric was completed in 1720. The proprietor did not possess a patent, nor appears to have expected the grant of a licence, or been in any way engaged with a company of young amateur performers, that about the time of building the House acted with some applause at a tavern in St. Alban's-street. The ground of speculation (if any) upon which Potter might have depended, was the chance of letting the House to "The French Players." Parisian dancers, or an Italian singer, was an exhibition partially patronized by the audience from the earliest establishment of the English drama. During the 17th century dancing and singing formed a distinguished portion of the bill of fare, and served to eke out an evening's entertainment instead of a regular after-piece. Indeed so ingratiated were these exotics with the public, that any capricious refusal (like *sudden illness*) upon the part of a performer, to go through with the announced dance, or sing a song, most frequently created (in theatrical technicality) a riot. On some occasions we find a French play tolerated at the Patent Theatres, and generally once in a season a benefit for "The French Players;" but we believe the opening of this Theatre was the first attempt to form a permanent company for acting regularly pieces in that language, and which afterwards met with a signal and absolute defeat within the same walls.

The announcement of the opening of the House appeared in a daily paper of the 15th Dec. 1720; as follows:

"At the New Theatre in the Haymarket (between Little Suffolk-street and James-street), which is now completely finished, will be acted French Comedies, as soon as the rest of the actors arrive from Paris, who are daily expected."

The first performance was thus advertised:

"Never acted before. — By the Company of French Comedians. At the New GENT. MAG. March, 1822.

Theatre over against the Opera House in the Haymarket, this present Thursday, being the 29th day of December, will be presented for the first time a new Comedy, called *La Fille à la mode; ou le Badeaut de Paris*. The Pit and Boxes to be put together; and no person to be admitted without Tickets, which will be delivered out this day at Mr. Slaughter's Coffee-house in St. Martin's-lane, and at the above Theatre, at 5s. each. With a new Prologue, and several Entertainments of Dancing. — Gallery 2s. — To begin at Six o'Clock.

On Jan. 2, 1721, the prices were fixed—Boxes, 4s. Pit, 2s. 6s. Gall. 1s. 6d. During part of the following season, 1721-2, the bills announced: "By his Grace the Duke of Montague's Company of French Comedians."

This Theatre was not occupied by an English Company until near three years after it was built, and a new play then was introduced to the public, on the night of the first opening for the season, by a still greater novelty, an entire new company.

"On Thursday, Dec. 12, 1723, (says the Universal Journal) a new Play-house was opened in the Haymarket. The Company, we are informed, consists of persons who never appeared in public before. The first play they entertained the Town with was a Comedy, intitled, *The Female Fop, or the false one fitted*."

In the Preface to that play the author states, "That it was to be play'd by a *new Company*, unknown to and unheard of in Town;" adding, "it might have afforded a strong argument against us, but that it was to be performed by persons who never appeared on the stage before, and their first play too." Who was the manager to this "young Company," does not appear, nor how long they continued acting; probably their season was a very short one. At first the bills were printed without the names of the actors, but they were afterwards inserted.

In 1724 we find the French Comedians there, who announced, "no person to be admitted into the boxes but by printed tickets, which will be delivered at the door."

1725. Several Concerts performed there.

On April 11, 1726, "The Company of Italian Comedians just arrived," commenced performing by subscription; and, as the season advanced, Signora Violante with rope dancers and

and tumblers also performed and continued there during the following season.

The popularity of the latter entertainment is shown by the following verses from a "Raree Show" ballad, introduced in the *Rape of Proserpine**, and sung by Mr. Salway.

"Here be de Hay-market, vere de *Italian*
Opera sweetly sound,
 Datt costa de brave gentry no more as
 Two hundred thousand pound;
 A very pretty fancy, a brave gallante show,
 E juste come from France, *toute Nouveau*.
 "Here be de famous Comediens of the world,
 De troupe *Italian*,
 Dat make a de poor English veepe,
 Because de vill troupe home again †;
 A very, &c.
 "De toder place be Mademoiselle Violante
 Shew a tousand trick;
 Shee jump upon de rope ten storie high,
 And never break her neck ‡;
 A very, &c."

During the season of 1730-1, this Theatre was opened "by the Company of Comedians," as their adver-

tisements announced§, and probably collected by Henry Fielding.

"On the 3d Dec. 1731, a prize was fought (says a public Journal) at the French Theatre in the Haymarket, between Mr. Figg and Mr. Sparks, at which performance his Serene Highness the Duke of Lorrain, his Excellency Count Kiniski, and several persons of distinction, were present; when the beauty and judgment of the sword was delineated in a very extraordinary manner by those two champions, and with very little blood-shed. His Serene Highness was extremely pleased, and expressed his intire satisfaction, and ordered them an handsome gratuity."

In April 1732 the English Opera of *Amelia*, by Henry Carey, was performed "after the Italian manner," with additional songs by Miss Arne ||. Pit and boxes laid together, at 5s. Gallery, 2s. 6d. And tickets and places "had at Mr. Fribourg's, maker of rappee snuff at the door of the Theatre."

Signora Violante, having in a trip to Dublin ¶, collected a new Company, commenced here in September 1732.

* The *Rape of Proserpine* was first acted, Monday, Feb. 13. 1727, after the *Cheats of Scapin*, at Lincoln's Inn Fields. Receipt of the first night was 216*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; second night, 203*l.* 19*s.*; third night, for benefit of John Rich, 205*l.* 2*s.* It was probably the joint production of Theobald and Rich.

† This had long been an accusation against these birds of passage. The Epilogue to the Comedy of the *French Conjuror*, acted at Dorset Gardens Theatre in 1677, as spoken by Monsieur, has the following lines:

"Here dull comedian spend ten thousand pound,
 Build house, and act togeder seav'n year round:
 Begar, dat be no good French fashion; dey,
 Like true knights erran, scorn so long a stay,
 Act but a weeke, or fortnight, and away."

‡ We presume it was either husband or relative of this lady, and one of her company, that performed the following feat:—"Last Thursday evening [June 1, 1727], about 8, M. Violante, an Italian, descended head foremost, by a rope, his legs and arms extended, from the top of the steeple of St. Martin's Church, over the houses in St. Martin's-lane, to the farthest side of the Meuse opposite thereunto, in the space of half a minute's time. 'Tis computed to be about 300 yards. There were present a great number of spectators: the young Princesses, and several persons of quality were in the Meuse; where a feather-bed was laid at the bottom of the rope to receive him, but he leaped from off the rope within a few yards of it." *British Journal*, 3 June, 1727.

§ "By the Company of Comedians, at the New Theatre in the Haymarket, to-morrow being Wednesday the 23d of December, will be presented, *The Author's Farce*; in which will be introduced an operatical puppet-show, called, *The Pleasures of the Town*. The part of Luckless the Author, by Mr. Mullart; Whitmore, Mr. Lacy; Marplay, Mr. Reynolds; Sparkish, Mr. Furnivall; Bookweight, Mr. Jones; Scarecrow, Mr. Wathen; Harriott, Mrs. Lacy; Goddess of Nonsense, Mrs. Mullart; Don Tragedio, Mr. Ayres; Sir Farsical, Mr. Davenport; Signora Opera, Mrs. Nokes; Dr. Orator, Mr. Jones; Somebody, Mr. Wathen; Nobody, Mr. Cross; Punch, Mr. Reynolds; Joan, Mr. Hicks. To which will be added, the comical Tragedy of Tom Thumb; in which will be introduced a new act, called, *The Battle of the Poets*; or, *The Contention for the Laurel*; between Coment Profound, Sulky Bathos, Fopling Fribble, Noctifer, &c. With the songs proper to the same. The part of Fopling Fribble by Mr. Woodward. Printed books of the poets will be sold at the Theatre." &c. &c.

|| Sister to Dr. Arne, and in 1734 married Theophilus Cibber.

¶ Her first performance in Dublin was in 1727.

The following bill of the Entertainment is too curious to omit:

"At the particular desire of several persons of quality, for the benefit of the famous Signora Violante, who is just arrived with a new extraordinary fine Company. At the

New Theatre in the Haymarket, on Monday next, being the 4th day of September, will be presented the most surprising performances that ever were shewn on the English Theatre. To which is added, the *BEGGAR'S OPERA**, after the Irish manner, which was performed 96 times in Dublin

* The following note upon this Opera, when first produced, is taken from an unfinished and unpublished volume printed in 1812, called, "The Prompter." The authority was a manuscript register of plays kept by Charles Moyser Rich, one of the proprietors of Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, and obligingly communicated to the Editor by Mr. Kemble:

"By the enumeration of Mr. Rich, this popular Piece was only performed sixty-two nights in the first season, which ended June 19th, 1729, while other accounts state the number as one night more. A circumstance mentioned by the Author in a Letter to Swift may explain this variance. He relates, that on the thirty-sixth night, it was substituted at a benefit, a performer being suddenly taken sick, and the audience would not suffer any other Play to be acted. As this was 'contrary to all rule,' probably Rich did not chuse to notice the fact, and therefore registered 'Hamlet,' for the benefit of Mrs. Barbier. The Money and Tickets amounting on that night to 163*l*. 10*s*. proves the demand to have been made by a very full House. The whole money received for the sixty-two nights was 11,199*l*. 14*s*. In the following statement, the benefits of the Author are particularised, that it may show how little exertion he used in the customary disposal of Tickets.

	£.	s.	d.
The first night produced	169	12	0
The third night, for the Author, in Money	143	17	6
By Card Tickets	18	15	0
The sixth, for same, in Money	173	11	0
Card Tickets	16	0	0
The ninth, for same, in Money	153	7	0
Card Tickets	12	5	0
The twelfth, probably for the benefit of the Author, though not so expressed ..	170	5	6
The fifteenth, for same, in Money	162	8	0
Card Tickets	13	10	0
The twenty-first "the King, and Queen, and Princesses were at the House" ..	163	14	0
The thirty-seventh, the largest receipt	194	13	0
The fifty-ninth, the lowest receipt	53	6	6

"The following season commenced in September with the same Opera, and on the New Year's day of 1729, it was acted "by the Lilliputians," the Prince of Wales being present to a House that produced 116*l*. 11*s*. The novelty of these pigmy prodigies served to amuse the town for fifteen nights, and were favourably supported, the lowest receipt being 37*l*. 2*s*.; while the Tragedy of Macbeth, acted a short period after, brought only fourteen guineas.

"On December the 7th, 1732, the New Theatre in Covent Garden opened, and as early as the ninth night, "The Beggar's Opera" was produced, with the novelty of Miss Norris performing the character of Polly. On that occasion, it was acted at Drury-Lane for the first time, and for three nights played in rival competition at both theatres. There the contest ended, and the piece was continued at Covent Garden through twenty nights. On the second night of performance the receipt amounted to 122*l*. 11*s*. a larger sum than had been before received at that theatre, notwithstanding the novelty of its being new built, and the price of admission to the Pit having been made for the opening, equal to the boxes.

"This piece was not again revived within the period of the Register kept by Mr. Rich.

"Mr. Quin adopted it for his benefit at Lincoln's Inn Fields, March 19, 1730, and performing Macheath, it then produced the third best house of the season, there being in money 112*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. and by tickets 93*l*. 16*s*. making 206*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*. Of the two nights that exceeded, there was performed Hamlet, the part of Grave-digger by Mr. Leveridge, for his own benefit, when the amount was 235*l*. (but the portion of tickets is not specified); and the Recruiting Officer for the benefit of Mr. Wood, Treasurer, who received 216*l*. the tickets disposed of being 197*l*. 10*s*. The money receipt, which is the true standard of public opinion, might therefore be in favour of the Opera. However, as a stock piece it shared the same fate as attended the productions of our Immortal Bard, in not being able occasionally to draw an audience. "Dismissed the Beggar's Opera," occurs in the Register for Covent Garden Theatre the 26th of May and 27th of June; 1737; and, rather extraordinarily, at Drury-Lane on the 17th of May, 1740, is "Dismiss'd the Beggar's Opera for the benefit of Mr. Walker." If this was Tom Walker, the original Macheath, such a neglect of public patronage can only be accounted for by the known dissipation of the actor.

with

with great applause. The part of Macheath* by the celebrated Miss Woffington; Mr. Peachum, Mr. Morrice: Mr. Lockit, Mr. Daly; Filch, Mr. Roan; Mat o' th' Mint, Mr. Dease; Polly Peachum, Miss Jenny; Mrs. Peachum*, Miss Woffington; Miss Lucy Lockit, Miss Corbally; Mrs. Diana Trapes*, Miss Woffington: and all the other parts to the best advantage.—With several Entertainments of Dancing; particularly, a Harlequin Dance by Master La Fevre and Miss Violante; a Louvre in boy's cloaths, by Miss Violante, and the two Pierrots by Mons. Lalauze and Mr. Tobin.—Tickets to be had at Mr. Fribourg's, next door to the Theatre. Boxes, 5s. Pitt, 3s. Gall. 2s."

(To be continued.)

THE CENSOR. No. XIII.

(Continued from p. 123.)

[Puckle's Club.]

"THE Club: or, a Dialogue between Father and Son."

"In Vino Veritas."

"London: Printed for the Author; and sold by S. Crouch, at the corner of Popes-Head-Alley, in Cornhil, 1711, 12mo. pp. 78."

Amongst the numerous Essays forming part of the Literary History of this Country, little has been said concerning a class of Writers whose pen was principally employed in delineating 'Characters,' not so much from real life, as from fancy and their fertile imagination. During the seventeenth century, their works engrossed the attention of the *reading public*, and, what may now appear strange, formed a code of precepts without the pale of Theology and Spiritual exhortation: it is true that all will not come under this description, but such as must be excluded were chiefly of a temporary nature, or designed for the immediate exposure of folly. But their real importance is gone by, nor are they now valued for the advice they contain, and the strokes of genius they elicit, but for their rarity, the absolute customs and 'characters' they record, and the notes which they furnish to re-publi-

cations of contemporary works. Such as wish to see them enumerated and described will find an interesting account of them (previous to the year 1750) subjoined to Mr. Bliss's recent edition of Earles' 'Microsmography.' Some were undoubtedly published with a view to the correction of abuses, others for the sake of making satirical reflexions on the world, while the remainder may be set down as the lucubrations of gentlemen, on whom the steam of a printing-house acted as the inspiring vapour of Delphi.

It may reasonably be doubted, whether any benefit to mankind could result from this species of composition? To this question it will be difficult to adduce a decisive answer. The Writers, without doubt, were seriously impressed with that idea, but vanity can sanctify as well as superstition. The fair answer must be, that it struck at what was ridiculous rather than what was bad, and that its object was the amendment of manners, not of morals; still we are permitted to doubt its efficacy, because its parent was a poetical imagination. It would be equally hard to pronounce it useless, and presumptuous to affirm it potent: effects can never be traced to such a cause, because the changes in human nature do not emanate from precept and sentiment. The style became extinct about the close of the seventeenth century, when useful knowledge began to be more widely spread, and moral duties to be better understood; nor was it any longer necessary for persons to acquire through books the experience resulting from sense and observation—if the truth of this be allowed, it follows that during their existence these volumes had been of at least an artificial service.—Till that period they maintained a high rank in English Literature, after which they sunk into neglect; the one was immoderate, the other unmerited, and they have now but their individual merit to rest on. Their style was generally corrupt; the lowest specimens of it are vulgarity itself, while the best are but

* We have here the characters of Macheath, Mrs. Peachum, and Diana Trapes, acted by the same person, Miss Woffington. A leading performer being, announced to act minor characters as well as the principal one in the same play, is denominated in the Green-room vocabulary, *doubling*, or *a bit of fat*. No doubt, Mr. Urban, in your *chapel* that term is known, though your pages afford no practical explanation. Here it means the advantage arising from the subordinate characters having a short speech of some humour to deliver, which tells with the audience, secures applause, quickens the soul and inspiration of an actor, and confirms popularity.

the relics of *Eupheism*, a name lately rendered intelligible to modern readers: metaphor, hyperbole, and witicism, are their prominent features, on which the ear may dwell with pleasure, but not the mind with satisfaction; and which, as the Latin Grammar * expresses it on another occasion, "Rejicit et textus, nec sensus postulat ipse."

What sinner was ever reclaimed, or what disputant convinced, by arguments clothed in affectation and conceit?

We may discern gradations amongst writers of 'Characters,' as well as in other departments of literature, which appear to consist of three. In the first we may place Sir Thomas Overbury, John Stephens†, Nicholas Breton‡, Geoffrey Minshul§ (whose Essays were penned in the King's Bench, under no very poetical circumstances), Bishops Earles and Hall||, Fuller¶, Francis Wortley**, Butler, and Owen Feltham††. In the second, Thomas Harman (Author of 'A Caveat for Common Cursetors,' 1567), Henry Perrot‡‡, Wye Shallonstall§§, T. Ford|||, Sir John Birkenhead, and the 'miserably-noted' Richard Flecknoe¶¶. —The rear may be brought up by Sir William Coventry, E. Hickeringill, and a numerous tribe of anonymous writers of single Essays. Many, however, as these authors are, few only exist at this time, each bearing a distinct character from the rest, according to his habits and situation in life: in *Overbury* we trace the refined and courtly gentleman, in *Earles* the learned and literal divine; in *Butler* the acute and morbid satirist; and in *Puckle* commercial integrity. The 'Moriæ Encomium' of Erasmus, the earliest of such works, ranks in every respect above its successors.

The literary merits of Puckle can only be ascertained from his pages, as his name is unknown in biography. Yet, we cannot say that

"More of the man had artfully been saved,
Had Kneller painted, and had Vertue graved;" as his portrait by the latter hand is still to be met with. A recent edition of his 'Club,' has given his lucubrations an elegant appearance, but confesses itself unable to redeem his deserts from the obscurity in which he left them. So seldom does the name occur, that it cannot be deemed superfluous to glean what we are able respecting it. Sprigge, in his 'Anglia Rediviva,' 1647, mentions a Capt. John Puckle, whose identity is perfectly hopeless***. Among the 'King's Pamphlets' is preserved a tract, entitled "Gentil Congregations no Toll-Payers, by William Westup and Thomas Puckle," dedicated to John Brandlin and Thomas Edgar, Esqrs. Justices of the Peace and Members of the Committee, then sitting at the Greyhound at Ipswich; "Printed for John Clowes, against the lower Pump, and are to be sold at Ipswich, 1650," 4to. pp. 8. Of its authors nothing is known, nor is it of any interest whatever. The last person of this name whom we can mention was Thomas Puckle, merchant, described by Blome, in his *Britannia*, 1673, as one of the gentry residing in London.

Mr. James Puckle, author of the work before us, was, we are inclined to believe, of the same family with the person last mentioned. He was, says Noble, a notary-public in chambers, and "possessed, at one time, a great reputation for integrity; but probably the love of scribbling seduced him to what was more proper for his situation, than becoming a writer out of his

* In Usum Scholæ Regiæ Westmonasteriensis.

† Author of 'Satirical Essays,' 1615.

‡ Author of 'The Good and the Badde,' 1616.

§ Author of 'Essays and Characters of a Prison and Prisoners,' 4to. 1618.

|| Author of 'Characters of Vertues and Vices,' 1627.

¶ See his 'Ancient and Modern Times.'

** Author of 'Characters and Elegies,' 4to. 1646.

†† See his 'Resolves.'

‡‡ Author of 'Cures for the Itch, Characters,' &c. 8vo. 1626.

§§ Author of 'Picture Loquentes,' 12mo. 1631.

||| Author of 'The Times anatomized, in severall Characters,' 1647.

¶¶ Author of 'Fifty-five Enigmatical Characters,' 8vo. 1665.

*** He went in 1647 with the parliament's army to Ireland, and was probably the person who having, together with one Ellis, assisted Miles Corbet, the regicide, to escape, was arrested at Yarmouth in June 1660, and committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.—Rushworth, Merc. Pub. p. 375.

chambers." From his own works we gather that the reverend biographer's information as to his profession was correct; but his authorship was deserving of a higher name than 'scribbling': as an economist and a moralist he has merited well of the public, who have ungratefully suffered his name to become a bye-word for obscurity. He first introduced himself to literary notice by a tract concerning the benefit of the newly-established Fishery, containing an abstract of the laws relating to it; it is entitled "England's Interest: or, a Brief Discourse of the Royal Fishery, in a Letter to a Friend. The Second Edition. Printed by J. Southby, at the Harrow in Cornhill, 1696," 12mo. pp. 38 *. As its contents have no reference whatever to his more admired work, we shall trouble our readers with one extract only, the value of which is, that it adds something to our scanty knowledge of the author.

"Thus, Sir, what has been collected answers your Letters; if at your coming to town you shall think fit to peruse the Books of the said Company, lying at their Hall in Thames-street, near the Three Cranes, and at the Office of Puckle and Jenkins, Publick Notaries, in Pope's Head Alley, over against the Royal Exchange, London (wherein as well the said Letters, Patents, Constitution, as all the terms of Subscription, are fairly engrossed) notwithstanding the many idle reports so industriously spread abroad to obstruct this Undertaking, (by such, perhaps, as envy the strength and happiness that would accrue to England by a well-regulated Fishery, doubt not but you'll receive full satisfaction. Yours, James Puckle. London, Sept. 30, 1696."

The only way in which we can form any idea of the success of this tract, is from his having been induced to continue the subject. In 1699 he published "England's Path to Wealth and Honour, in a Dialogue between an Englishman and a Dutchman;" a second edition of which, with additions, appeared in the following year, "printed for Sam. Crouch, at the corner of Pope's Head Alley, over against the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill." 12mo. pp. 40. It is dedicated as follows, to Thomas Duke of Leeds, Governor of the Royal Fishery.

* The copy of this work in the British Museum contains this line in the MS. "Given to R. Hook: Nov. 25, 1696, by the Author."

"May it please your Grace, no person having spent more money and pains than your Grace to establish the *Fishery of England*; I presume to dedicate to you the following Dialogue: not that I have the vanity to believe this my poor mite can make any addition to your Graces great treasure of knowledge; but as believing the fact in this little book contain'd: so true it might safely appear before the best of judges. With all respect I am your Graces most humble, most faithful, most obliged, and most obedient servant, James Puckle."

By altering his form of composition from an Essay to a Dialogue, he was enabled to introduce several particulars concerning the Trade of Holland, as well as to give a relief to the sameness of the subject; this difference, however, existed between the two pamphlets, that, in his first, he confined himself principally to Charters, Laws, and known facts; while, in the second, he advanced many speculative opinions and disputable positions, by way of contrast with the *Dutchman's* arguments. The part most valuable to posterity is an account of the produce of England throughout the several counties. No person ever possessed so high a care for the interests of his country as Puckle, but he seems to have totally disregarded its prosperity by Land; the Sea was his *Pactolus*, and he certainly opened a vast source of employment and profit to the nation at large.

His last production evinces more genius than either of the former, because it was addressed to more refined readers; it is dedicated "To Micajah Perry, Esq. and the fragrant memory of Thomas Lane, Esq. deceased, and to Mr. Richard Perry, of London, Merchants: the following dialogue (as a pepper-corn acknowledgment) is humbly dedicated, by their most obliged, and most obedient servant, James Puckle." The plan of this tract is simple and pleasing; a young man, returning from the CLUB, where he has passed an evening, relates the characters of his companions to his father, who follows each with appropriate remarks; the characters are these—Antiquary, Buffoon, Critick, Detractor, Envioso, Flatterer, Gamester, Hypocrite, Impertinent, Knave, Lawyer, Moroso, Newsmonger, Opiniator, Projector, Quack, Rake, Swearer, Traveller, Usurer, Wiseman, Xantippe, a Youth, Zany the Vintner.

We shall begin (as our Author has done) with the *Antiquary*, an unfortunate

fortunate personage who has furnished matter for nearly every writer of "characters."

"One affecting to be thought a mighty *Antiquary*, declared himself an idolater of ages past; and told us he was a great admirer of ancient Coins and Manuscripts; which if effaced or obliterated by time (in his opinion) were still the more valuable.—That the *Egyptians* excelled in sublime thoughts, the *Chaldeans* in sciences, the *Greeks* in eloquence, the *Romans* in polite stile," &c. "That he pitied the ignorance of modern writers, and scorned to read any book less than an hundred years old. By the rest of his discourse, he esteemed every thing (as *Dutchmen* do cheese) the better for being mouldy."

Upon which the Father observes,

"Affectation of any kind is lighting up a candle to our defects, and shews want of judgment or sincerity. Antiquity is venerable, and affords many heroick examples, yet can no more privilege an error than novelty prejudice truth."

Mr. Puckle's remarks are just, and founded upon true liberality of sentiment; but a word remains to be said concerning his originality: he does not profess any imitation, and his admirers would treat the idea of plagiarism with derision; but the following passages, from Bishop Earles' "*Antiquary*," merit a fair consideration and comparison:—"Printed books be contemns, as a novelty of this latter age, but a manuscript he pores on everlastingly, especially if the cover be all moth-eaten, and the dust make a parenthesis between every syllable;" and "he is one that hath that unnatural disease to be enamoured of old age and wrinkles, and loves all things (as *Dutchmen* do cheese) the better for being mouldy and worm-eaten." The reader may compare these with Butler's "*Essay on an Antiquary*," which he will find decidedly superior to them both.

The *Critic* is an ignorant chatterer, "full of sound and fury," and "signifying nothing;" he is introduced as saying

"That *Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel* was a poem [which] wanted vigour of thought, purity of language, and aptness and propriety of expression, nor were many of the elisions to be allowed, or accents and phrases duly observed. An instance being required—*Cerberus* hung his ears, and fell cursing his memory."

From this passage it should seem

that *Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel"* was then read and admired, although the heats that occasioned it were long past; indeed, no poem of equal length, for some time after his death, possessed so great merit, or enjoyed so universal a reputation: written for a temporary purpose, it is one of the most perfect satires in our language, and in delineation of individual character stands unrivalled.—The Father observes that "such as attempt to slur reputation, founded upon merit, oft lose their own, and reap confusion."

To the "*Characters*," are subjoined some *Maxims*, of which we select a few:

"Christianity is the most excellent and compendious art of happy living; its very tasks are rewards, and precepts nothing but a divine sort of alchemy, to sublime at once our natures and our pleasures."

"Have due regard to sexes, ages, characters, professions, times, and places.—Hold yourself in restraint, without putting any on others; and if any make a step to oblige you, make two to acknowledge it."

"Horace laughs at those [who] are ashamed to learn, and not ashamed to be ignorant*."

The late republication of this excellent work is, we trust, a sufficient apology for our extracting so little from the pages of Puckle. A second edition appeared in 1722, with the author's portrait, by J. Cole, after Clostermann. He was living in 1733, when the fifth was published, from which period he is lost to us. One remarkable circumstance remains to be noticed; throughout his writings he has made no honorable mention whatever of the female sex: his character of *Xantippe*, the only woman who occurs in his pages, is a worthy counterpart to the wife of *Socrates*, as she is painted by some authors. May it be inferred from thence, that Puckle, in addition to some other peculiarities he evinces, was a misogynist?

Mr. URBAN, Bedford-row, Feb. 28.

AMONG some deeds recently submitted to my inspection, I found a probate copy of the Will of the celebrated tragic writer Nicholas Rowe, whose "*Fair Penitent*" affords as beautiful a specimen of the strength, polish, and melody, to which blank

* "Cur nescire, pudens pravè, quàm discere malo?" *De Arte Poet. C. 83.*

verse can attain, as can be adduced in the whole circle of English poetry. The Will, of which I inclose a copy, is no other way interesting than as it appears to have been witnessed by A. Pope, the political adversary and poetical friend of the testator; and as the insertion of it may elicit from some of your valuable Correspondents an account of Thos. Hill, the other witness; and any further information relating to the Poet and his family, respecting whom so little appears hitherto to have been told or known. W. T.

"In the name of God, amen. I, Nicholas Rowe, of the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex, esq. being somewhat weak in body, but of sound and disposing mind and memory, praised be God; therefore do make and ordain these presents to be and contain my last will and testament, in manner and form following, that is to say, *imprimis*, I leave my body to be privately and decently interred, at the discretion of my executrix, hereafter named. Item, I give and bequeath to my son John Rowe, twenty pounds for mourning and a ring, as also those two pictures of mine that now are at my sister Bowtell's; and the reason of my giving no more to my said son John in this my will, is, that he is sufficiently provided for otherwise. Item, I give to my sister Sarah Peele, as a mark of the great affection and value I have always had for her, ten pounds for mourning, and a ring of twenty shillings value. And as to all the rest and residue of my personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever (after my debts, legacies, and funeral charges paid), I give, devise, and bequeath the same unto my dear and loving wife Anne Rowe, whom I do hereby make and appoint executrix of this my last will and testament. In full trust and confidence that my said executrix will take all necessary care in the execution of and provision for my daughter Charlott Rowe, whom I do hereby entirely leave and recommend to her tenderness and affection. In witness whereof, I have to this single sheet of paper sett my hand and seal, this twentieth day of November, in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George, anno d'ni one thousand seven hundred and eighteen. NICHOLAS ROWE.

"Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the testator to be his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who in his presence subscribed our names as witnesses thereto. A. POPE, THOS. HILL."

Probate granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on June 19, 1719, to Anne Rowe, widow and relict, and

appears to have been entered in the several offices of Thos. Foley, Anthony Lechmere, and Edw. Harley, the then Receivers General and Auditors of the Exchequer.

Mr. URBAN, Chester, March 1.

I WAS led by some particular circumstances which occurred the other day, to make a few remarks on *pedigree*, which I now offer to your Readers. High birth and nobility ought to be strong incitements to virtue; to that *refined* virtue a meaner person cannot exactly feel from many united causes. Among the Greeks great regard was paid to ancestry. The Romans held it in the highest esteem. The Spaniards and French have great regard for their old nobles. We of the North are remarkable for our attachment to blood and pedigree, particularly in this county, the favourite of William the Conqueror, where he placed so many of the old Norman families who attended him to this country. The Cornish men are likewise noted for this estimation of antique blood. It is for the sake of the vulgar that high value for good birth and quality should be kept up: for now in our inland counties, and especially in the great Metropolis, there is such a numerous race of the motley and upstart kind, that a man of obscure growth, when he is become rich, fancies himself (without education or any of the qualifications of a real gentleman) equal even to the care of the State; he scoffs at pedigree and descent, though he can fly off from this principle in the choice of a horse or dog. Nevertheless, these are inquisitive after arms and genealogies, are fond of distinction, and even solicitous for a title. But the Crown can make a Duke, but not a Gentleman. We are best governed by those who from birth are formed for power and authority. The Almighty himself allows this difference of station; but at the same time the highest may have Christian humility and meekness, which are by no means incompatible with an exalted station; and as virtue ought to be the rise of all nobility, so it is the likeliest means of preserving an illustrious house, and of making it perpetual.

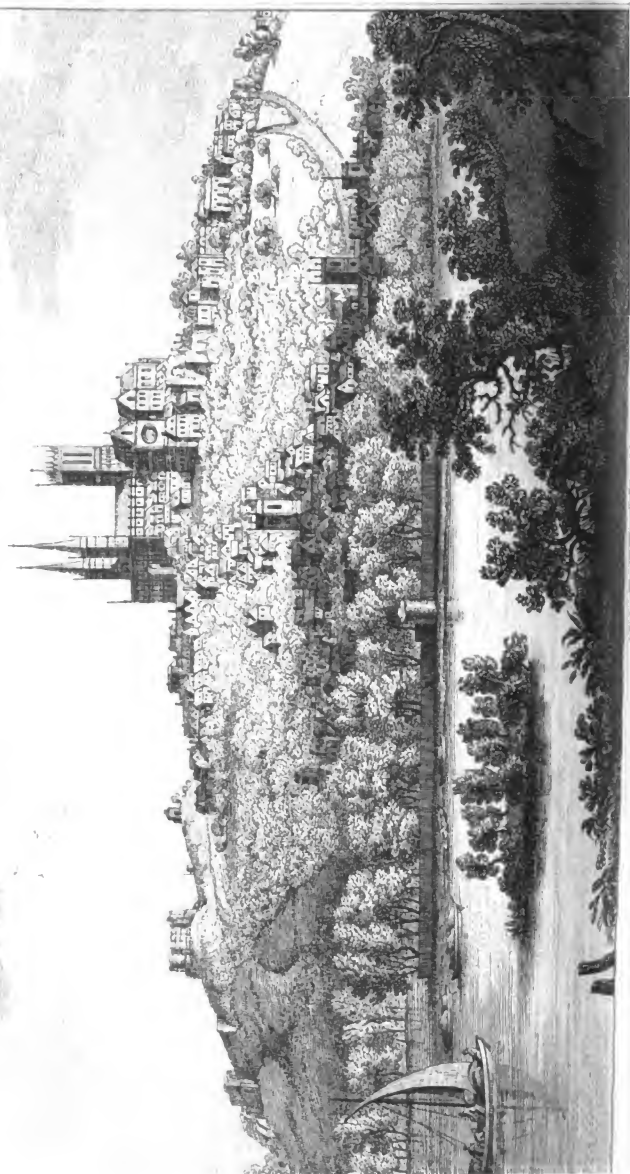
Yours, &c.

BETA.

Mr.

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STAMFORD



MR. URBAN,

March 1.

I REQUEST you to insert in your Magazine a view of the ancient city of Lincoln, (*see Plate II.*) from a drawing made several years ago, long previous to the destruction of the two spires of the Cathedral in 1807, noticed in vol. LXXVII. pp. 736, 908, 1136. The description which follows is chiefly selected from the "Beauties of England and Wales." R. S.

LINCOLN, a place of considerable note in the ecclesiastical and military annals of England, is singularly situated on the top and side of a high hill, which slopes with a deep descent to the South, where the river Witham runs at its base. A large part of the city, or rather suburbs, extends in a long street from the foot of a hill to the South. On the Northern side of it, without the walls, is another suburb, called *Newport*, supposed to have been an outwork of the Roman station. Camden and some other antiquaries state, that this place was occupied as a station or strong-hold by the Britons, superior to the Roman colonization of the island; and that it then bore the name of "*Lindcoit*, from the woods (for which some copies have, corruptly, *Lintoit*)." By Ptolemy and Antoninus, the name of the place is written *Lindum*: and from having the privilege of a colony, was called *Lindum-colonia*. Bede appears to have identified the spot, by the names of *Lindecollina* and *Lindecollina*; and in the Saxon annals it is called *Lindocallyne* and *Lindeyllan-ceaster*. When the Normans took possession of Britain, they gave new names, new laws, and new arrangements to all the cities and baronies; and this place was denominated, according to some writers, *Nichol*; but Mr. Gough doubts it, and says, "may one suggest a suspicion, that *Nichol* is owing to some misreading of *Incol*, or *Lincol*, or to the imperfect pronunciation of the Normans, as the French have disguised many proper names in later times."

Whatever may have been the character of this station previous to its possession by the Romans, we cannot commence any thing like true history before that event; and even then we discover but little to excite interest or gratify curiosity. As a military station, occupied by a colony of Romans,

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it must have been a place of some extent and consequence. This is manifested by the vestiges that remain, and by the various discoveries that have been made at different periods. The form of the fortified station was that of a parallelogram, divided into four equal parts, by two streets, which crossed it at right angles. At the extremities of these were four fortified gates, nearly facing the cardinal points. The whole was encompassed by an embattled wall, which, on three sides, was flanked by a deep ditch, but on the Southern side the steepness of the hill rendered a foss unnecessary. The area thus inclosed was about 1300 feet in length, by 1200 feet in breadth, and is estimated to have contained thirty-eight acres. The walls have been levelled to the ground, and the gates, except that to the North, have been for many years demolished. The latter, called *Newport Gate*, is described by Dr. Stukeley as "the noblest remnant of this sort in Britain, as far as I know."

Soon after the Romans left the island, Lincoln, in common with other places of consequence, shared in the general calamities which ensued, by the incursions of the Picts, Saxons, and Danes. At what period the Saxons possessed themselves of this city does not appear in history. But so early as the year 516, or, according to Matthew of Westminster, 518, Arthur having been crowned king of Britain, proceeded immediately with his forces against the Saxons, who had been ravaging the country under their leader, Colgern; who, on the approach of the British Prince, fled, and passed over into Germany, where, having obtained fresh supplies of troops, and aided by Cerdic, the founder of the West Saxon kingdom, he again advanced, and carried on a depredatory warfare. Arthur obtaining advantages against the combined army, pursued it towards Lincoln, which city was then besieged by the troops of Cerdic; who, on the arrival of the Britons, were compelled to retreat from before it.

Lincoln, at the time of the Norman conquest, appears to have been one of the richest and most populous cities in England; and of great importance as an emporium of trade and commerce. The Domesday Survey mentions 1070 mansions, 900 burgesses, and 12 leigemen,

men, having sac and soke. On the accession of the Conqueror to the throne, he appears to have felt that dread and insecurity which ever attend usurped dominion; and, having no hold upon his new subjects but what principally arose from fear, he endeavoured by every precaution to prevent insurrection and revolt. Malcolm, king of Scotland, refusing in 1067 to give up Edgar, who had fled to him for protection, excited alarm in the bosom of the Conqueror, and numbers of the English flying to that country from the yoke of tyranny tended to increase his suspicions. Convinced of the disaffection of many, and doubtful of more among his people, he ordered four strong castles to be built; one at Hastings, another at Lincoln, a third at Nottingham, and a fourth at York. In consequence of this, a large and strong castle was erected A.D. 1086, on the ridge of the hill on which this city was situated. The ostensible design of it was, as a fortress, to defend the city; but the more immediate and real object was to overawe and keep in subjection the inhabitants, whose numbers, wealth, and partialities, the Conqueror viewed with a jealous eye. The building was 644 yards in circumference, and occupied the space on which had stood 166 houses. These are said to have been taken down to furnish room for its erection, and 74 more were at the same time destroyed without the limits, that the whole might be insulated, or stand alone.

Of the Castle built by the Conqueror, little now remains; and the area is occupied by buildings appropriated to uses of the municipal power. The few remaining vestiges convey the same idea of original Norman architecture as that of York, erected nearly at the same period. The Keep was not included, but stood half without and half within the castle-wall, which ascended up the slopes of the hill, and joined the great tower. This being situated on a high artificial mount, it was equally inaccessible from within and without the castle area. It was nearly round, covering the summit of the mount; and was thus rendered a distinct strong-hold, tenable with or without the castle. This accounts for the circumstance mentioned by Lord Lyttelton, of the Earl of Chester making his escape, while the castle was invested by Stephen. From the Keep

to another tower, placed also on an artificial mount, was a covered way, by which a private communication was kept up. The walls are above seven feet thick; and under the place of ascent from the covered way, there is something like the remains of a well, protected by the massy thickness of the walls. The outer walls of the Castle inclose a very large area, the entrance to which was by a gateway, between two small round towers, still standing, under a large square tower, which contained magnificent rooms. In one corner of the area is a curious small building, appearing on the outside like a tower, called *Cobshall*; which Mr. King thinks originally was used as a chapel, "having a fine vaulted roof, richly ornamented, and supported by pillars, with a *crypt* underneath; and adjoining it a small antichapel." The pillars were so placed against the loop-holes through which the light was admitted, that they proved a defence against missile weapons. On the North-western side are the remains of a turret; having the curious arch mentioned by Sir Henry Englefield, which being in the line of the Roman wall, might have belonged to a more ancient building, or been a gateway to the old city. Within the area of the castle are the county-gaol and shire-hall, both modern structures, and well adapted to their respective purposes.

Few places in the kingdom exhibit so many ancient remains as Lincoln. Saxon, Norman, and Pointed arches; and doorways with turrets, walls, mulioned windows, and other fragments of old dilapidated buildings, appear in every direction. Its numerous Churches and Religious houses, the vestiges of which occasionally meet the eye of the inquiring traveller, are numerous; and though they are highly interesting to the Antiquary, as tending to illustrate the progress of the Arts, and the history of past ages, yet a description of them all would take up more room than can be allowed consistently with the limits of the present communication.

The Cathedral, or, as it is usually called, the Minster, is justly the pride and glory of Lincoln. This magnificent building, from its situation on the highest part of a hill, and the flat state of the country to the South-east and South-west, may be seen at the distance of twenty miles. Raised at a vast expence, by the munificence of several

several prelates, it discovers in many parts singular skill and beauty; particularly its Western front, which cannot fail to attract the attention of the most unobserving traveller. And of all the ancient fabrics of this description now remaining in England, no one deserves the attention of a curious inquirer more than this, "whose floor," says Fuller in his humorous style, "is higher than the roof of many Churches." It may be said to be a building proportioned to the amplitude of the diocese, and is justly esteemed one of the most extensive and regular of its kind, notwithstanding it was erected at different periods, and has undergone various alterations in later times. After the See was removed to this place, the new Bishop, Remigius, according to Henry of Huntingdon, "purchased lands on the highest parts of the city, near the Castle, which made a figure with its strong towers, and built a Church, strong and fair, in a strong place and in a fair spot, to the Virgin of virgins, in spite of all the opposition from the Archbishop of York, who laid claim to the ground, placing in it forty-four prebendaries. This afterwards being damaged by fire, was elegantly repaired" by that munificent and pious Bishop of Lincoln, Alexander. The first foundations were laid in the year 1086, by Bishop Remigius, and the building was continued by him and his successor, Robert Bloet. Soon after the death of this Bishop, the Church is said to have been burnt down* about A. D. 1127, and rebuilt by Bishop Alexander, his successor, with an arched stone roof, to prevent the recurrence of a like accident in future; and it is stated, that he set his whole mind upon adorning his new Cathedral, which he made the most magnificent at that time in England. But though thus rendered pre-eminent for size and decoration, it was made more elegant, &c. by St. Hugh of Burgundy, in the time of Henry the Second. This prelate added several parts, which were then named the *New Works*†.

* Mr. Gough says, "only damaged."

† It appears from various documents, that all additions made to ancient structures were called *New Works*. Various alterations, &c. were made at Ely Cathedral, nearly at the same periods that others were making at Lincoln, and they are all called *New Works*, or, "*Nova Opera*."

The Cathedral consists of a nave, with its aisles, a transept at the West end; and two other transepts, one near the centre, and the other two near the Eastern end; also a choir and chancel with their aisles of corresponding height and width with the nave and aisles. The great transept has an aisle towards the East; attached to the Western side of this transept, is a gallilee or grand porch; and on the Southern side of the Eastern aisle are two oratories, or private chapels, whilst the North side has one of nearly similar shape and character. Branching from the Northern side, are the cloisters, which communicate with the chapter-house. The Church is ornamented with three towers; one at the centre, and two other at the Western end. These are lofty, and are decorated with varied tracery, pillars, pilasters, windows, &c. To furnish the reader with an adequate idea of the dimensions and general size of this structure, I subjoin the following table; the measurements for which were made by Mr. T. Espin, of Louth; and I believe may be justly relied on:

"The height of the two Western towers, 180 feet. Previous to the year 1808, each of these was surmounted by a central spire, the height of which was 101 feet. The great tower in the middle of the Church, from the top of the corner pinnacle to the ground, is 300 feet; its width is 58 feet. Exterior length of the Church, with its buttresses, 524 feet; interior length 482 feet; width of Western front 174 feet; exterior length of great transept 250 feet; and interior 222 feet; the width is 66 feet. The lesser or Eastern transept is 170 feet in length, and 44 in width, including the side Chapels. Width of the Cathedral 80 feet; height of the vaulting of the nave 80 feet. The Chapter-house is a decagon, and measures, interior diameter, 60 feet 6 inches. The Cloisters measure 118 feet on the North and South sides, and 91 feet on the Eastern and Western sides." N.

Mr. URBAN, Leicester, Feb. 16.

YOUR Correspondent "JULIAN," (vol. XCI. i. p. 589) has commenced a Letter on the importance of accuracy in Wills, with the expression of a regret that more frequent alterations are not made in our legislative system, and has intimated a wish that a spirit of Justinian revision should more extensively actuate the proceedings of an English Parliament. So far as alterations can be made for the

better,

better, I agree with your Correspondent; but, fully convinced as I am that there is a sufficient spirit of innovation abroad, I cannot at all coincide in the regret, that "less reluctance should be manifested than at present exists in overthrowing old established enactments, and more especially those which in the slightest degree, or in any sense, affect or bear upon the liberty of the subject." The value of our old laws is very frequently not discovered until they are tampered with; and when an alteration has taken place, inconveniences arise which were never thought of, and which our ancestors guarded against when bending under the influence of the inconveniences themselves. As to the "*liberty of the subject*," I am one who would wish it to be kept within proper bounds, and I view it as a privilege to be restrained whenever it has exceeded them; but a strong and convincing case ought to be made out before any restraint is imposed, and upon this principle I, for one, am well satisfied that the House of Commons has always acted.

I shall now proceed to make a few cursory remarks upon the more immediate subject of your Correspondent's Letter. "JULIAN" seems to anticipate that there will not be "*much*" difference of opinion in pronouncing the exception contained in the Statute of the 44th Geo. III. c. 98 (allowing others than professional men to draw Wills) as impolitic. I am fearful he will be mistaken in this particular. The Legislature would *probably* never have made the exception without due consideration, and I am quite confident your Correspondent will see, that, without a great distinction had been made between the formalities of conveyance and the loose manner in which a Will is allowed to be drawn up, a crying injustice would have been committed upon the community. Wills are considered as being frequently made *in extremis*, and therefore the technical niceties necessary to the reality of a conveyance are not required as essentials with respect to a testamentary disposition. And let us for a moment look at what would ensue in case the drawing up of Wills were restricted to the profession! Many wealthy testators live in secluded villages and in lone houses, far removed from professional assistance, who never

think of settling their worldly affairs until death is upon them—may so far as this principle carried amongst the vulgar and illiterate, that an apprehension frequently gets abroad that the making a Will is a species of death warrant, and this not unfrequently operates as a reason for postponing what ought always to be done in health, and in the possession of full mental energies. Where, therefore, in such cases as these would be the policy of your Correspondent's suggestion? I will admit that inconveniences may arise from improper persons drawing Wills, but is not your Correspondent aware that some of the ablest lawyers have made some of the greatest mistakes in Wills? It is known that in making their own wills some of our greatest men have committed the greatest blunders*.

Although I am one who will ever contend that distinctions ought to be observed, and that illiterate and improper persons ought to be excluded from the profession, I never will admit that it should be rendered indispensably requisite for "technical niceties" to surround the couch of dissolution, or for that just privilege to be in the least atom infringed upon, which has hitherto allowed the attendant friend or the sedulous minister to put upon paper the dying instructions of the companion of his youth, or the attentive hearer of the precepts delivered from his pulpit. I quite agree with your Correspondent, that a man of property would do well, when settling his worldly affairs, to consult those who generally have been his legal advisers.

I am not arguing against this; I am only arguing against the enactment of any law which should *positively* oblige his Will to be drawn by those advisers. Supposing such a law were to pass, the man of property would still not be secure; for your Correspondent tells us that even Wills prepared by professional men "*not unfrequently afford evidence of a want of skill, and display great poverty of legal intelligence, seldom failing to escape the critical observation of those who experience disappointment under them.*" I find, Mr. Urban, I have extended my letter to an unreasonable length;

* Vide Sugden's Letters to a Man of Property on the Sale, &c. of Estates, p. 105.

before I conclude, however, let your Correspondent understand that I am *not* the advocate of unauthorized obtruders upon the profession; but that I am the advocate of that mild construction which has hitherto been put upon conveyance by Will—which never would have been put had it been supposed that *Professional Men* alone were to draw Wills, and which I should be sorry to see exploded.

Yours, &c. J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

I FORWARD to you some curious specimens of Literary Puppyism, for the amusement of your Readers.

1. *Critical Nonsense*.—"The style of his work is as *singular* as its spirit is *excellent*. Brevity was his laborious study—he has compressed as much essence as possible into the smallest space. His book is a string of *proverbial meditations* and *meditated proverbs*. He does not speak without *reason*, and cannot *reason* without a maxim. His sentiments are *apposite*, though *opposite*. His language is the *appropriateness of contrariety*. It is too narrow for his thoughts, which shew the fuller for the constraint of their dress. The sinewy athletic body almost bursts its scanty apparel. This adds to the apparent strength of his thoughts, although it takes from their real grace. He comprised great wisdom in a small compass. His *life* seems to have been as *full of worth* as his *thoughts*, and as *brief* as his *book*."—shall not mention the Review, as we do not wish to injure it; because a thorough Coxcomb furnished the article.

Modest Advertising. "To Noblemen and Gentlemen. A single, middle-aged, *well-informed, gentlemanly man*, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Secretary, or to assist [fine grammar] in the management of the entire establishment [of what is omitted]. He is *competent* to Leases, Agreements, Rent, Audits, &c. He has *reflected much* on the *now past* [happy expression!] and present state of the country, and *flatters himself* [no doubt of it] his *advice* would not prove unworthy the *special attention* of a Member of either House of Parliament. He will be found *faithful* and *zealous* in the discharge of his respective duties."—

Morning Chronicle, Jan. 11, 1822.

Solemn Antithesis.—"The ignorant

should go to church that they may be *wise*; the *wise* should go to church that they may not be *ignorant*. The *humble* should go to church that they may be kept from *pride*; and the *proud* should go to church that they may be rendered *humble*. The *rich* should go to church that they may be taught not to trust in uncertain *riches*; and the *poor* should go to church, that, *rich* in faith and heavenly treasure, they may have the Gospel preached to them, and learn to be content. The *busy* should go to church that they may learn, what, through the *hurry of business*, they are apt to forget, that one thing is needful; and the *idle* should go to church that, as they have nothing to do for their bodies, they may do something for their *souls*. The *bad* should go to church that they may learn to be *good*; and the *good* should go to church that they may grow *better*. The *young* should go to church that they may know how to *live*; and the *old* should go to church that they may learn how to die."—The above is the conclusion of one of Busfield's really fine sermons, and introduced as a quotation. See vol. I. p. 150. A SLEEVE-LAUGHER.

LIVERPOOL SOCIETY OF TRAVELLERS INTO FOREIGN COUNTRIES*.

THE first anniversary dinner of this Club was lately held at the Waterloo Hotel. The party was larger than was expected, and sat down to a "feast of reason and a flow of soul," which, with the excellent fare and wines before them, protracted the meeting to a late hour.

Doctor Traill presided, and was supported by the Vice-Chairman, Capt. Scoresby, and the Secretary, Mr. D. Gladstone. The table was surrounded by other of their fellow-townsmen, whose various pursuits have led them into distant climes, from which they have returned to enrich and ornament their native residence by the fruits of that wealth and taste acquired in their several wanderings and thirst after knowledge.

It is impossible to conceive any band of union more delightful in its principles, or more beneficial in its effects, than that of such an association, which brings into a focus all the kindred feel-

* The Society meets every second Friday evening from October to May.

ings

ings which attach men to their country after encountering the dangers of other climates; whilst it concentrates the information acquired in so many parts of the world, we might have said, from pole to pole.

The town of Liverpool may be congratulated that it now possesses the advantages of a Society from which its mercantile character may acquire the graces of art and science, and certainly no other place in the empire, next to the Metropolis, is so peculiarly fitted for such a purpose.

At the entertainment I have recorded, the toasts of the day, after that of the King, who, it was justly observed by the Chairman, might now be called the first of British Travellers, consisted of those illustrious living names, who have benefited mankind by their researches in foreign countries. That of Humboldt was followed by a long list, which it would be tedious to relate.

The following song, from the classic pen of the Rev. Wm. Shepherd, written for the occasion, was sung with great spirit by the Spanish Consul.

THE BRITISH TRAVELLER.

Tune—"When day-light was yet sleeping
under the billow."

"I have travers'd the deserts of Egypt so dreary, [like the dew;

Where the eye-blighting mirage extends
And my heart, as I wander'd, forlorn, sad,
and weary, [my view.

Has leap'd when the pyramids burst on
But still faster it throbb'd, and my pulse
beat the higher, [on the ground,

When in speechless sensation I paus'd
Where Menou was compell'd from the fight
to retire, [death-wound.

And the brave Abercrombie receiv'd his

I have seen the proud turrets of lofty Grenada, [Castille;

And cross'd the wild plains of the barren
I have play'd to my fair one the sweet serenada, [ville.

And danc'd the fandango in wealthy Seville
Like thy pilgrims, St. Jago, in ardent devotion, [high and so hoar,

I have climb'd the rude mountains so
And kneeling, all raptur'd, in sacred emotion, [stone of Moore.

Due laurels I've twin'd on the tomb-

In the splendid saloons and the circles of Paris, [smile,

Where wit brightly sparkling, and gaiety
I have join'd the light throng where *envis*
never tarries, [ments beguile.

And the Loves and the Graces the mo-

I have roam'd, sprightly France, thro' thy
vine-cover'd mountains, [dew;

And thy vales ever moist with fructiferous
But true pleasure I found at the moss-border'd fountains, [Toulouse.

Where Victory smil'd on our arms at

Thro' thy fertile champignons, antient Belgium, I've travell'd, [ing towns;

And admir'd thy neat hamlets and flourishing
Thy intricate course, sluggish Scheldt! I've unravell'd, [trampled thy downs.

And mark'd where the war-horse has
But which was the spot, where my steps
longest dwelling, [view?

My eyes were in transport infix'd in the
'Twas the spot, where in fancy my wrapt bosom swelling, [Waterloo!

I saw WELLINGTON triumph at fam'd

Oh, my lov'd native country! wherever he wanders, [jesty roam;

Where the icebergs portentous in mass
Or where thro' tall palm-groves the Ganges meanders, [home.

The way-faring Briton is proud of his
And while fond recollections to joys long
lost bind him, [charms,

Tho' alive to each climate's indigenous
He still dwells with delight on the scenes
that remind him [in Arms."

Of the triumphs of BRITAIN in Arts and

Yours, &c.

S. R.

Mr. URBAN, Liverpool, Feb. 18.

AGREEABLY to the wish of one of your Correspondents to procure authentic information respecting the Welsh population, and the accommodation provided for them to attend Divine Service in the principal towns of the kingdom, I am enabled to hand you the following particulars relative to this large town, which are the substance of the Report of a Committee deputed by the Subscribers to the Fund for a Welsh Church, intended to be erected here, and consequently may be conceived correct.

The natives of Wales, now resident in Liverpool, are computed to be nearly 20,000; of these the greater number are conscientiously and firmly united to the doctrines and discipline of the Established Church. It is manifest, however, that their *very imperfect* acquaintance with the English language must prevent them from profiting by the ministrations around. Their poverty at the same time keeps pace with their numbers, effectually withholding the means of that public instruction of which they are at once so destitute and so desirous.

Under these circumstances an appeal

is made to the natives of the Principality in general, and more especially to those resident in Lancashire, who are most respectfully and most earnestly entreated to assist the fund with their subscriptions, and thus to provide that the poor of their own country and their own communion may have the Gospel preached to them in common with every other denomination of the Christian world around them. The subscription already amounts to *99l. 14s. 3d.* including the following liberal contributions:

Right Hon. Lord Kenyon . . .	£.100
Lord Viscount Bulkeley	50
Marquis of Anglesea	50
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn	50
Lord Bishop of St. Asaph	50
Lord Bishop of Bangor	50
Richard Wilding, esq. Llanrhaidr . . .	50
J. B. Clough, esq. Liverpool	21
Jonathan Rose, esq. ditto	21
Rev. W. Cleaver, Denbigh	21
F. R. Price, esq. Bryn y Pys	20
Sir Edw. Lloyd, bart. M. P.	20

A Methodist Chapel is at present the only edifice at Liverpool in which religious service is performed in the Welsh language.

I cannot close this communication without stating that the character of the lower orders of the Welsh in this place is proverbial for honesty, sobriety, and diligence, giving them a powerful claim for the indulgence sought for.

Yours, &c. S. R.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 2.
THOUGH Virgil is not generally thought to abound in the "*cyniosa felicitas*," as much as Horace, yet he describes the colours of Nature with a glowing fidelity which surpasses most of the ancient poets. A scholar, perhaps not very profound, says that "*frigus adurit*" is a false quality attributed to extreme cold: this I beg leave to contradict. In the first place, I shall quote naturalists and travellers, and then cite some parallel passages; from both of which sources it will be seen that Virgil, as every great poet, has painted Nature in its own colours. Aristotle says, "*Ποιητικὸν δὲ τὸ Ψυχρὸν, ὡς Θέρχεται, ἢ ὡς κατὰ συνθεσικὸς, καθάπερ εἶναι προτερον.*" κ. τ. λ."
"Cold is an active body," &c. &c. &c. Then proceeds *ἵσχυς καὶ καύσις καὶ θερμότης, κ. τ. λ.*; "and sometimes to burn and warm," &c. Pliny, "*aduri*

quoque fervore, aut *statu frigidior.*" In another passage, "*coctis foliis quas frigus adusserit.*" He has also the following expressions: "*adusta nivibus*;" "*adusti frigore*;" "*καύω*" and "*aduro*," in the *caustic* sense, are peculiarly happy. Cartwright, in his *Travels*, mentions the hand being in 'contact with frozen steel (of a trap), and the *caustic* effect on the flesh was such that the skin was not only blistered, but taken off. In the year 1803, when the frost was so very severe in June, the leaves of many of the trees were parched and so scorched, as to be dried up and made brown: this is the real and experimental truth of Nature: it is also an ornamental truth of some of the best delineations in writing. Livy, in his description of Hannibal's passing the Alps, has this happy and forcible expression: "*pecora jumenta que frigore torrida.*"—Luc. in *Lexiph.* "*ἰς χυμὸν γίνεταί τε καυμάτα.*" Xenophon (*de venat.*) has also a very happy passage—"*ἡ γὰρ χύων καὶ τῶν κυνῶν τὰς ρίνας.*" I could cite several other passages; but I hope that this evidence from passages, co-operating and parallel, will make those who wish to be thought scholars, to appreciate and examine Virgil before they censure him;—censure is a secondary faculty in the Critic; but discernment is the first and derivative requisite.

Yours, &c. R. TREVELYAN.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 3.
THE following useful hint is extracted from the Second Edition of the History of Hawsted:

"It has been observed by the late Sir John Cullum and others, that of the common stones few are legible that are older than 60 or 70 years. I have seen the letters on grave-stones filled with lead; if this is well done, the inscription may be legible for a long series of years. The following advertisement appeared in a London newspaper; to which I would add, that in some parishes in or near London a register book is kept of all the inscriptions and dates on the monuments and tombs put up, both in the church and church-yard; with what trifling expence to a parish might this record be kept, and perhaps in many instances would prove more than the common entries made in the present parish registers:

"The Parish of Camberwell, in the County of Surrey, September 30th, 1809,

"Whereas there are in this church-yard several tombs, and head and foot-stones to

a great number of graves, which are in a very ruinous and decayed condition, and the Officers of this Parish being unacquainted with the respective families to which a number of those tombs, and head and foot-stones belong, are desirous that such respective families will come forward and repair the same, otherwise such tombs, and head and foot-stones, must necessarily be removed, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.—W. LAW, D. NEWMAN, W. JENKINS, Churchwardens."

Yours, &c.

T. G. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

A GREEING with your Correspondent "**MALFEMINOSOR**" on the subject of the Bastardy Laws, I must still think that much of the evil of which he complains is to be attributed to the celebrated statute of the 43d Eliz. wherein it is provided that parochial relief shall be given to the sick, infirm, and *impotent*. Now, in the latter term are comprehended all those persons who, from any other causes whatever, are unable to get their maintenance; and of course it includes all children under . . . years of age, in whose behalf the Magistrates have been in the habit of granting allowances out of the rates. A more direct bounty, not merely to premature marriage, but to an increase of births, could scarcely be invented.

The poor laws are unjust in the first place towards the payer of the rates, by forcing him either to employ a man whose services he does not want, or give him the worth of them for nothing.

Secondly, they are unjust towards the free labourer, whose comfortable maintenance is taken away from him by the paupers, to whom the law gives a priority of demand for labour, or the average value of it, whether wanted or not.

The poor laws are absurd. First, because they create the poor which they maintain. Secondly, because they suppose it possible to furnish funds for the support of labour, without any assignable limit, and that without reference to the soil, extent, or situation of the parish.

Thirdly, because they suppose the pauper to be competent to the work set him, which is very rarely the case.

We hear a good deal of the right of the poor to support. In one sense, and one only, they certainly have a right, and that sense is precisely the

same as that in which the old nobility of France had a *right* to keep stags and wild boars on the farms of their neighbours,—a right not in conformity to justice, but in defiance of it. **AMICUS.**

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

I WAS a good deal surprised at some of the positions of your Correspondent who quaintly signs himself "**MALFEMINOSOR**." After asserting (p. 21) "that the Bastardy Laws are an absolute encouragement to fornication, &c. and *promise it impunity*," he goes on to say, "what else can be said of a system which *kindly informs* a young female, that if she becomes pregnant, she will either *be married to the father*, or be *totally released from support of the child*!"

Now, Sir, if your Correspondent had thoroughly examined the subject, he would have found that so directly in opposition to this statement is the truth, that an order of Bastardy is *never made* by two Magistrates without their imposing a weekly payment upon the mother as well as upon the father, or reputed father of the bastard child, *unless she shall herself nurse the infant* on the very slender pittance laid upon the reputed father, now only *two shillings* per week in general on labouring men, which is quite inadequate to the decent maintenance of such bastard child. Added to this imposition, for the non-performance of which the mother is liable to be punished in the same manner as the father who shall neglect to pay the weekly sum imposed upon him, the lewd mother of a bastard child or children is liable to be committed to hard labour in the House of Correction by two Magistrates, for any period not exceeding twelve months, which, according to circumstances, the said Magistrates may in their discretion think fit to award.—This punishment the Magistrates may and ought to inflict upon the delinquent for every repetition of the offence; and whenever the Overseer of the Poor requests it, the punishment is inflicted. It is only a very few years since the discretionary power was given to Magistrates of committing the mother of a bastard child for a less time than a year; before which recent law, if Magistrates committed at all for this offence, they were imperatively called on to commit for a whole twelvemonth.

This

This, Sir, being the true state of the case, it requires some ingenuity to prove the above *assertions* of your Correspondent respecting "the encouragement to fornication," given by the "Bastardy Law;" especially when it is considered that the father of a bastard child is subject to fine and imprisonment, as well as the mother, at the discretion of the Magistrates; and that if he neglects to pay the maintenance laid upon him, there is no discretion in the Magistrate, but he is, on the complaint of the Overseer to him, and on continued non-payment before him, immediately committed to the House of Correction to hard labour, for the full term of *three months*.

Whether any and what precise improvement could be made on the Bastardy Laws as they now stand, is a subject of very grave consideration, and requires greater abilities than are possessed either by your Correspondent or myself; but to me it certainly appears that if any woman was by law prohibited from becoming the wife of the man who had seduced her, or "by whom she had become illicitly pregnant," it would have the directly contrary effect to that pointed out by your Correspondent.—Amongst the labouring class of females, at least the difficulty of such lewd women marrying, and reforming their lives, would be greatly increased, if the guilty partner of their crimes were by law prohibited from marrying them; and thus fornication and immorality would be greatly increased. What the effect of such a law might be in higher life, cannot be speculated on, because the mother not being called on to father the bastard child, the real father is never legally and demonstratively known to the public.

If, according to the other suggestion of your Correspondent, "a fine of 20*l.* was imposed on every married man or bachelor of *superior rank*, endeavouring to corrupt an inferior," so great is the baseness of women whose minds are thus demoralized, that *perjury* would be increased in a tenfold proportion by any such enactment of the law as this.

I cannot take leave of this subject without stating my full conviction, in direct opposition to the theory of Mr. Malthus, that it is the wisest, the most humane, and the most Christian policy,

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to encourage the marriage of the lower classes of mankind by every fair and proper inducement that circumstances will admit.—This opinion is grounded on the notorious fact, that whatever impediments you throw in the way of honourable matrimony, upon which Almighty God has pronounced his especial blessing, in the very same proportion you do actually and very materially *encourage vice*. The experience of all ages, and of all countries, will establish this most important and fundamental truth; and no sophistry of Malthus or any of his followers can ever overturn it. "Increase and multiply," is the command of God himself; matrimony is the legitimate mode of performing this command: and to an absolute certainty, Bastardy will increase as Matrimony decreases; for the sexual passions will be gratified either legally or illegally.

To your Correspondent and to your numerous Readers I leave the obvious conclusion which arises from these plain truths.

A MAGISTRATE.

P.S. It will give me equal pleasure with your Correspondent to have this important subject fully investigated by those who are competent to it.

MR. URBAN,

March 12.

IN all the associations of mankind, from the rudest times of uncivilised nations to the more enviable state of regulations and manners, a sense of the superintending presence of the Deity has manifested itself, though in very different degrees,—even ignorance of the existence of the true God has not been backward in raising altars to Him who, though unknown, possessed the will and the power to command, to punish, and to reward,—the most attentive travellers have discovered idols and a priesthood, a consecrated grove, and a propitiatory sacrifice, and have found that supplication in sorrow, and thanksgiving in joy, were sounded with instruments of music and the voice of melody by assembled multitudes.

In all the records of history, sacred and profane, the antient heathens, as well as the directed Israelites, accustomed themselves to a vast variety of pompous and magnificent ceremonies in their religious service, and that they beheld with either indifference or scorn

scorn any other persuasions less specious or attractive.

The term Church, in the original Greek, *κυριακή*, and in Saxon, *circe*, signifies *assembly* or congregation, whether common or religious, and has been always used to denote as well the assembly itself, as the place wherein it was held; hence it has been brought to signify also the establishment made in any nation for the observance of Religion, and for the power over ecclesiastical affairs, the Hierarchy, the authority of the State over all matters of a spiritual nature. It is thus customary to speak of the early ages of the Church, or of the Church in modern times, which, without reference to any particular Church, means congregation or flock of Christ, deriving their foundation from Him; — but when it is particularised by the addition of any place, as the Church of Rome, the Greek Church, or the Church of England and Ireland; these terms are intended to comprehend the episcopal hierarchy, and the mode of congregated worship established in those places.

Under this definition I proceed to consider that the first foundation of the Christian Church was laid by our blessed Lord himself, at the call of the Apostles, and in his promise that no adversary, however powerful, should ever prevail against it. Matt. xvi. 18; John xii. 19.

It was greatly and miraculously extended after his ascension, by the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost, when the Apostles were assembled with other disciples in solemn devotion. Acts i. 4.

It was more especially organised by St. Peter at his first sermon to the Jews, when 3000 souls were converted and admitted into it as new members. Acts ii. 22. 36. 42. 47. And its forms were settled by baptism, by continuing in the Apostle's doctrine, by frequently celebrating the Lord's Supper, and by assembling for public and united prayer, affording an example to all future ages. The Church was further increased by the addition of 5000 converts, consequent to St. Peter's second sermon, and a further effusion of the Holy Spirit. Acts ii. 23. 31.

Had the numbers of the first Christians been very small, their humility and poverty would probably have kept them remote from any measure so os-

tensible as that of building churches, or founding societies for their faith; but as multitudes were convinced from the very first, and became unrelenting converts to the doctrines of the Gospel, it became necessary to form them, according to their different places of abode, into separate congregations, under one principal college or head.

The first Christians assembled for the purposes of divine worship in private houses, in caves and in vaults, where the dead were interred. Their meetings were on the first day of the week, and in some places upon the seventh, which was also celebrated by the Jews. Many likewise observed the fourth day of the week, on which our Saviour was betrayed; and the sixth, which was the day of his crucifixion. The hour of the day appointed for holding these religious assemblies varied according to the different times and circumstances of the church; but it was generally in the evening, after sunset, or in the morning before the dawn. During these sacred meetings, prayers were repeated, the Holy Scriptures were publicly read, and short discourses upon the duties of Christians were addressed to the people; hymns were sung, and a portion of the oblations presented by the faithful, was employed in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and the feasts of charity. Tertullian, in his *Apology*, c. 39, has given an account of these prayers and worship in general, which Mosheim says is one of the most noble productions of antient times. Cent. I. Part ii. c. 4, Sect. 8.

In process of time, it became necessary that these sacred assemblies should be confined to one fixed place, in which the books (and especially towards the close of the first century, after the circulation of the highly valuable copies of the Gospels, and the Epistles of the Apostles, which no doubt formed the principal part of their collection), the tables and desks required in the divine service, might be constantly kept, and the dangers avoided which, in those perilous times, attended the transportation from one place to another. And then probably the places of meeting, that had formerly belonged to private persons, became the property of the whole Christian community. These few remarks, says Mosheim (Cent. I. Part ii. c. 4, s. 5), are in my opinion sufficient to determine that question which

which has been so long and so tediously debated, whether the first Christians had churches or not; since if any are pleased to give the name of Church to a house, or the part of a house, which, though appointed as the place of religious worship, was neither separated from common use, nor considered as holy in the opinion of the people, it will be readily granted that the most antient Christians had churches.

Nor is it at all probable that they should have continued for any length of time to assemble in places not their own, or to have remained long without erecting buildings of sufficient size to accommodate their increasing society, and of sufficient strength to preserve for posterity "a local habitation and a name."

To remove in some degree the growing prejudice against Christianity, which the want of all external offices had at first excited, the Bishops and rulers of those early days thought it necessary to accede to the increasing demand, and to allow of the introduction of ceremonies of which they had cause to repent in the subsequent government of the Christian Church. These innovations were also justified, from the vulgar necessity of captivating the senses as vehicles to support the simplicity of truth; but the wise and the pious and the assured Christian will, as in all the cases of external decoration, be more endangered to fall away from the truth itself, when its chief defenders rely for its protection on the shadowy symbols of worldly and perishable pomp. We must pass a long chain of æras of the Christian history, in which these idolatries increased, until they became intolerable, —until faith was actually lost in sense, sanctity was obscured by ritual discipline, and the hope and assurance of Heaven was sold at a price.

What the mild acquiescence of the first Bishops allowed, thus cost the blood of the martyrs of the Reformation, and the edifying plainness of modern Christian churches has at length restored to the worthy communicant, the pious privilege of homage and worship free from idolatry on the one hand, or of superstition and priestcraft on the other.

The disciples of Christ thus formed into a visible Church, and distinguished from other men in point of reli-

gion by the rites of Baptism and the Supper, were ordered by the Apostles to hold frequent religious assemblies among themselves, wherein not only the true worship of God was to be performed, according to the rules of his own appointment, but the doctrines and precepts of Religion, as the same had been taught by Christ and his Apostles, were to be inculcated. By this the converts were certain of receiving instruction from the public by authorised teachers of his faith; and thereby the perpetual existence of his religious worship was also secured, agreeably to his own promise; insomuch, that to the course of human affairs, we have reason to believe that his religion will last while there are men living, and while the world exists.—Macknight's Truth of Gospel History, 4to, 46. 87.

As the Christian faith spread, and multitudes adopted it from a solid conviction of its reasonableness and truth, the establishment of churches for their assembling to worship was a natural consequence. The managers and conductors of the devotion, and for protection and government of the building, and its due appropriation, form the basis of that concord and agreement which by gradual steps rose into *articles* for their orderly regulation, and pointed the road to future hierarchies. The venerable character of the Apostles themselves, the immediate companions of their Saviour, would, after his ascension, be the first to whom the converts should look for the continuance of spiritual council, for the direction of their hopes, and for the solution of their doubts;—those who had heard our Lord's own Sermon on the Mount, who had witnessed his resurrection and seen his ascension,—who had listened to the two sermons of St. Peter, and had borne testimony to the miracles with which these had been attended,—would be the first to desire that such men should rule over them, and leave amongst them the rudiments of a spiritual government that should never yield to temporal authorities, but should render them subservient to the perpetuity and spread of that never-failing system which had been promulgated by their Divine Founder.

Accordingly, the seven Churches of Asia, and the other establishments to which

which the Apostles addressed their Epistles, are standing and unequivocal evidences that such societies were the result; subject still to such extension of forms, of ceremonies, and of articles, as the future circumstances of their increase might require.

And this more especially seems to have been necessary, when it is considered that the converts were not confined to Judea, but that when "the mighty works which had been done" at the passovers in Jerusalem, before a crowded capital, had been reported throughout all countries to which the people afterwards returned, their effect would probably have been lost, if those who thus carried conviction along with them into the districts of Pagan and Chaldean idolatries, had not assembled their companions in the faith, and laid the foundations of Christian churches amongst them, Christ himself being every where the corner-stone: and the strength of this obvious necessity was such, as to withstand the subsequent persecutions of alarmed and imperial bigotry. The simplicity of the Christian faith thus triumphed over the subtlety and learning of Greece, over the power of Roman wealth and refinement, and stripped from the splendour of Asia its gorgeous robe!

One may believe the wisdom of God ordained the conversion of the common people to precede that of their rulers, on purpose to give credibility in after-times to the miracles, which from the beginning were wrought in support of the Christian cause. Accordingly, those men having hitherto lived in deplorable ignorance of God, every where joyfully embraced the doctrines of the Gospel, which enlightened and comforted them under the manifold afflictions of this life; and so being drawn off in great numbers from gentilism, that horrid superstructure of impiety and folly, which the statesmen in all countries had reared on the foundation of the credulity of mankind, fell to the ground at once, and by its fall astonished the rulers themselves, who could no longer resist the evidence and influence of truth. (Macknight, 525.)

In process of time it was not a single person of figure in this city or in that nation who obeyed the Gospel, but multitudes of the wise, the learn-

ed, the noble, and the mighty, in every country. Ibid. p. 526.

In the second century, Christian churches were independent of each other; nor were they united by association, confederacy, or any other bonds, but those of charity. Each Christian assembly was a little state governed by its own laws, which were either enacted or at least approved by the society. But in process of time all the Christian churches of a province were formed into one large ecclesiastical body, which, like confederate states, assembled at certain times, in order to deliberate about the common interest of the whole. These, according to the example of the political union of the states of Greece, became universal, and were found in all places where the Gospel had been planted. (Tertullian de *Juniis*, c. xiii. p. 711.) To these assemblies, in which the deputies or commissioners of several churches consulted together, the name of *synods* was appropriated by the Greeks, and that of *councils* by the Latins; and the laws that were made in these general meetings were called *canons*; i. e. rules.

The order and decency of these assemblies required that some one of the provincial Bishops, met in council, should be invested with a superior degree of power and authority; and hence the rights of *metropolitans* derive their origin. In the mean time, the bounds of the Church were enlarged, the custom of holding councils was followed wherever the sound of the Gospel had reached; and the universal Church had now the appearance of one vast republic, formed by a combination of a great number of little states. (Mosheim, I. Cent. II. Part ii. c. 2, s. 2, 3.) Its consequence rendered it the subject of persecution.

(To be continued.) A.H.

POPULAR CUSTOMS AND SUPERSTITIONS IN HEREFORDSHIRE.

[From Mr. Fostroke's "*Ariconensia*."] (Continued from p. 15.)

THE *Harvest-home* is undoubtedly derived from the worship of Ceres*, or Vacuna†, represented by the Straw figure.

* So Dr. Clarke, Trav. iii. 286.

† So Popular Antiq. i. 441.

The *Wassailing Bowl* is the mere Grace-cup of the Greeks and Romans. It has nothing to do with the meeting of Vortigern and Rowena, for it is mentioned by Plautus, and occurs in France. The Anglo-Saxons, however, much liked it, for they introduced the custom of hard-drinking¹.

May-poles are still erected, but the May-games, the Roman *Floralia*, anciently celebrated even in this country, according to Ovid's² description of them, are utterly lost, tipping and holiday idleness excepted.

The *Morris Dance*, kept up with great spirit, is deduced by Strutt, with probability, from the Fools' Dance at Christmas, part of the ancient Feasts of Fools and Saturnalia³; at least, no better origin is assigned; and Mr. Douce, who has very deeply investigated the subject, admits a connexion with the Pyrrhic Dance.

The young peasantry have been known to adopt the idle classical superstition of Love-Philtres or Powders. What these were, Gay mentions in his *Shepherd's Week*.

"These golden flies into his mug I'll throw,
And soon the swain with fervent love shall glow."

Instead of these dangerous ingredients, a humorous chemist in the vicinity is said to have sold *emetics*, and cunningly watched the amorous purchasers, to enjoy the jest of the operation.

The anniversary honours and sports, described by Virgil, as celebrated at the barrow of Anchises, are also preserved. On the Wednesday in Whitsun week, there is a large meeting for festivity, held upon a great barrow, called Capel Tump. Stukeley mentions a similar convivial assembly, held on Shipley Hill, also a large tumulus⁴.

Cock-fighting is highly in vogue, to the great vexation of philosophers, who know how much ferocity impedes the influence of Law, Morals, and Civilization. It is said to have originated with Themistocles, who instituted an-

nual battles, because he had seen two cocks fighting, and thus thought that he should encourage bravery⁵. From hence, says Pintianus⁶, came the custom upon Shrove Tuesday of boys bringing cocks to their masters, and under their controul, beholding the battle till dinner time, in the school, as noticed by Strutt⁷. The cocks were fed regularly⁸. Cock-fights appear upon the coins of Dardania, and under the presidency of love⁹. The battles were often fought in the presence of the god *Terminus* (a *Hermes* among the Greeks), and the palms destined to the conqueror, were placed upon a pedestal. Upon a coin of Athens we see a cock crowned with palm¹⁰. Polyarchus gave public funerals, and raised monuments, with epitaphs to his cocks¹¹. The sport passed from the Greeks to the Romans; and Caracalla and Geta were great cock-fighters¹². Quails were sometimes fought instead of cocks¹³. A writer on the subject is mistaken in making the *gaffe*, or metal spur modern. It is mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon synod¹⁴, and sometimes was of brass¹⁵.

Midlent or *Mothering Sunday*, rigidly observed, originated in the festival held at this season, in honour of Cybele, the mother of the gods, transferred after the introduction of Christianity to the mother church, whence it is taken up in the Popular Antiquities¹⁶.

Spinning and making Home-made Linen, a custom as old as Penelope and the Grecian heroines, is on the decline, from the superior cheapness of manufactured goods, and the introduction of cotton. John Northbrooke, an old puritan, who wrote in 1579, says (p. 35), "In olde time we reade that there was usually caried before the mayde, when she sholde be married, and came to dwell in hir husbandes house, a *distaffe charged with flaxe* and a *spyndle hanging at it*, to the intende that shee might bee mindful to lyve by hir labour¹⁷."

¹ *Archæologia*, xi. 419, 420. Seld. not. on Drayton's *Polyolb.* Song ix.

² *Scena joci* morem liberioris habet. *Fast.* iv. 946. [The sport is carried to licentious lengths.]

³ *Sports, &c.* p. 171.

⁴ *Itiner.* i. 108.

⁵ *Ælian*, Var. Hist. ii. 28, p. 67, 68.

⁶ In Plin. p. 194.

⁷ *Gliggam.* p. 210.

⁸ *Plutarch de fraternitate.*

⁹ *Stosch, Gemm. Cl.* ii. n. 696, 697.

¹⁰ *Encycl. des Antiq.*

¹¹ *Ælian*, V. H. viii. 4.

¹² *Pierr. grav. du Duc d'Orleans*, p. 172.

¹³ *Popular Antiq.* i. 479, seq.

¹⁴ *Lye, v. Geflas.*

¹⁵ *Ducange, v. Plectrumi.*

¹⁶ *British Monachism.*

¹⁷ *Popular Antiq.* ii. 60.

Singing Psalms before the Corpse, on the way to the grave, is borrowed from the heathens¹.

The *Bandy* played by the boys, is an imperfect exhibition of the Roman *Paganica*, and our antient *Goff*².

The following customs appear to the author to have a Druidical origin :

A certain day, which is a whole holiday for the waggoners, is fixed for cutting the staves of goads. There certainly was a regard paid by the ancients to the age of the Moon in felling their timber³; but whether the custom alludes to this, or the misletoe ceremony, the author knows not.

Wild Flowers, especially snow-drops, brought into the house, prevent the first brood of chickens.

St. Thomas's Day mumping, is the going a gooding or corning, which is presumed to have a connexion with the Druidical *Hagmena*, derived from "*Au Guy l'an neuf*," i. e. To the misletoe this new year, or custom of going from house to house; for Paul Merula says, "The Druids were accustomed to send their young men with the misletoe from house to house, as a kind of present, and wish people a happy new year⁴."

New Year's Gifts. The peasantry send about, on New Year's Day, a small pyramid, made of leaves, apples, nuts, &c. gilt, a custom no doubt derived from the Druidical *Hagmena*, mentioned in the last article. *Collars of Mountain Ash* are put upon the necks of cattle to keep off witches. This is a pure Celtic custom. An old Statistical Scotch account says, "They fixed branches of mountain ash, or narrow-leaved service tree, above the stakes of their cattle to preserve them from the evil effects of elves and witches⁵. The religion of the Britons and Germans being different, the misletoe is represented in the Edda as a contemptible and mischievous plant. In the Gothic mythology, if any tree seems to have been regarded with more particular attention than others, it is the ash⁶."

Bees are not sold, and a frying-pan

is beat when they are swarming. It was a prejudice, that when bees removed, or went away from their hives, the owner of them would die soon after; and in Devonshire, when any man made a purchase of bees, the payment was never made in money, but in commodities, corn for instance, to the value of the sum agreed upon. And the bees are never removed, but on a Good Friday⁷. The tinkling of the pan is the substitute for the invocation to the old Celtic Fairy, Brownie; for Borlase says, "The Cornish to this day invoke the spirit Brownie, when their bees swarm; and think their crying Brownie, Brownie, will prevent their returning into their former hive, and make them pitch and form a new colony." In after ages, the tinkling was deemed of use to let the neighbours know that the owners had a swarm in the air, which they claimed, wherever it lighted⁸. The following are matters which the author ascribes to the middle ages, at least he can assign no earlier date.

The first is the singular custom, now obsolete, of *Sin-eating*.

It appears, that so late as the seventeenth century, there was in the villages, adjoining to Wales, an old man, called the Sin-eater; and his office was, for a trifling compensation to pawn his own soul for the ease and rest of the soul departed. Mr. Ellis, the editor of the *Popular Antiquities*, has extracted the following curious passage from the *Lansdown Manuscripts*, concerning a *Sin-eater*, who "lived in a cottage, on Rosse highway."

"In the county of Hereford was an old custom at funerals to hire poor people, who were to take upon them the sinnes of the party deceased. One of them (he was a long, leane, ugly, lamentable poor rascal) I remember lived in a cottage on Rosse highway. The manner was, that when the corps was brought out of the house, and layd on the biere, a loafe of bread was brought out, and delivered to the Sinne-eater, over the corps, as also a mazar bowl of maple, full of beer [which he was to drink up], and sixpence in money, in consideration whereof he took upon him, *ipso facto*, all the sinnes of

¹ Macrobius, &c. in *Id.* ii. 172.

² *Popular Antiq.* ii. 477.

³ *Popular Antiq.* i. 350, seq. Bergerac, 4to, 1658, p. 45. Engl. Transl. puts into the mouth of a magician, on the Continent, "I teach them to find the misletoe of the new year." Pref. p. xxx.

⁴ *Cottle's Edda*, Introd. p. x.

⁵ *Id.* ii. 539.

⁶ *Strutt's Sports*, p. 81.

⁷ *Id.* pref. xx.

⁸ *Popular Antiq.* ii. 202.

the defunct, and freed him or her from walking after they were dead. This custom alludes, methinks, something to the Scape-Goate in the old lawe, Levit. chap. xvi. v. 21, 22, "And Aaron shall lay both his hands on the head of the live goate, and confesse over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goate, and shall send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness. And the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a land not inhabited; and he shall let the goate goe into the wilderness."

"This custome (though rarely used in our days), yet by some people was observed, even in the strictest time of the Presbyterian Government, as at Dynder (volens nolens the Parson of the parish) the kindred of a woman deceased there had this ceremonie punctually performed according to her will; and also the like was done at the city of Hereford in those times, where a woman kept, many years before her death, a mazard bowle for the Sinne-eater; and the like in other places in this county; as also in Brecon. I believe this custom was heretofore used all over Wales'."

The *Nine Holes* is an antient game of which the representation is kept up, in nine holes, cut in a flat stone, or excavated in the bare ground. This table does not accord with the real original game¹.

Formerly flowers were strewed before young couples in their way to church. The author once saw a malicious caricature of this custom. Nose-gays of rue enclosing a piece of half-eaten bread and butter were dropped in the church-path and porch by a deserted female, in order to denote an unhappy wedding. Stephens, in his "Plaine Country Bridegroom," p. 353, says, "He shews neere affinity betwixt marriage and hanging; and to that purpose, he provides a great nosegay, and shakes hands with every one he meets, as if he were now preparing for a condemned man's voyage²."

Foot-Ball is now the most common sport, especially on Sunday afternoons; but Strutt is mistaken in saying that this game did not appear before the reign of Edw. III⁴. when bitter complaints were made of its infringements

upon archery⁵. It is now a mere rustic game, but in the reign of James, was played by noblemen⁶.

These are all the antient superstitions and sports which particularly distinguish the neighbourhood, known to the author⁷.

RETROSPECTIONS ON THE CHARACTER AND TENDENCY OF THE MORAL SPECULATIONS OF DR. JOHNSON AND M. HELVETIUS.

THE Student who from his retreat looks abroad upon mankind, and from the sequestered abodes of solitude surveys the busy scenes, and the variety of interests, ambitions, and sources of action, as they prevail on the great theatre of the world,—and from which all the mighty events have sprung, which continually agitate mankind, and often change the moral state of society,—will find himself involved in a train of thought which interests and awakens curiosity. Perchance, in his survey, he accompanies the page of history. As he explores, in his mental retrospections, her teeming narratives, he sees mankind, in every age, the same restless being, in constant search after happiness,—whether that happiness be supposed to consist in the acquisition of territory, of wealth, of fame, of learning, or of pleasure; each busily and, for the most part, exclusively employed in his own particular sphere, as a being that is wrought upon by motives, by feelings, and by perceptions of good. He looks through its details, traces the individual, from the moment when apparently fortuitous causes first unfolded the bias of his genius, through every gradation of his career, in the progress of which he marks in various examples which come before him,—how a favourable concentration of circumstances, operating on certain minds, gives them the vantage ground in society, whereby they either climb to power by their crimes and ambition, or rise to honourable distinction among men, by their superior moral endowments and energies of mind.

¹ Popular Antiq. ii. 156.

² Detailed in Strutt's Sports, p. 237.—See too Popular Antiq. ii. 297, 298.

³ Popular Antiq. ii. 48.

⁴ Strutt's Sports, p. 79. It is mentioned

by Fitz-Stephen, who lived much earlier.—Popular Antiq. i. p. 62.

⁵ Rym. Feed. vi. 417.

⁶ Howell's Letters, p. 211.

⁷ Strutt, p. 81.

I was, sometime since, upon a visit in a romantic part of our island, and ruminating alone in my apartment, when reflections like the foregoing passed in reverie across my mind. The house in which I had taken my temporary abode was placed on an eminence, whence it overlooked an extensive valley, partly rude from the hand of Nature, and partly chequered by the vestige of human industry. The window of my apartment, or of my study, commanded an extensive prospect of the country beneath. I looked out over the face of Nature, and as I surveyed the thousand combinations which prevail among the orders of inanimate matter, I insensibly engaged, as I was sometimes wont, in ideal parallels between the physical and the moral world; and as has frequently been done, framed systems of ethics, drawn from the passions, prejudices, views, interests, and degrees of understanding among men, with the irregularity and contrast of the surface of our globe,—with the inconstancy of atmosphere; in those natural phenomena whereby it alternately becomes the blessing or the scourge of all that is subject to its influences.

As I contemplated the wild aspect of the scenery which chiefly diversified the landscape, my attention soothed to a pensive solemnity by the roaring of a torrent which precipitated its waters through its rocky channel beneath my window, the gathering elements portended a storm, and the peaceful lake which stretched its expanse at a small distance began to curl its broad waves over its previously unruffled surface. The winds, muttering at first, as pent up in their hidden caverns, presently rock the moss-grown turret, sapped by the hand of time—the mountain pine and the stately forest yield to the blast; and, as convulsed, bow to their very roots, threatening in their fall to hurl ruin over the waste. The darkened tempest drives through the air, and shrouds the face of the sky, while air, earth, and sea, groan under the accumulated shocks of the conflicting elements. Dismay and wild commotion seem to spread their influences around, while the lightning rives through the broad oak, and scatters, in leafless fragments, its branches to the terrific gale—the tenants of the field and of the moor sink appalled to their coverts, and the affrighted peasant and

way-worn traveller press for shelter towards the solitary abodes of man.

Roused from my previous tranquillity, I looked around on the growing storm with excited feelings of awe, mingled with interest, and endeavoured to pursue the former series of my thoughts in drawing parallels between the various phenomena of the seasons, and the moral and intellectual propensities of mankind, as they have ever developed themselves in a state of society.

Gradually, as the abatement of the storm would permit, I withdrew my thoughts from the contemplation of the elements, and became insensibly absorbed in a mental reverie, of the vast depopulations and moral changes of which the fierce passions of men,—subject to no law, and restrained by no bound,—have been the instruments in the earth.—Passing, in ideas, over the exterminating wars, and all the ravages of conquest which marked the earlier ages of the world, I reverted, in imagination, to the period when the Roman armies, in the last days of the Republic, spread their hostile banners over countries which had scarcely, before, heard their name;—at the dissolution of its empire, I fancied an Alaric or an Attila pouring their myriads through fertile plains which had shone in the arts of human industry, and risen high in the various refinements of civilized society. I saw, in fancy's mirror, a Tamerlane—the fierce marauder of the Eastern world, during the middle ages,—ravaging the vast districts of central Asia, and in his wild thirst for conquest, harassing the repose of numberless nations, whose only crime was that they opposed obstacles to his ambition;—I saw, in retrospect, the heroes (if the name be not improperly applied), of more modern days, in their indiscriminate pursuit of glory, changing the dynasties of kingdoms, making the retreats of arts and of science a theatre of war, resounding with dins of arms, and immolating to the ambition or the policy of the few, the safety, the liberties, or the moral existence of a numerous people.

From the actions of kings and ambitious chieftains, and the evils of which they were, often, the active agents among mankind, I passed to the contemplation of opinions, sentiments, and systems, which through the aid of insidious

insidious arts, or of transcendent talents, are sent abroad in the world to the alternate advantage or ruin of that portion of mankind under whose notice they may fall, and to whose intellectual perceptions they may fix a permanent bias. Impressed with these thoughts, I recalled to memory many sages of erudition and talent, who had sent forth to the world systems, adorned, indeed, with all the pomp of science, but which, in themselves, were often built upon false corollaries, and in the tendency of their philosophy were fatally destructive of the moral elevation and dignity of the human species. My eye here glanced over the shelves which contained a few books, the companions of my hours of retirement, and fixed at the names of *Johnson* and of *Helvetius*. Here, I reflected, are two authors of celebrity, who will offer an illustration to my present train of thought. I rose, and having taken down a volume of the *Rambler*, and one of the *De l'Homme*, I opened them, and began to consider their leading characters attentively, with a view to an analysis of their merits, and to form an estimate of their respective philosophy. The raging elements without had, meanwhile, subsided into comparative tranquillity—Nature, convulsed for a time, now wore a placid and inviting aspect; and here I could not but remark that these sudden disorganizations in the system of Physics pass over with little inconvenience, but the injury which, on a grand scale, and as affecting the moral and domestic happiness of mankind, through the sanguinary revenge or the fierce ambition of those to whom unlimited power seems opened, are deep and lasting.

Although Dr. Johnson and M. Helvetius (thus I began) have nothing in common but their subject—although their genius, mode of thinking, and style of writing, were each respectively different, they yet form a proper, and, in many respects, an interesting source of comparative review. Unlike in their ends, their views, and their moral thinking, they had few if any traits of similarity existing between them as writers; but they both descanted on the same great subject—a disquisition upon the moral powers, dispositions, propensities, and bias of men, in a civilized and social state. If the latter

has, with metaphysical subtlety, analyzed the various sources from which, as it appears to him, our volitions, conceptions, and moral views emanate, the former may be said to have speculated, in the course of his writings, upon the springs and motives which perpetually actuate and animate man as a moral agent, and which have, in the aggregate, been productive in all ages, of such mighty effects on our globe.

Since the æra of the publication of the *Rambler* (I reflected), Johnson has always obtained the character of a great moral writer—a character to which, both by many of his fugitive pieces, and by the unrivalled compass and vigour of his colloquial powers, as especially displayed on these subjects, he may be pronounced to be fully entitled.

Helvetius, likewise, by the compass and comprehension of thought which he has displayed while investigating the springs, bent, and bias of human action, has well established his name as an ingenious and original speculator; and if, with the thinking reader, very considerable limitations be exercised in estimating his character, he has been spoken of, in certain societies of the learned, as a genius who had attentively studied the laws which actuate and energize the human faculties and passions. By the subtlety with which his disquisitions upon the propensities and governing principle, which distinguish man as a rational and susceptible animal, have been conducted, he has laid an abundance of claims; and in the estimation of some, who do not detect the fallacy of his premises, and the frequent inconsequence of his corollaries, is actually entitled to the rank of a great and first-rate authority, in the science of Ethics. If his philosophy has, by some, been considered to be fraught with principles dangerous to the peace of society, that has not prevented the brilliancy of his views from obtaining the suffrage among the arbiters of literary fame, which is most flattering to the vanity and the aims of an author.

Melksham.

E. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March 9.*
THERE prevails a popular opinion that high prices in a nation pre-
vent

vent the sale of its commodities in foreign states; which opinion seems so consistent with reason, that scarcely a question exists as to the practical result. Yet my own experience leads me to doubt the truth of the supposed axiom; and, with your permission, I will lay the reasons of my doubt before your readers. It is of great consequence to a people so commercial as our countrymen, to be rightly informed on these points; for nothing can be more prejudicial than alarms built upon false views.

My doubt chiefly rests upon the following hypothesis. *That all the commercial transactions of dealers are nothing else than barter, the only true seller and buyer being the producer and the consumer.*

Commerce appears to me to be supported by three distinct classes of men, who may be thus designated: **SELLERS; DEALERS; BUYERS.**

The first class comprehends labourers, growers, and manufacturers. It is the interest of this class to exalt prices, that they may sell their commodities dear.

The second class are those men who circulate commodities. They are said to be always *buying* and *selling*, but they are in fact only *bartering*. They exchange commodity for commodity, through the medium of money. This class care nothing about price, they only look for profit.

The third class are those who buy to consume, and pay for what they consume. It is the interest of this class to depress prices, that they may buy cheap.

The transit of commodities from the hands of the seller through those of the dealer, is often multiplied in so many ways before they reach the hands of the real buyer or consumer, that it would be quite impossible for the ablest calculator to know what proportion subsists between the transactions of *barter* and of *buying*; but it may be easily conceived that the principle of barter prevails very much above the other, for the seller and the buyer appear in the market but once. The first receives his money, and returns to his occupation; the last spends his money, and stops the circulation of the commodity. But the dealer, or middle man, is always in the market or in his warehouse; and whether he deals in one article or a thousand, whether his

dealings are domestic or foreign, they are always of barter.

Some commodity must be sold before money can be acquired; then, if other commodity is bought for *re-sale*, it is only an exchange of the former commodity for the latter: if the trader has bought his last commodity with less money than he received for his first, and has the power of selling the last for as much or more than the former, he has bartered to advantage, and the overmoney is his profit. Whether the articles are cheap or dear, matters not to the dealer (though it may to the grower, the manufacturer, and the buyer); it is upon the sale of the last article the dealer's profit depends.

At the beginning of every year, the stock of a dealer may be always of about the same value; he may, through the medium of money, receive and deliver goods to the value of 20,000*l.*; but at the end of each year, by his daily diminutions and additions, he has only bartered the commodities of the last year for those in his possession, and saved or expended whatever may have been his profits.

In all this exchange of commodity, a very small amount of specie might have been sufficient for their circulation.

If a dealer is occupied in foreign trade, the transactions are still the same, the buying of any commodity for *re-sale*, and continually repeating the same operation, can be only an exchange of commodities; but the use of money enables the dealer to deduct profits, to which amount only he can be a consumer.

A ship that takes out a freight and brings back another, has clearly exchanged the commodities of one voyage for those of the other. Should the value of each be equal, the bills drawn on one side may be liquidated by those drawn on the other without any interference of the precious metals.

The dealer never takes up any parcel of goods, but under an idea that he shall *re-sell* or exchange them with profit. Now, in a rich country, that is, in one where money is abundant, encouragement being given to ingenious men, the Arts are there brought to degrees of perfection, unknown in poorer countries. From the rich country, therefore, the dealer selects such articles as cannot be produced in the poor country, which he there sells or rather exchanges for other articles, that

that he knows will sell to profit in the rich country.

It is the encouragement of high prices that produces the superior article, which exchanges for the unmanufactured produce of one country, or the luxurious delicacies of another.

A rich country can never have any cause to fear the rivalry of a poor country in the *quality* of her commodities, and very little, if any, in the *price*; for even in a rich country the price of common labour is not much enhanced. Subsistence, mere subsistence, is the wages of the common drudging labourer in each; hence it will be found that the mere *necessaries of life* can be obtained in the rich country as cheap as in the poor, but whatever is rare or of superior excellence, excites contention among minded men, and thus prices are exalted. High prices only prove the low value of money, they make no difference in the barter of commodity for commodity. It is the nature of exchanges always to assimilate. If each of the dealers believes he has got value for value, he thinks not of the former cost, but of the next advantage.

A commodity may have cost twice as much money in a dear country as it will sell for in a cheap country; but if, with that money, another article can be purchased that will sell for more than double the price of the other, then the exchange is profitable.

Commodities are never taken from rich countries till they become superfluous: if they can be exchanged for any commodity in demand, a real advantage is obtained. The superfluous commodity was a dead weight and worthless; the returned commodity, whatever it may sell for, is better than one that could not be sold in its own country for any price.

A rich nation has always one very superior advantage over a poor one, if her dealers have confidence enough to give credit. They enable the dealers in a poor country to prosecute a traffic which, without the *loan* of the first articles, could not be commenced.

The foregoing remarks will apply in a general way to all countries where high prices are naturally occasioned by abundance of money in a sound undepreciated state. But if the government of any country suffers her currency to become depreciated, that

country may experience the baneful effects of high prices, naturally arising from abundance of money, and artificially from a diminution of its value; but the high prices thus produced affect only the internal transactions of that nation, its foreign commerce will not be affected by it; for the foreigner does not calculate by the nominal measure, but the real weight.

The people of England, for more than 20 years, valued their commodities by an artificial and varying standard (if that can be called a standard, which does vary). Their pound of price, the par of which is about 5 dwt. 3 gr. as fixed by the King's prerogative, fluctuated gradually down to below 3 dwt. 23 gr. and rose again suddenly to its par. These changes of course caused a great variation in nominal prices; but the highest price thus occasioned being *only* nominal, did not, nor could not, prevent the sale of her commodities, either in the home or foreign market; for the value of any commodity consists not in the number of paper pounds, but in the real weight of bullion they will produce, or the other commodities for which they will exchange.

When the load of wheat was said to be 30*l.*, then the pound of price, which should be 5 dwt. 3 gr., was only 3 dwt. 23 gr. (See our Magazine for Nov. 1811, pp. 424, 495.) Still it was called a pound; but as it was diminished above one-fifth of its weight, the real price of the wheat was not quite 24*l.*; and all other commodities were in the same proportion; therefore, although the dealer had given nominally 30*l.* for any commodity in England, he could afford to exchange it away in a foreign land for 24*l.* without loss.

By the same showing, any article purchased in a foreign country for a real weight of bullion, amounting to the par price of 24*l.* when brought to England, must sell for more than the nominal price of 30*l.* or there can be no profit.

The British dealer who transports commodities from one country to exchange (or as he will say to sell) them in another, does not there bargain for money of the same denomination as in the country from which he took the goods,—not for paper pounds, but for a real weight of gold
or

or silver, whether under the denomination of a louis d'or, a ducat, or a dollar; it is there a bullion price.

Happily for England, her gold currency is again restored to its antient standard, and whatever inconveniences may now attend the restoration, they can be but temporary, and must ultimately be of benefit. A LOMBARD.

P.S. In the notice alluded to above (Magazine for November 1811, p. 424), a hint is thrown out which, if it had then been adopted, would have prevented all the evil consequences of artificial high prices, and all the present distress consequent on a fall from high and artificial to low and real prices.

Mr. URBAN, March 15.

THE following short and able Compendium of the Duties of Churchwardens has recently been distributed by the very Rev. Archdeacon Blomfield, throughout his Archdeaconry. But as it is calculated to afford much useful information, both to Ministers and Churchwardens generally, it is well worthy the more extensive circulation offered in your valuable Miscellany. Were the particulars here pointed out more strictly attended to, it would not only greatly promote that order and decency expected in every department of the Church, but would prevent the very occasions of those expensive and protracted litigations, in which parishes are too often so disgracefully involved, probably from the Churchwardens not being duly informed of the nature and duties of their office. J. S.

"When the Churchwardens swear that they will truly and faithfully execute the office of a Churchwarden, they do in effect swear, that they will, to the best of their abilities, do all those things which by law belong to that office; that is, they swear that they will—

"I. Survey the Church, Church-yard, and the utensils and necessary ornaments of the Church, and take account of what repairs they want; under which head they are bound to see, that the roof of the Church be sound and weather-tight; that the walls be whole, well plaistered, and neatly coloured; that the windows be whole, clean, and having casements to admit the air; that the doors be whole, neatly painted, and properly secured; that the floor be paved and even; that the Seats, Pulpit, Reading Desk, Font,

and Communion-Table, be firm, decent, and in good order. That the Bible and Common Prayer, for the use of the Minister, be of the largest size, and well bound. That the Communion-Table be covered with a decent covering of velvet or cloth; and that the Pulpit and Reading-Desk be furnished with decent hangings of the same, and the Pulpit also with a Cushion. That there be provided a Chest for Alms; Surplice and Hood for the Minister, a Linen Cloth for the Communion-Table, and another to cover the Elements; also, a Flagon, Chalice, and Paten, for the Communion, and a Basin for the Offertory. (All these to be of silver, if possible; if not, of pewter; but in any case, to be kept whole, clean, and bright.) That the Ten Commandments be fairly written and set up at the East end of the Church. That the Church, and every thing pertaining thereto, the utensils, ornaments, seats, &c. be kept thoroughly clean and decent.—II. They promise that they will take care of the Church-yard, that it be well fenced, and kept clean and decent.—III. They promise that they will take good care of, and apply to their proper uses, and to no other, all monies, rents, &c. given, or bequeathed, towards the repairs or ornaments of the Church.—IV. That they will make their Church-Rates according to law; the parishioners having been duly summoned to meet in Vestry for that purpose.—V. That they will not knowingly suffer any harm or damage to be done to the Church, or to the goods of the Church, which are, for the year, their property as a Corporation, entrusted to them by the law, and for the whole and every part of which they are answerable.—VI. That they will keep the accounts of their receipts and expenditure, as Churchwardens, faithfully and exactly; and that within a month after the expiration of their office, they will make up such accounts in Vestry duly assembled by previous notice.—VII. That they will attend Church on the Lord's Day, and (with their assistants) keep good order there, and not suffer any idle persons to abide either in the Church-yard or Church-porch, during the time of Divine Service.—VIII.*

* "It is the duty of Churchwardens to prevent any kind of irreverent or disorderly behaviour in Church, and to convey offenders before

That they will not suffer the bells to be rung at any time, without good cause, to be allowed by the Minister of the place and themselves.—IX. That they will prevent all profanations of the Lord's Day in their parish, particularly exposing goods to sale, tippling in public-houses, and playing at any sports or games.—And, Lastly, That they will present to the Ordinary, at his Visitation, all such persons as are guilty of notorious and scandalous offences, and that they will make true answers to the articles of inquiry which will be delivered to them."

MEMOIR OF LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HENRY
AUGUSTUS MONTAGU COSBY, KNT.

(Concluded from p. 182.)

In 1780 the Carnatic was suddenly invaded by Hyder Ali Cawn, with a powerful army, consisting of 14,000 of his best stable horse, 12,000 Silli dar horse, 2000 Swanoo horse, 15,000 regular infantry, 12,000 select veteran Peons, 18,000 Peons from his garrisons, 10,000 tributary Poligars, 2000 Rocket men, 5000 Pioneers well equipped, and 100 guns, making in all 90,000 fighting men, many of the corps were commanded by experienced French officers.

Colonel Cosby, then at Madras, was directly appointed to proceed to the Southward by the Madras Government, in order to collect all the disposable force to the South of the Coleroon, whilst Colonel Baillie, from the Northern Provinces, was ordered to proceed South, in order that their respective detachments should join at Congeveram, the appointed rendezvous for the whole, and about 50 miles West of Madras, where Sir Hector Munro was to take the command. The troops in the vicinity of the Presidency of Madras, under Lord Macleod, and those from Pondicherry under Colonel Braithwaite, being ordered to proceed to the same point. Colonel Cosby was also provided with a large sum of money, to discharge arrears due to the Cavalry in the Southern Provinces, without which it was apprehended they would not move from their cantonments. The Colonel, with only a

few attendants succeeded, at very considerable risk, in getting to Tanjore (the country being by this time overrun by the enemy's cavalry and light troops), and from that garrison, and from that of Trichinopoly and the Trinevelly country, collected two regiments of cavalry and about 2000 infantry, with five light guns. With this force the Colonel lost no time in repassing the rivers Coleroon and Cavery, which at this time were at their greatest height and rapidity; and having with great fatigue and difficulty accomplished that object, chiefly by the means of basket-boats covered with leather, and the indefatigable industry and spirit that actuated the officers and troops under his command, this detachment proceeded with the greatest expedition towards Conjeveram. The Colonel's orders being discretionary, he on his route attempted to carry the strong fort of Chittepud, by surprise and assault*. It had a fause bray-wall and ditch. In this hazardous undertaking he succeeded so far as to cross the ditch, enter the fause bray, and even plant the ladders against the inner rampart, and would certainly have attained his object, had not the garrison been prepared by the treachery of one of the Nabob's Sardars, who accompanied the British as a guide from Gingee, and by whom Hyder's commander in the fort was informed of the meditated attack, as was afterwards proved by various circumstances, and the guide's desertion, for he suddenly disappeared just as the assault commenced. The consequence was, that the ramparts were completely manned; but notwithstanding this and a heavy flank fire, the attempt was not relinquished till several of the ladders were broken, and two officers, Captain Belcliff and Lieutenant Eastland, and a number of men, were killed and wounded between the walls; and the day breaking, rendered further perseverance imprudent. The wounded were taken off, and the retreat effected in the best possible order. The Colonel after allowing a few hours repose to his men, marched for Wandiwash, a fort of ours which he had to pass. On its glacis he encamped, but as he knew the enemy's scouts were watching his movements, he left his tents standing under the protection of the garrison, as a blind to cover his motions; and having heard a heavy firing, though at the distance of nearly forty miles, in the direction of Conjeveram, moved as soon as it was dark, and marched the whole of the night for the general rendezvous. This firing after-

before the next Justice of the Peace, who has the authority to punish by 1 Eliz. ii. 14. I need scarcely remark, that when the Churchwarden swears that he will do his duty, he does, in effect, solemnly promise to attend Church during the continuance of his office, when not prevented by unavoidable causes. And it is also a part of his duty to collect the money which is offered "the Communion."

* See "Wilkes' South of India."

wards proved to be the unfortunate action between the detachment under Colonel Baillie and Hyder, in which the former was completely defeated, the whole of the force being killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. In consequence of this heavy loss, Sir Hector Munro not thinking it prudent to risk an action with Hyder, destroyed his heavy guns, and the same evening retreated from Conjeveram to Chingleput, followed by large bodies of the enemy. Such was the melancholy and unpromising state of affairs when Colonel Cosby arrived within ten miles of his rendezvous, when he was met by a large body of Hyder's cavalry, flushed with their recent success over Baillie, and by Munro's retreat, and they were on the lookout for Cosby's detachment, which they reckoned an easy prey. At that moment, and not until then, he by the greatest good fortune learned from a wounded Sepoy (who had escaped from the fatal action) of what had happened, and now found himself placed in the midst of those critical and trying situations which seldom occur. There was a choice but of two measures to adopt; the first, and which seemed to promise most safety, was to retreat to Cuddalore, the other to effect, if yet possible, a junction with Munro, to whom such a reinforcement was now of the most important consequence. The Colonel determined on the latter measure, concealing from all but a few of his officers, the alarming intelligence he had just received. To do this, and assign a reason for changing his direction of march, it was given out, that orders had been received to move to Chingleput, in order to bring up provisions and stores placed there for the army. The line was counter-marched. The detachment formed in columns, with a regiment of cavalry in front, and the other in the rear. The cannon were in the first instance ordered to the head of the column, with directions not to open its fire till it became absolutely requisite, and then by a successive and regular discharge down the right flank of the column (the left being covered by the river Palar) until the rear came up, then to relimber, and by a rapid movement to regain the front, repeating this manœuvre without intermission; the column made progress at a steady rate, whilst skirmishing parties of the rear regiment of cavalry, commanded by Major Jourdan, kept at bay the most daring of the enemy, who continued to increase in numbers during the whole march, being joined by those who had been pursuing Sir Hector Munro the night before, and had now returned. They pressed hard, and ha-

rassed the rear and the right flank, but the disposition already narrated, and the good effect produced by the almost constant fire of the field-pieces, effectually drove the enemy back, and Colonel Cosby reached the ford of the river, about a mile off Chingleput, with inconsiderable loss on his side, whilst the enemy suffered severely. When within three miles of Chingleput, the detachment was discovered on the plain, by some officers from the top of a high building, and was at first taken for Hyder's regular troops, till they observed the firing of the field-pieces, and the discharge of the enemy's rockets, which proved it to be Colonel Cosby's division, and being reported to Sir Hector, he ordered such troops as could be immediately collected to move down to cover his crossing the river; but before the first party had reached, the enemy abandoned their fruitless attempts, and had retired. "The joy which the main army felt on this occasion was heightened by surprise, as Colonel Cosby had marched nearly two hundred miles in a very short space of time. The greater part of the country through which he came from Trichinopoly, was overrun by the enemy*." Previous to Colonel Cosby's junction, a variety of opinions had been given, and plans formed, as to the best mode of reaching Madras; for it was supposed, and indeed formerly believed, that Hyder would post himself between Madras and Sir Hector's army. The latter determined on moving the British force direct to the Dutch settlement of Sadras, on the sea-coast, and about ten miles to the Northward of Chingleput, which he considered the most secure position for ensuring supplies by sea from Madras, and for finally embarking the European part of the army. Colonel Cosby's arrival, however, occasioned an immediate change of measures, it being then determined to march directly for Madras, and that Colonel Cosby should lead the line with his division. The army accordingly moved from Chingleput the same evening, and reached St. Thomas's Mount by noon the next day—a few only of the enemy's irregular horse having been seen during the march; although there was every reason to suppose that Hyder would have followed up his late success by attempting to prevent the British from reaching Madras, which had he succeeded in doing, it would have been impossible to have calculated upon the disastrous consequences. The army continued at St. Thomas's Mount, a

* History of the War in India from 1780 to 1784.

strong position about nine miles from Madras. Soon after this, Sir Eyre Coote, then Commander-in-Chief of all India, arrived from Bengal, bringing with him a reinforcement of 500 Europeans, and a large sum of money, which was then much wanted by the Presidency of Madras; nor was this the only want, Hyder's troops being so spread over the whole country, and a strong corps of Hyder's, under one of his best generals named Lowlah, was posted about thirty miles to the North of Madras, that entirely cut off all supplies from that quarter. Sir Eyre Coote, in consequence of these circumstances, detached Colonel Cosby with three regiments of Native Infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and light guns, to dislodge this force. This service was performed with such secrecy and skill that all the enemy's vedettes were taken, and had not a delay been occasioned by being obliged to wait the fall of the tide of the river that lay on the road, it is presumed few of the enemy could have escaped, it being intended to surprize them before day-light; but as the dawn broke when within a short distance of them, Colonel Cosby's approach was prematurely discovered, and the enemy had more time for preparation than was intended them. They however were soon defeated, and fled in confusion, leaving their camp, some horses and arms, and a quantity of provisions and cattle. Colonel Cosby returned to head-quarters in the course of little more than twenty-four hours, having in the course of that time marched sixty miles, bringing with them a large quantity of provisions, independent of that taken from the enemy.

Sir Eyre Coote soon after having assembled the army in order to raise the siege of Arcot, then besieged by the enemy, Colonel Cosby was honoured with the command of the advance during the remainder of that campaign, which (Arcot having surrendered) was chiefly consumed in watching Hyder's motions. But news arriving that a large French fleet was on the coast, and there being cause to apprehend that they might effect a landing at Pondicherry of troops, (for although this place had been dismantled when captured by the English the last time, it might still afford the French a position and facilitate with Hyder,) Sir Eyre Coote marched directly for that place, with all possible expedition, and encamped on the Red Hills, about three miles from it, on the 7th of February 1781. Sir Eyre the next morning, under the persuasion from various intelligence received, that Hyder was still at Arcot (80 miles off), took three battalions with him, from

the line of encampment, into Pondicherry, for the purpose of destroying all the boats which might be there, that they might not be employed in disembarking any troops the French might have on board. Sir Eyre had scarcely left the encampment with Colonel Owen, who commanded this detachment, when Colonel Cosby's duty, as commandant of cavalry, led them to visit the Grand Guard about two miles distant. No sooner had he arrived there, than he perceived, from a rising ground, the whole of Hyder's army in full march, on the Permacoil road, towards the Red Hills, on which the English army was encamped. He immediately dispatched one of his dragoon orderlies, with a penciled note, after Sir Eyre, towards Pondicherry, informing him of this circumstance. The Colonel returned to camp, took upon himself the responsibility of ordering the drums to beat to arms (as he galloped along the front), as the surest and most expeditious method of calling in stragglers (many being out foraging), and prepared the army against an attack, the line of encampment being open in parts by the absence of the three battalions. Sir Eyre, on receiving Colonel Cosby's note, promptly returned, and soon after put the army in motion towards Cuddalore, apprehensive that Hyder might get there before him, and possess himself of that place, containing the only supply of provisions we had to look to. Fortunately Hyder did not know the bad state of the English supplies, and having that morning made a very long march, instead of pushing for the Red Hills, deliberately took up his ground about five miles distance, on the opposite side of a large tank, where he remained until our army was on its march for Cuddalore in the evening, when Hyder again put his in motion, and soon getting on the right flank of ours, cannonaded and annoyed us with flights of rockets during the greater part of the night, till we were within a few miles of the bound hedge of Cuddalore, when he drew off; but not before his light troops had at one time penetrated between the rear of the English line and the rear guard, and carried off a considerable quantity of stores.

There were in camp two senior officers to Colonel Cosby, at the time he gave orders for the drums to beat, &c.; these were Lord Macleod and Sir Hector Munro. He knew it, therefore, to be his duty to inform them. The one on the left of the line (Lord Macleod), the report was made to, of the enemy being in sight, but his Lordship referred them to his senior, who was two miles off to

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the right; Colonel Cosby, therefore, considered himself justified in adopting the measure he did, and which Sir Eyre Coote was pleased highly to approve of.

The army being now placed in temporary cantonments within the bound hedge, and Colonel Cosby's health having for a considerable time been in dangerous state, he was strenuously advised by the faculty to proceed to Europe, as the only means of recovery. He was charged with the confidential dispatches of Government and the Nabob of Arcot; but England being then at war with the French and the Dutch, he was unfortunately made a prisoner at the Cape of Good Hope, but had the address to preserve his dispatches; and after some detention, being allowed to proceed to England, had, on his arrival, the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by his late Majesty George the Third.

Sir Henry returned to his duty in India, in the latter end of 1784, and was shortly after, in the early part of the succeeding year, appointed by Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras successively of Trichinopoly and the Trinnevelly district. The Poligars of the latter country having fallen under the displeasure of the Nabob of Arcot, our ally, Sir Henry was directed to take the field against them with three regiments of Native Infantry, a corps of European grenadiers, a regiment of cavalry, and a field train of artillery, and was so fortunate as to bring them to terms in a short time. In 1786, Sir Henry was promoted to be Colonel of the 4th regiment of Madras European Infantry, as also to the command of a brigade, consisting of the above regiment, and five regiments of Native Infantry. At the close of the same year, he determined again upon returning to England.

Here closed Sir Henry's active services, and we believe that our readers must allow, that such a series of hard duty has fallen to the lot of few, and the discharge of them could not be exceeded by any individual.

In 1796, Sir Henry obtained the rank of Major General in his Majesty's service, in the East Indies only. He, with some others of the Company's officers, had their rank dated back to 1793, in consequence of a new arrangement made for the Company's army; on the settling of which, Sir Henry, at the request of the officers in India, was placed at the head of a Committee to conduct these transactions, and had the good fortune to have his conduct not only highly approved of by the late Lord Melville, at the head of the Board of

Control for Indian affairs, but also by his brother officers in general. At the close of the proceeding, the Committee were pleased to address a letter to their Constituents in India, expressive of Sir H. Cosby's zeal and unwearied exertions in their cause.

This was followed by a flattering mark of the esteem of the Coast Army in particular, evinced by a handsome service of plate, which they were pleased to order to be presented to Sir Henry. A *dépôt* in England for the training and disciplining 2000 recruits for the East India Company's service, forming a part of the new regulation, Sir Henry was appointed to the command, but from a difference between the East India Company and the Board of Control, this measure was ultimately abandoned. Sir Henry was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, in common with other Generals of his standing in the India service, and became the senior of his rank in the local list.

The latter years of Sir Henry Cosby were chiefly passed at his country seat Barnsville park, near Chepstow, a sweet place that owes its creation to the veteran's taste.

Sir Henry was married early in life, to Miss Elizabeth Marsh, of the Marshes of Kent, and by her, who died in 1773, he had issue,—1. Harriet, married to the late Hall Plumer, Esq. of Stockton Hall, Yorkshire (brother to the Master of the Rolls), who has issue eight daughters; 2. Elizabeth, married to T. Oakes, Esq. late a Member of the Madras Council. She died in 1798, leaving issue three sons and a daughter; 3. Major Henry Smith, a most promising officer. He was Deputy-Adjutant-General to the subsidiary force (then commanded by Colonel Wellesley) at the siege of Seringapatam, where he was unfortunately killed in the trenches, when most gallantly exerting himself to extinguish a fire in the sap battery; 4. Augustus, died a youth at school; 5. Montague, a Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry in the Madras establishment, a distinguished officer, who fell a victim to cholera, in camp near Poonah, in 1820.

Sir Henry Cosby re-married, in 1793, Miss Ann Eliot, eldest daughter of Samuel Eliot, Esq. of the Island of Antigua (a younger branch of the Eliot's of Port Eliot in Cornwall), and sister to the Baroness Le Despencer, and late Countess of Errol, and Mrs. Cope. By her he had issue:—1. Augusta Louisa; 2. Phillips, a Lieutenant in his Majesty's 52d Light Infantry regiment; 3. Henry, a minor. Lady Cosby died in 1817, and was buried in the Abbey at Bath, where Sir Henry's remains were likewise deposited.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

31. *Memoires of the last Ten Years of the Reign of George the Second.* By Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, from the original MSS. Two Volumes Royal Quarto. Murray.

AMONG the multiplicity of publications that are continually issuing from the press, those professing to illustrate an interesting portion of the History of this Country have an undoubted priority of claim upon our consideration; and if they fulfil the promises held out in their announcements to the public, are entitled, above all other classes of Literature, to the warmest approbation and support. Indeed, so much value is very properly attached to every species of authentic historical detail, that the dullest volume of it affording but one additional gleam of light upon a subject of universal interest, would deserve to be tolerated, and even perhaps to be commended.* With these opinions, it is not surprising that we should regard the appearance of the volumes before us, as forming a striking era in the Historical Literature of the present age. The name of Horace Walpole, standing connected as it does with so much that is trifling, and pleasant as it respects the Belles Lettres, and the fine arts, and so little that is absolutely worthy our attention on matters of more serious importance and utility, would lead us to expect in the memoirs of his own times a fund of more amusing anecdote and biography than is to be found in the present volumes, which are principally composed of what he is pleased to entitle correct reports of the parliamentary speeches and transactions of that period. What however we may have lost in agreeable gossip, we have gained in grave political disquisition, and if our curiosity has in some respects been disappointed, our better senses have doubtless been instructed and enlightened. Still we are not in a frame of mind to relish the substitution of *solids* for that lighter, and, to our vitiated tastes, more palatable description of aliment we had been led to anticipate. Our feelings may be likened to those of a person of weak stomach, who on being invited to a

petit souper, where he had reason to believe he would be saturated with gastronomic bagatelles, made dishes, and confectionery kickshaws, is suddenly appalled at beholding in their stead a smoking baron of beef, a cauldron of boiling pea-soup, and two huge panniers of greens and potatoes. But to wave these culinary comparisons, and proceed with our notice seriatim: the following memorandum, on which was written "Not to be opened until after my will," was discovered among the posthumous papers of Lord Orford.

"In my library at Strawberry Hill are two wainscot chests or boxes, the larger marked with an A, the lesser with a B. I desire that as soon as I am dead, my executor and executrix will cord up strongly, and seal the larger box, marked A, and deliver it to the Honourable Hugh Conway Seymour, to be kept by him unopened and unsealed till the eldest son of Lady Waldegrave, or whichever of her sons being Earl of Waldegrave, shall attain the age of twenty-five years, when the said chest, with whatever it contains, shall be delivered to him for his own. And I beg that the Honourable Hugh Conway Seymour, when he shall receive the said chest, will give a promise in writing, signed by him, to Lady Waldegrave, that he or his representatives will deliver the said chest, unopened and unsealed, by my executor and executrix, to the first son of Lady Waldegrave who shall attain the age of twenty-five years. The key of the said chest is in one of the cupboards of the green closet within the blue breakfast-room at Strawberry Hill, and that key I desire may be delivered to Laura Lady Waldegrave, to be kept by her till her son shall receive the said chest.

March 21, 1790.

(Signed) HORACE WALPOLE.
August 18, 1796."

This injunction has been duly attended to. It is now ten years since the box was opened, and found to contain a number of manuscript volumes and other papers, among which were the Memoirs now published. It is evident from the variety of passages in the work, that although Lord Orford gave no positive instructions on the subject, it was his full intention that it should at some time or other be given to the world.

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He has certainly acted wisely in deferring the publication of *Memoirs* of his contemporaries to a period when he would be beyond the anathemas which will of course be dealt out against him by the surviving friends of those eminent individuals, whom he has with so little ceremony, and with such an elaborate shew of impartiality, reviled and calumniated. For the fabricator of a hasty paragraph, traducing the character of a political opponent, some excuses may be offered: intemperance, arising out of the irritation of the moment, misconception, and a dozen similar palliatives, might be attempted with success. Not so with the detractor who takes "extraordinary pains*" to polish and correct a succession of periods, replete with the grossest abuse of the illustrious characters of his age, and who having put the finishing stroke to his elaborate calumnies, escapes the censures they are likely to provoke by enjoining their publication at a period, when he will have the full benefit of that most mischievous and unjust adage, *De mortuis nihil nisi bonum*. To prove to our readers that there is ample foundation in this work for animadversion and severity of criticism, whatever may be the politics of the reader, we quote from its pages the following remarks among innumerable passages equally invidious and malignant.

"HAMPDEN

had every attribute of a buffoon but cowardice, and none of the qualifications of his renowned ancestor but courage." vol. I. p. 16.

"NUGENT.

"His impudence was as great as if he had been honest. He affected unbounded good-humour, and it was unbounded, but by much secret malice. He had lost the reputation of a poet by writing works of his own," &c. vol. I. p. 39.

"ARCHBISHOP SECKER.

"What his discourses wanted of Gospel was made up by a tone of fanaticism that

he still retained. He had been presented with a service of plate for procuring a marriage between the heiress of the Duke of Kent and the Chancellor's son," &c. vol. I. p. 57.

"FREDERICK PRINCE OF WALES

resembled his pattern the Black Prince in nothing but in dying before his father. His chief passion was women. Gaming was another of his passions." He is elsewhere accused of "insincerity and indifference to truth." vol. I. p. 65.

"LORD ALBEMARLE

would bow to his postilion while he was ruining his taylor. His debts were excessive. The rest of his merit was the interest he had with the King," &c. vol. I. p. 72.

"CHIEF JUSTICE WILLES.

"He was not wont to disguise any of his passions. That for gaming was notorious; for women unbounded." vol. I. p. 77.

"PITT.

"Bitter satire was his forte. When he attempted to reason he succeeded poorly. But out of the house he was far from being a shining character. He spoke to raise himself," &c. vol. I. p. 81.

"DUKE OF DORSET,

"With the greatest dignity in his appearance, was the greatest lover of low humour and buffoonery in private. His passion was the direction of operas," &c. vol. I. p. 84.

"GREAT DUKE OF CUMBERLAND

loved gambling and women, and his own favourites, and yet had no sociable virtue." vol. I. p. 89.

"PULTENEY EARL OF BATH.

"He had not judgment or resolution enough to engross the power which he had forfeited his credit and character to obtain. His ambition, treachery, irresolution, timidity, and want of judgment, were baffled and made advantage of by a man who had all those vices and deficiencies in a stronger proportion." vol. I. p. 103.

"LORD COBHAM

was the absolute creature of Pitt: vehement in whatever faction he was engaged, and as mischievous as his understanding would let him be." vol. I. p. 118.

* "The whole of the *Memoirs* now published have been written over twice, and the earlier part three times; the first sketches, or foul copies of the work, are in his own handwriting: then follows what he calls the corrected or transcribed copy; and his third or last copy, extending to the end of 1755, is written by his secretary or amanuensis, Mr. Kirkgate, with some corrections by himself, and the notes in the blank pages opposite to the fair copy entirely in his own hand. This last copy was bound in two regular volumes, with etchings, from designs furnished by Bentley and Mentz, to serve as frontispieces to the work, and as headpieces for each chapter."—*Preface*.

"DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

"His incapacity, his mean soul, and the general low opinion of him, grew to make his person ridiculous. He was a man of infinite intrigue, without secrecy or policy, and a minister despised and hated by his master, by all parties and ministers, without being turned out by any!" vol. I. p. 145.

"EARL OF SANDWICH

was rapacious, but extravagant when it was to promote his own designs." vol. I. p. 163.

"LORD GOWER

had never any sense, and was now superannuated." vol. I. p. 164.

"LORD DUNCANNON.

"One of the dirtiest creatures (of the ministry)." vol. I. p. 171.

SIR THOMAS LYTTELTON.

"With the figure of a spectre, and the gesticulations of a puppet, he talked heroics through his nose, &c. His political apostacy was more flagrant than Pitt's." vol. I. p. 176.

"PRINCE OF HESSE CASSEL

was a brutal German, obstinate, of no genius," &c. vol. I. p. 351.

But it would be endless to cite all the detractory passages which disgrace this most *impartial* history. It is quite evident that Horace Walpole himself conceived posterity would require some apology for his pragmatical pertness and virulence. "On reviewing the first part of these *Memoires*," says he, "I find the truth rigidly told." He then comments on the partiality of other historians, lauds his own disinterested sincerity, and proceeds in the same style of flippant censure as before. There is, besides the injustice and gross venality of his strictures, a buffoonery in his manner of passing sentence on the various eminent characters he takes occasion to notice, which is very far removed from the dignity which it ought to be the object of an historian to maintain. In the latter portion of the *Memoirs* he appears extremely anxious to escape the suspicion of having sacrificed truth and fairness at the shrine of his own petty interests and resentments. In describing his own character, he, however, acknowledges some enmities, and confesses that he has been injured by some, and treated by others with ingratitude. He further states, that "affection and veneration for truth have preponderated above all

other considerations," and that when he expressed himself of particular men with a severity that may appear objectionable, it was the unamiableness of the characters he blames, that imprinted the dislikes, to which he pleads guilty.

The parliamentary debates of the reign of George II. are of themselves abundantly interesting, but as we can see no reason for relying more implicitly on the impartiality of Lord Orford's report of them, than on that of the persons employed at the time to register them, an anecdotal history of the times, divested of these tedious political discussions, which are to be met with in their proper places, would have been infinitely more interesting and instructive. Thus the very long debates on the Regency, on Fawcett's testimony, the Scotch Bill, and Army Estimates, War, and other matters, occupying at least three fourths of the work, are nothing more than garbled transcripts from the 'Parliamentary Registers' of the time, and as far as we have been able to discover, do not contain one iota of original information. "Lord Orford's method (says the Preface) was to make notes of each speaker's argument during the debate, and frequently to take down his expressions. He afterwards wrote out the speeches at greater length, and described the impression they made upon the house." We are not prepared to say which was most to blame, his Lordship's candour or his memory, but it is certain that one or the other was materially at fault. He puts fulsome adulation and scurrilous abuse into the mouths of individuals, who as far as equally respectable authorities are to be credited, were as guiltless of one as of the other. "The anecdotes (says the Preface) interspersed in the work are numerous, and, from the *veracity* of the author, when they are founded on his personal knowledge, they may always be received as authentic." The reader, before he arrives at the end of either of these splendid volumes, will, we fear, be disposed to receive this puff premonitory with some degree of qualification. Indeed the Editor himself seems to have forgotten his author's claims to be considered as veracious, since in one or two of his subsequent notes he impeaches him for absolute falsehood and contradiction.

The

The Memoirs open with an account of the State of the Ministry, in which the Dukes of Newcastle and Bedford, Lord Sandwich, and Mr. Pelham, are treated with as little ceremony as can well be imagined. The history of the year 1751 comprizes principally the transactions between Spain and Portugal, the South Sea Company, the debates respecting the circulation of the treasonable papers called "Constitutional Queries," and the Westminster election, which had taken up five months of the preceding year, and which appears to have been as troublesome to the ministry as many of a later date. The discussion on Murray's breach of the privilege of the House, his behaviour when brought to the bar of the Commons, and his final imprisonment; the reformation of the Calendar; illness and death of the Prince of Wales; Anstruther's cause; the Regency Question; the conduct of the Ministry; and character of George II.; with various parliamentary transactions, are subsequently reviewed; and thus the first portion of the work is occupied. The following notices of Bubb Doddington, Pitt, Fox, Horace Lord Walpole, and Lord Hardwicke, cannot fail of proving interesting to our readers.

"GEORGE BUBB DODDINGTON

had distinguished himself early in business, and was at the Court of Spain very young, with Sir Paul Methuen, who left him there to sign the treaty of Madrid. He flattered Sir Robert Walpole extravagantly, and wrote that epistle from whence Pope quoted that famous line, where he calls him the bard,

'In power a servant, out of power a friend.' However, being refused a peerage, the great object of his ambition, he broke with the minister, and attached himself to the Prince of Wales, but was undermined by Lyttelton. He renewed his connections with Sir Robert Walpole, and was made a Lord of the Treasury; but deserted him again on his decline, and contributed greatly to carry the Western elections in 1741, against the Court. He continued in opposition during Lord Granville's administration, but came into place again on the Coalition, and was Treasurer of the Navy. However, he again quitted the Court, and renewed his engagements with the Prince, and had a new place erected for him at Leicester House, that of Treasurer of the Chambers, for which, when he went to kiss hands at St. James's, the King burst out a laughing in his face. The Prince's family were exceedingly averse to receive him again amongst them, and treated

him with great contempt, which made Nugent, but a little before the Prince's death, tell the Princess, that he thought, that considering Doddington was united with them, he was too ill treated there. She replied with warmth, "However the Prince himself treats him, depend upon it he can never forgive him. He knows that even since his coming this last time into his service, he has said of the Prince, *Il a une telle tête, et un tel cœur, qu'on ne peut rien faire avec lui*."

"It is said that Doddington had actually kissed hands for the reversion of a dukedom. This man, with great knowledge of business, much wit, and great parts, had by mere absurdity of judgment, and a disposition to finesse, thrown himself out of all estimation, and out of all the great views which his large fortune and abilities could not have failed to promote, if he had but preserved the least shadow of steadiness. He had two or three times alternately gone all lengths of flattery with Sir Robert Walpole and the Prince of Wales. The latter he had met again at last in a necessary connection, for no party would have any thing to do with either.

"PITT AND FOX.

"Pitt was undoubtedly one of the greatest masters of ornamental eloquence. His language was amazingly fine and flowing; his voice admirable, his action most expressive, his figure genteel and commanding. Bitter satire was his forte; when he attempted ridicule, which was very seldom, he succeeded happily; when he attempted to reason, poorly. But where he chiefly shone, was in exposing his own conduct. Having waded through the most notorious apostacy in politics, he treated it with an impudent confidence, that made all reflections upon him poor and spiritless, when worded by any other man. Out of the House of Commons he was far from being this shining character. His conversation was affected and unnatural, his manner not engaging, nor his talents adapted to a country where ministers must court if they would be courted.

"Fox, with a great hesitation in his elocution, and a barrenness of expression, had conquered these impediments and the prejudices they had raised against his speaking, by a vehemence of reasoning, and closeness of argument, that beat all the orators of his time. His spirit, his steadiness, and humanity, procured him strong attachments, which the more jealous he grew of Pitt, the more he cultivated. Fox always spoke to the question. Pitt to the passions; Fox, to carry the question—Pitt, to raise himself; Fox pointed out, Pitt lashed, the errors of his antagonists; Pitt's talents were likely to make him soonest, Fox's to keep him first minister longest.

"HORACE

"HORACE LORD WALPOLE.

"Horace Walpole was still one of the busiest men in parliament; generally bustling for the ministry to get a peerage, and even zealous for them when he could not get so much as their thanks. With the King he had long been in disgrace, on disputing a point of German genealogy with him (in which his Majesty's chief strength lay), whose the succession of some principality would be, if eleven or twelve persons then living should die without issue. He knew something of every thing but how to hold his tongue, or how to apply his knowledge. As interest was in all his actions, treaties were in all his speeches. Whatever the subject was, he never lost sight of the peace of Utrecht, Lord Bolingbroke, and the Norwich manufactures; but his language and oratory were only adapted to manufacturers. He was a dead weight on his brother's ministry; yet nobody so intemperately abusive on all who connected with his brother's enemies; nobody so ready to connect with them for the least flattery, which he loved next to money; indeed, he never entirely forgave Lord Bath for being richer. His mind was a strange mixture of sense allayed by absurdity, wit by mimicry, knowledge by buffoonery, bravery by meanness, honesty by selfishness, impertinence by nothing.

"LORD HARDWICKE.

"Sir Philip Yorke, Baron of Hardwicke, and Lord Chancellor, was **** the son of an attorney at Dover. He was a creature of the Duke of Newcastle, and by him introduced to Sir Robert Walpole, who contributed to his grandeur and baseness, in giving him an opportunity of displaying the extent of the latter, by raising him to the height of the former. He had good parts, which he laid out so entirely upon the law in the first part of his life, that they were of little use to him afterwards, when he would have applied them to more general views. He was Attorney-General, and when the Solicitor Talbot was, after a contest, preferred to him for the Chancellorship (the contest lay between their precedence, for Talbot was as able a man, and an honest one), Sir Robert Walpole made Yorke Chief Justice for life, and greatly increased the salary. Talbot dying in a short time after his advancement, to the great grief of all good men, Yorke succeeded. In his Chief Justiceship, he had gained the reputation of humanity, by some solemn speeches made on the circuit, at the condemnation of wretches for low crimes, a character he lost with some when he sat as Lord High Steward at the trials of the Scotch Lords, the meanness of his birth breaking out in insolent acrimony. On his promotion he flung himself into politics; but as he had no knowledge of foreign affairs but what were whispered to him by Newcastle, he made a very poor

figure. In the House of Lords he was laughed at; in the Cabinet despised. On the Queen's death he went deep into the Duke's shallow schemes of governing the King by the Princess Emely; for this cabal thought that he must necessarily be governed by a woman, because the Queen was one, not because she was a wise one. This scheme was to be built on the ruin of Sir Robert Walpole, who had no further trouble to make it miscarry than in making the King say *Pho!* to the first advice this junto gave him. Their next plot was deeper laid, and had more effect: by a confederacy with the chiefs of the opposition, they overturned Sir Robert Walpole; and in a little time the few of their associates that they had admitted to share the spoils. When Yorke had left none but friends in the ministry, he was easily the most eminent for abilities. His exceeding parsimony was qualified by his severity to, and discouragement of, usurers and gamblers; at least, he endeavoured to suppress that species of avarice that exists by supplying and encouraging extravagance. The best thing that can be remembered of the Chancellor is his fidelity to his patron; for let the Duke of Newcastle betray whom he would, the Chancellor always stuck to him in his perfidy, and was only not false to the falsest of mankind."

Part the Second is filled with matters of more partial interest. Further proceedings against the refractory disturber of the House's privileges, Murray; the debate on Faucett's testimony, which is both long and uninteresting; seizure and execution of Dr. Cameron; discussions on the celebrated *Marriage Bill*; and the death of Mr. Pelham, bring these Memoirs down to the year 1754. Anecdotes, "like angels' visits, few and far between," occasionally relieve the excessive tediousness of the text, some of which we subjoin:

ANECDOTES.

"During Sir Robert Walpole's administration, a troop of French players had been brought over, but the audience and populace would not suffer them to perform. Another company came over in 1750, but with no better success. Several young men of quality had drawn their swords in the riot, endeavouring to support them: Lord Trentham's being present had been exaggerated into his being their chief protector. French players had been no uncommon spectacle in England. The foundation of the late animosity against them was this: the opposition to the Court had proceeded so far, as to be on the point of ridiculing the King publicly on the stage of the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, in a dramatic satire, called "The Golden Rump," written by

by Fielding. Sir R. Walpole having intelligence of this design, got the piece into his hands, and then procured the Act to be passed for regulating the Stage, by which all Theatres were suppressed, but such as should be licensed by the Lord Chamberlain. This provoked the people so much, that the French company having a licence granted soon after, when several English companies were cashiered, it was made a party point to silence foreign performers."

"Cowle was a noted punster. Once on a circuit with Page, a person asked him if the Judge was not just behind? He replied, 'I don't know; but I am sure he was never just before.'"

"A story is current, that Sir Robert Walpole finding it difficult to prevail on Sir Philip Yorke to quit a place for life, for the higher but more precarious dignity of Chancellor, worked upon his jealousy, and said, 'that if he persisted in refusing the seals, he must offer them to Fazakerly.' 'Fazakerly!' exclaimed Yorke: 'impossible! he is certainly a tory—perhaps a jacobite.' 'It's all very true,' replied Sir Robert, taking out his watch; 'but if by one o'clock you do not accept my offer, Fazakerly by two becomes Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and one of the staunchest whigs in all England.' Yorke took the seals and the peerage!"

"Lord Granville, in one of his speeches upon the war with Spain, said, 'We were entering upon a war that would be stained with the blood of kings, and washed with the tears of queens.' It was in ridicule of this rant, that Sir Charles Williams, in a poem called 'The Pandæmonium,' where he introduced orations in the style of the chief speakers of the Opposition, concluded Lord Granville's with the following line at the close of a prophetic view of the ravages of war:

'And Visiers' heads came rolling down
Constantinople's streets!'"

"Of the Queen, Sir H. Walpole says: 'She always affected, if any body was present, to act (and the King liked she should) the humble ignorant wife, that never meddled with politics. Even if Sir R. Walpole came in to talk of business which she had previously settled with him, she would rise up, curtsy, and offer to retire: the King generally bad her stay, sometimes not. She and Sir Robert played him into one another's hands: he would refuse to take the advice of the one, and then when the other talked to him again on the same point, he would give the reasons for it that had been suggested to him; nay, he would sometimes produce as his own, at another conversation to the same person, the reasons which he had refused to listen to when given to him. He has said to Sir Robert, on the curtsies of the Queen, 'There you see how much I

am governed by my wife, as they say I am! Hoh! hoh! it's a fine thing to be governed by one's wife!' 'Oh! Sir,' replied the Queen, 'I must be vain indeed to pretend to govern your Majesty.'"

The Whigs took pleasure in copying the precedents which had been set them at the famous Westminster election in 1742; and the Speaker (Onslow) had the satisfaction both times of executing the vengeance of either party, and indulging his own dignity. On the former occasion his speech to the kneeling justices was so long and severe, that the morning it was printed, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams complained to him of the printer's having made a grievous mistake. "Where? How? I examined the proof-sheet myself." Sir Charles replied, "In the conclusion he makes you say, *more* might have been said; to be sure you wrote it, *less* might have been said."

In mentioning Sir Henry Erskine, Lord Orford describes his having studied rhetoric under the celebrated baker at the Oratorical Club, Essex-street. This meeting went by the name of the Robin Hood Society. Questions were proposed, and any person might speak on them for seven minutes; after which the baker, who presided with a hammer in his hand, summed up the arguments. Burke is reported to have studied oratory under the same professor; and we are here reminded of an anecdote in the highest degree curious and amusing. When Burke on an ever-memorable occasion quitted the benches of the Opposition, and walked over to those of the Treasury, exclaiming, to the great astonishment of the House, "I quit the camp!" Sheridan arose from his seat, and after protesting with much warmth against the treachery of his late ally, and informing him, "that he had quitted the camp as a deserter, and that he trusted he would not return again as a spy," he concluded his philippic in these words: "The conduct of the honourable member on the other side the House may appear singular and inconsistent, but it is in effect both natural and reasonable, that the man who, in the outset of his career, could commit so gross a blunder as to go to a *baker* for his *eloquence*, should finish by coming to the House of Commons for his *bread*!"

(To be continued.)

32. *Elements of Political Economy.* By James Mill, Esq. Author of the "History of British India." 8vo. 1821. pp. 240. Baldwin, &c.

IN our review of Mr. Torrens's book upon Wealth (vol. XCI. ii. 428), we took occasion to observe, that Political Economy had not been rendered of the advantage to individuals of which it was susceptible, through a serious omission under the head of Capital; and we shall avail ourselves of pointing out another deficiency, in regard to the assistance which it may afford to Statesmen.

I. With respect to Individuals, we stated, that the profits first to be sought, as most productive, are those which imply comparatively little or no prime cost, but, through ingenuity, sell for more than *cent. per cent.* profit. Suppose a painter to execute a picture in a month, which would sell for 1000*l.* abroad; and the cost of his maintenance, canvas, and colours during that period to be 100*l.* it is evident that he introduces into the nation 900*l.* more than it would have otherwise possessed. We do not say that paintings are saleable in this manner; but there are many articles wrought by machinery, of which, in the event of a favourable market, ingenuity and invention produce enormous returns. Again, suppose a ship destined to the new world, beyond the Pacific Ocean, and provided with specie to procure that fresh supply of provisions from a Dutch port, which is indispensable, on account of the length of the voyage; and, instead of so doing, to repair to Otaheite and the South Sea Islands, and there for fifty axes, value as many shillings, to obtain such a number of pigs as will again store the meat-casks, it is plain that the balance is so much capital, saved to the concern, to be expended in new adventures. The best trade, therefore, is that by which ingenuity alone creates wealth, and becomes itself most valuable capital. A field, with a brook running through it, and a cottage by it, lets and sells for the simple value of the land and house. Convert the latter into a mill, and the value is enormously augmented. What the mill is in one case, ingenuity is in the other. Upon this head, the best modes of rendering low prime cost uncommonly profitable, the systems of Political Economy have very slightly touched.

II. With regard to Statesmen, they, no more than Individuals, have been instructed in the most important branch of their art. "Providence," says Mr. Fosbroke*, "has established, that wealth of every kind must inevitably be dispersed among the population: interest of money not existing without a profitable channel of expenditure; and vegetable or animal products being insusceptible of accumulation without decay." Suppose A. a philanthropist, and B. a dissipated man, to be neighbours; and both to have 2,000*l.* a year. A. lives upon 500*l.* a year, and gives away 1,500*l.* He augments the comforts of his poorer neighbours, from whom his benefactions go to the butcher, baker, grocer, &c. B. spends his whole 2,000*l.* in equipage and luxury. His money goes to the coach-maker, wine-merchant, taylor, saddler, &c. who again disperse it. The difference to the public, except in moral views, is nothing as to benefit from the respective expenditures of A. or B. But suppose, further, that the whole wealth of the nation is inadequate to the support of the population, and Mr. Mill tells us, that if wages fall it is a proof of such a serious misfortune existing (p. 27). Why then, the grand object for study in the Statesman, is Population. The Political Economists say, that he must make Capital keep pace with it. Which way he is to do that, under a luxurious system, where the laws of private property are respected, it is not easy to devise; for, as Swift says, a landed proprietor who rails at poor-rates, *may* export as much corn as will maintain twenty poor families for a year, and receive for it only wine, from which they gain nothing. And Franklin observes, concerning the influence of manners upon states, that this influence is very conspicuous from the Quakers, Switzerland, and other countries, where there is not a greater sum expended in subsistence than ought to be expended. In luxurious nations, therefore, only a thinner population can be supported, and even that cannot be profitably done but by capital increasing in an equal ratio. But were this practicable, "Population," says Mr. Mill, "has a tendency to increase faster than capital (p. 42), and as the latter continues to accumulate,

* British Monachism, pp. 3, 4.

the difficulty of increasing it becomes gradually greater and greater, till finally increase becomes impracticable." (p. 41.) Add to this that our author says (p. 35), "that all increase of capital is derived from savings," and makes suitable remarks upon the powerful opposition of present indulgence to parsimony. (p. 37.)

Mr. Mill proceeds to observe (p. 52), "that the precise problem is to find the means of limiting the number of births to that point, which will keep population on a level with capital. If three acres per head be annually consumed by every person, two hundred and thirteen inhabitants form the exact proportion to every square mile of cultivated ground." (See our review of Godwin on Population, July 1821, p. 57.) But as mathematical precision is impracticable, the only feasible checks in our opinion are, modifications of the poor's-rates, a substitute for the bastardy-laws (both enormous incentives of increase), and facility of emigration.

"If," says Mr. Mill, "births take place more numerous than are required to uphold a population corresponding to the state of capital, human happiness is immediately impaired." p. 51.

Now, most serious domestic political evils commence through deviation in produce or population, from a right standard. Gluts of the former in any particular direction have the tendency to lower one article below its natural price, and raise another as much above it, because the additional quantity which forms the glut, could be made by one means only, by withdrawing capital from the production of other commodities, which thus obtain higher prices, because they are not produced in sufficiency equal to the demand. (pp. 192, 193.) One of these deviations, excess of agricultural production, seems now to be operating; and the evil of the other excess, that of population, is exhibited in Ireland.

Any vast increase of unproductive labour (an evil which grows largely out of the national debt), is another point, connected with the population, of vast importance. Mr. Mill says,

"Net produce is the fund from which all addition to the National Capital is commonly made. If the net produce is all consumed unproductively, the National Capital remains unaltered: it is neither diminished nor increased. If more than the

net produce is consumed unproductively, it is taken from the Capital; and so far the Capital of the nation is reduced." p. 182.

This may be also one of the causes of present distress: but the Statesman may compare the last census with those preceding, and as a discrimination is made between the productive and unproductive classes, he can easily see the state of things by the respective increase or decrease of each.

In short, if the regulation of his family, and the best possible provision for it, be the duty of a wise father, and a nation be only a larger family, it is plain that the state of the population ought to be the first grand study of a Statesman. If he neglects it, society can never be placed upon a permanent basis of prosperity and happiness.

At present, Political Economy appears to us to go no further than explanation of *certain* causes and effects; we say *certain*, because, in our opinion, there are laws of providence of most consequential operation, without including which, this science must be defective.

A most luminous part of Mr. Mill's work is that which shews the injurious tendency of restricting the number of partners in private banks, instead of permitting them to assume the form of Insurance Companies. Mr. M. shall speak for himself:

"The failure of the parties by whom notes are issued, is an evil against which, under good institutions, the most powerful securities are spontaneously provided.

"If competition were allowed to operate freely, and if no restriction were imposed on the number of partners who might be engaged in a bank, the business of banking and of issuing notes, would naturally place itself on a footing which would render paper currency very secure.

"The number of banks would of course be multiplied; and no one bank would be able to fill with its circulation more than a certain district.

"As little risk, where the partners were numerous, would be incurred by each of them; as the profits would be very sure, and the importance of having a good currency would be sensibly felt, there would be motive sufficient to all the principal noblemen and gentlemen of the county or other district, to hold shares in the local bank, and add to the security of the public.

"With such competition, any bank of doubtful credit would vainly endeavour to introduce its notes into circulation. The sense of interest keeps the attention sufficiently awake on such an occasion." p. 111.

We

We regret that we are obliged to differ from Mr. Mill, concerning distrust of the people with regard to country paper; for we could name towns where mere clerks have set up banking-shops against their masters, and circulate bills with no other impediment than a refusal to receive them by some neighbouring banks.

To return to Mr. Mill.

"In Scotland, where banking is nearly placed upon this desirable footing, and where paper money spontaneously filled the channels of circulation, long before the suspension of cash-payments at the Bank of England, there have been few failures in the numerous banks which issued paper, notwithstanding all the fluctuations in the value of money, produced by that suspension, and all the convulsions of credit of which those fluctuations were the cause." p. 112.

Sensible as we are that the Bank of England is the life-blood of our pecuniary body, we cannot deny that its monopoly tends to render other paper less secure; and that such insecurity cannot be removed but by abolition of the restriction, or another monopoly, riding pick-a-back on the first, that of the Bank of England opening houses in the provincial towns—a measure which has been agitated, and is just as fair and liberal as it would be to stigmatize all country bankers as paupers, though in general rich and respectable, and throw the commerce of the country into the hands of the monopolists.

We here take our leave of Mr. Mill, who, in his school-book of Political Economy, as he modestly styles it (Pref. i.), has made a sad misnomer. It is a key for the masters; for their obscure statements are such, that it may be justly doubted, whether they can possibly understand their own works. Mr. Mill has, fortunately for them, converted their dark green bottle-glass, into the fine transparent plate kind; and compressed into a small compass an immense mass of instructive information.

33. *A Letter to Charles Henry Parry, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. on the Influence of Arterial Eruptions in certain Diseases incidental to the Human Body, with an Inquiry respecting the probable Advantages to be derived from further Experiments.* By Edward Jenner, Esq. M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. M.N.I.F. [Member of the National Institute of France,] &c. &c. and Physician Extraordinary to the King. 4to. pp. 67. Baldwin and Co.

GENT. MAG. March, 1822.

WE are glad to see once more this celebrated Physician before the arena of the Publick, where he has already, like a Hercules, grappled successfully with the Variolous Hydra. In the case of the Vaccine, Nature herself seems to have riddled or anagrammed the remedy for Small Pox, which enigma, similar to that of the Sphinx, the ingenious Doctor, like another Œdipus, has unravelled and published. The present invention is one of pure genius, leading to a new and distinctive and efficacious mode of practice in the Art of Medicine, which, if substantiated (and we fear not, but, under fair play, it will be so) will form the Apotheosis of its very eminent Author, as one of the grandest benefactors to the human race. He had before a statue in the Temple of Esculapius; and though we will not, with Roman Catholic Idolatry, invest it with a Nimbus, yet we may be allowed the indulgence of the most gratifying sensation, when we see the "Nobles of Nature" placed in the dignified rank of the best saints upon earth, "the blessed agents of divine providence."

In p. 59 we find that Dr. Jenner considers it as an axiom, as laid down by Dr. Parry, "that diseases of the skin are diversions in the animal economy for transferring diseased action from parts vital to parts not immediately vital." Upon this text, which requires no postil, Dr. Jenner enlarges in this work, of which the tendency is to show the surprising efficacy of external applications, or ointment of emetick tartar, in diseases of the most awful character.

Of these, we shall enumerate the following, which already appear, though the Inquiry is not, as yet, taken out of the cradle, but we can judge of it as an *ex pede Herculem*.

Hypochondria. Insanity. Case i. pp. 4, 5.

Mania. Affection of the Brain. Case ii. p. 6, and Case v. p. 9.

Pulmonary affection. Cases ii. iii. pp. 6, 7.

Spasmodic Asthma. Case iv. p. 8.

Chronic Hepatitis. [Inflammatory enlargement of the Liver.] Case vi. p. 10.

Cachectical Constitution. Case vii. p. 11.

Complicated Nervous Disease, with Chorea S. Viti [S. Vitus's dance] *partial Paralysis, &c.* Case viii. p. 12.

Here

Here Dr. J. observes,

"This girl exhibited a curious illustration of my opinions respecting involuntary, and indeed voluntary muscular exertions. The right arm was frequently thrown into action during the day. If it was held so forcibly as to restrain involuntary motion, the jugular veins were observed to swell, and she fell to the ground if the arm was not set at liberty. Muscular exertion, which tends to equalize the circulation, may here be involuntarily called into violent action, for distributing a preternatural quantity of blood thrown upon the brain during the paroxysms, and which, if impeded, would be followed by consequences injurious to its structure. This remark admits of extensive illustrations, which would lead me too far from my present path of inquiry. I would just notice not only those *involuntary* and sudden motions which we designate by the term "*fits*," whether epileptic, hysterical, or whatever they may be, but also the *voluntary* motions, when the brain has become turgid from any adequate exciting cause, produced under various modifications of vehemence, from the thump on the cushion to the contortions of the orator, as so frequently exemplified within the walls of both Houses of Parliament. How well do I remember the strong and characteristic action of the late Messrs. Fox, Pitt, Grattan, and a host of public characters. You may say, my dear Charles, that this case is equivocal; and I am not averse to admit, that inflammatory action, excited in any manner in the line of the spine, might have produced the same salutary effect." p. 13.

Mania. Case ix. p. 13.

Hysteria, running into *Mania*. Case x. p. 14.

Mania. Case xi. p. 15: At the end of four days, the usual eruption appeared, and she *immediately* became much better, (p. 16); a relapse ensued, but upon renewal of the practice she got well. A third relapse followed, but through the neglect of the parents, in not applying the ointment, the hope of complete recovery was lost. *Ibid.*

Hypochondriasis. Case xii. p. 17.

Pyrosis [of Cullen-water, wash the mouth running over with saliva, and diseased mucous membranes of the lungs.] The mucous membranes sympathized very conspicuously with the artificial pustules. Case xiii. p. 20.

Hysteria. Hypochondriasis. Decided convalescence. Cases xiv. xv. p. 20.

Hæmoptoe. [Spitting blood.] Case xvi. p. 21.

Pulmonary affections with Hæmop-

toe. Chronic Bronchitis with Hæmoptoe, "renewal of the eruptions gave immediate ease," p. 23. Case xvii.

Pyrosis, with jaundice. Within six weeks the patient resumed his laborious occupation as a sawyer. p. 23. Case xviii.

Here the Cases terminate; and the learned Doctor next enters upon the subject of former opinions concerning the properties of tartarized antimony. Dr. Bradley admits, that in every instance it appeared to be a remedy of great efficacy, but the aversion of the patients to the irritation of the pustules prevented a fair trial (p. 26). Dr. Robinson, in a paper on Chin-cough, allows it to have been most remarkably and undeviatingly useful, and observes, "I have used it with advantage, even in cases where the fever was attended with delirium at night." pp. 28, 29.

A blister may simply derange the surface of the cutis, but extend no further. Upon this principle Dr. J. reasons thus:

"By the Tartrite of Antimony we can not only create Vesicles, but we can do more—we have at our command an application, which will at the same time, both *vesicate and produce diseased action on the skin itself, by deeply deranging its structure beneath the surface.* This is probably one cause why the sympathetic affection excited by the use of cantharides, and those changes produced by tartar emetic, are very different." p. 29.

Dr. Jenner explains this in the following manner:

"If we enter into minute inquiry, do we not perceive, that different natural diseases of the skin have their peculiar sympathies with the constitution, from causes, which from analogy admit of imitation by the use of artificial irritants? First, have we not those diseases, which take away the cuticle, expose the raw surface of the cutis, and excite a new diseased action on the abraded surface, which then discharges a fluid apparently consisting of little more than serum, next a semi purulent, and, lastly, a discharge nearly purulent? Secondly, diseases or derangements in the cutis itself, which call a train of sympathies into action of a still more extensive and important nature: and, thirdly, the subcutaneous affections of the cellular membrane, which indeed do not admit, strictly speaking, of being directly classed with the pure diseases of the skin, though the skin becomes indirectly affected, as in biles or carbuncles?"

buncles? Hence then, in all probability, arise their complexity and extensive effects on the constitution." p. 30.

Dr. Jenner then observes, that Nature herself suggests this remedy; by throwing out on the skin, in the form of eruptions, diseases, which might otherwise prove fatal. p. 31.

Upon this head he says,

"Whoever has observed the deranged state of health, where vesiculated eruptions have been called into action, by an effort of nature, must have seen how often they arrest the progress of the original disorder, and may we not from thence infer what appears to me to be a pretty general law of nature, that she often gets rid of diseased action affecting vital organs, by exciting eruptions in other parts not vital? I am aware that this doctrine is not entirely new or unobserved; but though the phenomena have been so often described, have we taken the hint in our treatment of diseases either chronic or acute? The humoral pathologists maintained the *metastasis* of diseases; but, instead of arguing that eruptive affections were *exchanges of diseased action*, they considered them to be the *drains* by which certain humours existing in a depraved condition of the circulating fluids were carried off." p. 32.

Dr. J. then offers the following illustrations: (i) the loss of catarrh upon the appearance of eruptions on the lips; (ii) Dr. Ferriar's remark, who (*Medical Histories*, vol. II. p. 69) observes, "Cutaneous eruptions often extinguish dangerous diseases, such as *madness*, *melancholy*, *epilepsy*, *delirium* protracted after fever, *dyspepsia*, various pulmonary affections, which," he says, "are all observed to be mitigated or removed on the appearance of cutaneous disorders." (p. 34.) But he adds, that mere efflorescences are void of effect. Why it so happens Dr. J. thus explains (p. 34, note), "Here there was no vesicular eruption, which *in general* seems the favourite scheme of Nature for limiting the duration of peculiar morbid actions." p. 34.

Dr. F. admits in favour of the practice in general, that there is no safer conversion than that to the skin (p. 33): and Dr. J.'s opinion is, that a new disease may be created, which suppresses another (p. 39.)

Huxham, on Fevers, allows, that there is a great consent between the skin and the lungs, as is evident in a repelled itch, small pox, measles, &c. which immediately fall on the breast." pp. 220, 221.

Dr. Parry (*Elem. of Pathology*, chap. Relation of Diseases of Conversion) admits, that such eruptions give very important information as to the nature and cause of diseases (p. 38). Here Dr. Jenner observes, that "the particular interest of these quotations does not consist so much in their simple pathological consideration, as in the mutual resemblance of the effects of the natural and artificial process." p. 38.

Dr. J. observes (pp. 40, 41) that in cases of confluent small pox, which universally envelopes the skin and must unavoidably prove fatal; the progress of the pustules may be suspended *in limine* by the skin being sponged (leaving a portion untouched) with that powerful coagulant Liq. Lythargyri somewhat diluted. This he illustrates by a strong case.

Dr. Cullen has made secondary fever, in confluent small pox, a mere continuation of primary fever, a remark founded upon simple similarity of action; but Dr. J. contends, that the first and second fevers are not such successions of each other, but matters of distinct origin and action, and that the second is a process, instituted by nature for the purpose of subduing the first. This he illustrates by analogy with ordinary occurrences of exanthemata and fevers.

Dr. J. next observes (p. 43) that wherever fever is of such a nature as to have at first a bad tendency, the eruption appears quickly, and he infers, that the fatality of the plague may often be owing to the tardy appearance of the eruptions, or their mere assumption of the form of small carbuncles, which do not give out a fluid.—Dr. J. then adduces the most pithy instances of the distresses of the constitution, when the eruptions disappear in measles, or natural or inoculated small pox; but he observes, that when the eruptions have not the proper vesicular character, the indications are the reverse of being favourable (p. 44). His illustration from the plague is important, as being strongly in aid of his theory, in which he is supported by the first authorities*.

* "When the plague is unattended by buboes, it runs the more rapidly, and is more generally fatal than when accompanied by such inflammations. The earlier they appear, the milder usually is the disease. When they proceed kindly to suppuration, they always prove critical, and ensure

It is this, that the smallest appearance of a fluid upon the apices of the tumors are sufficient to give them a favourable operative character; and he then queries

“Whether the tendency of many diseases, arising from the action of animal poisons brought in contact with the human body, does not in general, from want of such aid from Nature, take a more fatal course?” p. 46.

Dr. J. further thinks, (p. 47) that the sympathy between the constitution and the skin is created through the medium of the brain and nervous system. Here we tread tender ground, though we see nothing advanced which is not plausible. Dr. J. is of opinion, that too much stress has been laid exclusively on the stomach, and that without recollection of the connexion between that organ and the brain; even the power of thinking, and the formation of ideas, have been unwarily ascribed to it. We beg not to be misunderstood. Dr. J. simply limits his opinions to the exclusion of any intellectual action in this grand viscus, without derogating from its manifest high rank in the animal œconomy.

Dr. J. then proceeds to the possible good operation of the process in Hydrophobia; but we regret to find, that as he has never seen a case of hydrophobia in the human subject, he can have nothing to offer which is not merely speculative. But his reasoning from analogy is ingenious. He considers Tetanus arising during the presence of an external wound, as one of the diseases which owes its origin, like Hydrophobia, to a morbid poison generated by secretion, and brought into contact with the skin (p. 51). He adduces in support of this remark an ingenious position of Dr. Colles, who maintains that the *Trismus nascentium* and *traumatic Tetanus* are the same; the former arising from the suppuration of the umbilical cord; and adds the case of a friend, who lost his life by the puncture of a thorn, “when the disease assumed a marked similitude to hydrophobia; and the sufferer expired after the same lapse of time in one instance as in the other.” p. 52.

ensure the patient's recovery.—*Thomas's Practice of Physick*, p. 204. Ed. 3. We could quote other authorities, but have taken that which of course condenses scattered information.” *Rev.*

Here we must take leave of this important and ingenious work; and most warmly recommend it to public attention; for assuredly in diseases of the dreadful description to which it bears relation, even partial, and far inferior success to that which it claims, would be a vast point gained, but that we have reason to hope the best is further evident from the following outlines of cases, with which we shall conclude.

“One is a case of hysteria, in a young lady of a peculiarly delicate constitution, and attended with symptoms of rare occurrence in this disease. The morbid sensibility of the spinal cord, from its extremity to the brain, was so evident, that merely walking across the room, if her steps were not cautiously attended to, gave an intolerable jarring sensation, from the lower portion of the spine to the brain itself. It was of three months standing, and she had been attended by gentlemen of highly distinguished eminence in their profession:—but the ordinary remedies availed little. The other was a state of scrophulous ulceration and thickening of the periosteum of the left fore-arm, which, in spite of those remedies deemed most efficacious, had been gradually advancing nearly for the space of three years, and very little hopes were entertained of the limb being saved. Seeing the efficacy of the artificial pustule, in internal derangements of the vital organs, I recommended the patient to apply the ointment on the sound arm. After it had produced its usual effect a few days, the wounds assumed a new aspect, and the healing process went on with such wonderful rapidity, that at the expiration of little more than a month, one out of three wounds was healed, and the other two fast approaching towards it, with a sensible reduction of the thickening of the periosteum.” p. 66.

34. *Memoirs of James the Second, King of England, &c. &c. Collected from Various Authentic Sources.* 2 vols. 8vo. vol. i. pp. 307. vol. ii. pp. 300. Baldwin and Co.

DR. KING, the Jacobite principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, has observed, that the misfortunes of the Stuarts were owing to their determined resolution to make circumstances conform to their inclinations, from an opinion, that Providence was so tenacious of the prosperity of Kings, that it would always adapt events to their wishes. We all know the fable of the oak and the willow; and it would be an insult to our readers to reason one moment upon an illusion so absurd as that acted upon by the unfortunate Princes in question. A fool often suffers as severely as a rogue; and the temporal

temporal success and well-being attached to prudence, seem to infer, that it is a part of the moral government of God, that he shall be glorified by the exhibition of reason; and our Saviour has confirmed the position by strongly impressing upon his disciples "adoption of the wisdom of the serpent." As to the deduction of Dr. King, Hume confirms it by observing, that we are not to look for the springs of [James's] administration so much in his council and chief officers of state, as in his own temper, for he was so arbitrary, that he would retain no one in his service who did not observe the most strict obedience to his commands." vol. II. p. 8.

Fielding remarks, concerning women, that what they devise they always deem to be practicable, and never admit obstacles to be of weight; and Miss Edgeworth mentions a woman who married a fool, under a persuasion, that as such, he would be easily governed, but to her great disappointment, found him incorrigibly obstinate. Now we are thoroughly persuaded that the femininity, folly, and obstinacy, to which we have alluded, obtain with innumerable hotheaded enthusiasts. Left to themselves, they often ruin the cause which they wish to serve, and what Lord Bacon says, that the cool man should contrive, and the bold man only execute, applies to them also. Although acting with the best intentions, even if their principles be popular, they cause "their good to be evil spoken of," and make as many, if not more, enemies, than friends: because they do not adapt means to ends.

It is only while Enthusiasts are contemptible, that they are safe; but the worldly situation of James deprived him of this often fortunate security. Had he been in humble life, and only started the ideas soon to be quoted, neither virtue nor ability would have saved him from an imputation, slanderously, we apprehend, attached to bares in March, or the innocent inhabitants of Gotham.

Men of the world say, that religious fanaticism makes either a fool, a madman, or a rogue: and we all know that Peter the Hermit, John Knox, and Loyola have severally received one at least, if not more, of these honourable appellations. Gibbon observes, that fanaticism never did produce a golden age, i. e. a race of men with-

out vice or misery, which object, as far as it is attainable, is only to be acquired by the wise practice of Scotland, a common-sense education in religious and moral principles. Charles, James, and Louis, however, in defiance of even a spelling lesson in the school of a Statesman, set up, to use an Anglo-Doric jest, the pot-house sign of "*We Three*," in manner following.

"Charles and the Duke [James] so much desired it, that they deemed the change of religion an easy undertaking, if prudently entered upon; yet how strange the inconsistency; if they thought it necessary to conceal their project from three of the Ministers, how could they imagine they would be able to overcome the national dislike, but by again plunging the kingdom into a civil war, and by dragooning men to embrace their sentiments. They seemed entirely to forget, that the human mind spurns controul, that it can never act vigorously or permanently, unless it acts upon conviction, but what is the result of its own energies, freely and without dictation exercised. Louis entered most readily into the extravagant project, because he meant to render it subservient to his own ambitious and encroaching views; for the detaching England from its alliance with Holland, was essential to the success of his plans of extending empire." vol. I. p. 176.

Charles never acted upon the project, and Louis was to hang back till matters were mature. James, however, like a foxhunter on a steeple chase, resolved to go as the crow flies, regardless of mountains or seas, set off to Rome with the intention of bringing back the Pope behind him to Whitehall. What sorry steeds he used for the perilous expedition will appear from the following accounts of some of them.

He attended mass on the Sunday after his accession, and thus disgusted many who had been indifferent to his religion, when privately acted upon, and alarmed others with apprehension of his arbitrary disposition and bigotry (ii. p. 9). He forwarded a defence of Popery to Archbishop Sancroft (p. 10); levied taxes by proclamation only (p. 11); demanded a supply for a standing army (p. 40); disregarded the Test Act (p. 41); and through an agent, "cashiered above four thousand Protestant soldiers, and above three hundred Protestant officers, many of whom had purchased their commissions, and shed their blood in the cause of the crown; and

and their clothes being taken from them, they were naked, ruined, and compelled to become wanderers in the land of their birth, and urged on by distress to fearful acts of desperation." p. 49.

We, of course, omit the Magdalen College affair, the Ecclesiastical Commission, the trial of the Bishops, and other foolish things, as quite hacknied. We have said enough to show that the measures of James, as a Constitutional King, were intolerable; and to confirm the remark of our author (ii. 78) that men are more eager to propagate their religious opinions, than to attend to their practical uses.

These volumes are judiciously and tastefully compiled, and rendered as lively and pleasant reading as a good novel. In short, the work is highly instructive and interesting. It ought to be read by all Englishmen, as a sort of accompaniment to our Constitutional and Philosophical Bibles, for though the History of Fatuity can convey only melancholy reflections, yet that of *Etourderie* and *Wrong-headedness*, seems often to be a deviation which leads to most advantageous consequences; like the excursion of an obstinate silly fellow in an unknown country, who makes a valuable discovery by blundering out of the road, or incurs a danger, against which otherwise no provision would have been made. Both these consequences, with regard to the Constitution, resulted from the bigotry of James.

35. *An Examination of the Primary Argument of the Iliad.* By Granville Penn, Esq. 8vo. pp. 366. Ogle and Co.

CERTAIN learned critics taking the primary argument of the *Iliad* to be the "Anger of Achilles," or the "Prayer of Thetis," find that the poem does not thus harmonize with the Aristotelian rules concerning the *Epopeæ* (notwithstanding the assertion of Aristotle himself to the contrary); for, if the subject were the "Anger of Achilles," there is an excess in the poem of nearly seven books, if "the Prayer of Thetis," "of two." (Penn, pp. 1, 2. 22.) From hence, with the speed of the fast-going clock, which an honest Hibernian said, gained a quarter of an hour in five minutes, they have proceeded to infer that the last books were not written by Homer,

that there was no such person, that the *Iliad* is a consarcination of parts by various authors, and other hypotheses, discussed and exploded by Mr. Penn, in his eleventh chapter.

Blair pretends that the *Iliad* has no higher subject than the quarrel of two Chiefs about a female slave. (See p. 33.)

Mr. Penn says (p. 27), "We may venture to pronounce that Achilles's anger alone, unsubjected to a more exalted argument, would never have given rise to the *Iliad*." Upon this principle, some continental writers suggest that the *Iliad* was written to impress upon the Greeks who were divided into numerous small states, the necessity of union and harmony among themselves. For this purpose Homer lays before them the evils which ensued to their ancestors, from the quarrel between Achilles and Agamemnon, and the advantages which followed their reconciliation. This opinion Mr. Twining (if he alludes to it in the following sentence,—"Homer wrote his *Iliad* on purpose to teach mankind the mischief of discord among the Greeks") says is manifestly absurd* (Aristot. p. 561, cited in Penn, p. 211.)

Mr. Granville Penn, with a most elegant exhibition of ingenuity and learning, contends that

"Whether we seek the primary argument in the narrative, or in the poem, we find it to be the same in each, viz. the sure and irresistible power of the divine will over the most resolute and determined will of man, demonstrated in the case of Achilles." (Page 200.)

Upon this point we shall not commit ourselves. The shoe was made before the last. The Homeric poems furnished Aristotle with the rules for the *Epic*, and Homer is not to be tried by *ex post facto* laws. The Bards in all ages have celebrated Heroes and heroic acts upon laureat principles alone, without any moral or other view or feeling than gratitude and patriotism; and, according to antient habits in relation to this subject, Homer might have no other meaning than what he has given in his poem, for otherwise he would perhaps have distinctly specified it. In the heroic ages, when battles chiefly consisted of duels between individuals, the invincible prowess of one man

* Why so? it is a very natural inference: perhaps a correct one.

might turn the scale of war; and Homer might have regarded Achilles as the Philistines did Goliath, or the Israelites Sampson. Mr. Penn allows the accordance between the ideas of Homer's age, and that of the patriarchs. We cannot, therefore, say that he had any further view than what Alexander ascribed to him (not Wolfe only, as Mr. Penn, p. 42), viz. celebration of the glory of Achilles, as a compatriot, a Grecian Arthur. Under this uncertainty, therefore, we feel ourselves in the situation of women who are anxious to know the Freemasons' secret, and are obliged to confess, in the language of Mr. Penn, that it is "a *nodus* which they cannot disembroil."

But, notwithstanding the reserve, which with medical stateliness we think fit to observe, concerning this *morbus Iliacus* (a bad pun we fear), this sermon without a text, most unfeigned is our respect for the manner, the matter, and the scholarship, displayed in this work. But as learned disquisitions would be less acceptable to our readers than acute and judicious observations, we shall select the following specimen:

"It is surprising that men of tutored minds should be ready to regard rule as something opposed to *nature*; for where do we see rule so admirably marked and observed as in the operations of what we denominate *nature*? We see this to be the case in the material world, and we are conscious of it in the intellectual. The fact is, that we are too apt to consider nothing as *nature* in poetry, but the unregulated sallies of the imagination. Whereas to render every mental operation perfect in its kind, the presiding power of *reason* must exercise a perpetual government over the motions of the mind, and regulate them by principles of truth and propriety, which in effect are *rules*. This it did in Homer; and those principles detected and declared, constituted the rules of Aristotle." (P. 38.)

We shall not ungratefully disregard pleasure conferred. Whatever may be the real address of this Homeric letter, which has no direction, it is a matter of premises only. The chain of reasoning is precise and masterly; the quotations appropriate and happy. But there is a greater merit. The structure of the thoughts and language has, in numerous passages, all that beautiful delicacy which distinguishes the graceful form of the finest Greek style. When we read these passages, Mr. Penn reminds us in the literary world

of the Marquis Wellesley in the Senate, where we see very able argumentators, but no classics, all speaking in mere muscular English energy, with no Greek ἀφίλεια, no fineness of point, no subtlety and æther of sentiment, such as distinguishes the Anthologia, no whole sentence in meaning merged in a single word, no resemblance to the South American rivers, exceedingly deep, but transparent to the very bottom. We could mention successful imitators of the Aristotelian style, but they are stiff and scholastic. The Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Penn are however genuine Greek classics; and though they are not without frequent Anglicisms, they possess and often exhibit that very rare and enviable literary felicity, the exquisite style and manner of Xenophon.

36. *Mason's History of the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin.*
(Concluded from p. 147.)

WE have often thought that Boswell's Life of Johnson is the best and only mode of conveying to the mind an accurate idea of the real character, if we wish to know the man, as individuated and picked out from the rest of his species. A mere history of acts and incidents is, in point of fact, simply a tomb-stone memorial; but a record, kept minutely of speeches and deeds, for a considerable time, must infallibly show the habits, temper, and mind of the person; as, however, all do not declaim and instruct like Johnson, such a diary, with respect to a reserved and cautious man, of plain manners (and such have been many great men), would soon become insipid, and we must after all content ourselves with Biography in its usual form, aided by letters and anecdotes, and, if practicable, dialogues.

But Swift was one of those characters, who, by his wit and eccentricity alone, would have amply repaid such a biographer as Boswell, but whether he would have endured a similar spy is dubious. Fortunately his works, more than those of any other writer, exhibit the man. Swift was a comet, with a fiery train of genius, capable of most seriously influencing the human orbs that moved in planetary regularity; but though he had an idiosyncrasy of character, he is far from indefinable. He knew the Mammoth bulk of his mind, and the eighty-horse power of a
blow

blow from his monstrous paw. His taste for humour was sucked in with his mother's milk, for *she* was facetious (p. 229, n. d.); he saw the folly of mankind with a microscopical eye; and because Providence, in aid of his talents, had thrown him into situations suited to such an exhibition of his powers, he became a writer, for every man must have action, and will naturally choose that which best serves his leading passion,—that in Swift was ambition. As to his filthiness, he was not a man of dirty or vulgar habits; and therefore may be presumed to have written in beastly language, because he wrote anonymously, and well knew that the singularity would ensure readers, augment the effect, and the ribaldries be sunk in the wit.

With regard, in short, to behaviour and manner, he acted upon the principles of a pirate, who disregards the laws of civilized life and warfare. Determined to carry his point, he cared not whether he used in his battles a lawful weapon, or an illicit poisoned arrow. That he was a misanthrope, may most accurately be denied, for he exhibited his philanthropy by his patriotism and his charities. His acerbity of feeling, proceeding from intuitive penetration of weakness and disappointed views, produced the cynical snarl of Diogenes, and he could not endure habitual neglect of high reason. What Jeremy Bentham is in political projects, Swift was in intellectual and moral qualities. He could not be satisfied without perfection in both; though the state of the world may convince any thinking person that circumstances in almost all situations will not permit the free exercise of abstract reason. Society, like law proceedings, is mostly regulated by forms, precedents, and measures, which will not permit even men of the strongest sense to play the Quaker and defy them. Of the works of Swift, his political pamphlets display a clearness of perception, and depth of vision, which show the telescopic reach of his wonderful mind. His *Gulliver* is a work which no man but himself could have executed; and in irony he never had his equal. But still he was a comet, only an object of grandeur when his train was visible, only when his public acts and writings are included in the view of him. He was a philosopher, for his views were abstract; and, as a public character,

he was influenced by noble motives. As a private man, he was not liberal, just, or amiable; and his acrimonious habits turned him, like Lot's wife, into a pillar of salt. *Et contra*, says Mr. Mason,

“His virtues and talents were an honour to his fellow-creatures, but to his fellow-citizens a blessing. The news of his decease roused the dormant zeal of his countrymen. It was then, says Sir Walter Scott, that the gratitude of the Irish shewed itself in the full glow of national enthusiasm. The interval was forgotten, during which their great patriot had been dead to the world; and he was wept and mourned as if he had been called away in the full career of his public services. Young and old of all ranks surrounded the house to pay the last tribute of sorrow and affection. Locks of his hair were so eagerly sought after, that Mr. Sheridan happily applies to the enthusiasm of the citizens of Dublin the lines of Shakespeare:

‘Yes, beg a hair of him for memory,
And dying mention it within your wills,
Bequeathing it as a rich legacy
Unto your issue.’” (Pp. 409, 410.)

Though Swift was not a man with whom, in our opinion, it would have been desirable to live, or be intimate; yet he certainly was a great and glorious public character; and to expose and calumniate such a character, is, we think, injurious, because it inculcates littleness of mind, produces callous indifference to the merit of high services, and partakes of the mean-thinking of the gossip and female vulgar, in whose eyes no men are great but fanatical preachers and quack doctors. We shall, therefore, as the Life of Swift is not novel, dwell on the passages in which Mr. Mason has vindicated him from cruel aspersions.

1. Swift was not a bastard of Sir William Temple's, nor was the Baronet very generous to him. P. 230.

2. He neglected his University studies, because they consisted of the scholastic trash of Aristotelism. P. 231.

3. He did not commence author before he left the University, and did not write the *Tripes*, ascribed to Jones. P. 233.

4. He did not take holy orders against his inclination. P. 234, 5.

5. The *considerable legacy* of the Edinburgh Review, left him by Sir William Temple (to whom he is charged with behaving ungratefully), and who made him give up a living, that

that he might detain him at Moor Park, was 100*l*.! The Baronet left him unprovided both of a patron and living. P. 236.

6. He was never in love with Stella. "To that passion, during his whole life, he was remarkably insensible." P. 237.

7. He *did* write the Tale of a Tub, and *did not* borrow the Battle of the Books from Courtray. Pp. 238, 9.

8. Miss Waryng (or Vanessa) became *first* indifferent to him, not he to her. P. 241.

9. The story of dearly-beloved Roger, and the race with Dr. Raymond, and the anecdotes in the Swiftiana, are not to be accredited. P. 242.

10. Mrs. Johnson came to Ireland to take possession of a small estate, and live cheaply, not to be married to Swift. P. 243.

11. Not Swift's rivalry, but a stinking breath occasioned Tisdall to be rejected by Stella. P. 244.

12. He did not beg in a base and abject manner a recommendation from Lord Somers to Lord Wharton, to be Chaplain to the latter, as Dr. Salter villainously reported. P. 247.

13. In opposition to the Edinburgh Review, Mr. Mason says,

"It was thus in patronizing literary merit, and in advocating the cause of unprotected indigence, that Swift expended his stock of credit with the Ministry. 'When I had credit for some years at court,' he says, in his Letter of 5th May, 1735, to Lady Betty Germain, 'I provided for above fifty people in both kingdoms, of which not one was a relation.'" P. 260.

14. It is not true that Swift's companions, after he resided at his Deanery, were, according to Lord Orrery, fools, sycophants, &c. They were men of fortune, scholars, men of talent, men of humour, men of wit, and men of virtue. Greater companions Swift might have conversed with, but better he neither did nor could. P. 297, 8.

16. We now come to the giant libel, the marriage story, which Mr. Mason supposes was either originally invented by the malice of Lord Orrery (p. 297), or, what is more probable, was a mere gossip's calumny, founded upon the intimacy of the parties; for no two unmarried persons of opposite sexes can associate together without a story of intended matrimony (p. 297). Mrs. Dingley and Mrs. Brent laughed

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at the tale, and no very intimate friend of Swift's, except Dr. Delany and Mrs. Whiteway, did believe it. Mr. Mason contends that opinion and suspicion were the sole foundations upon which it ever rested; and each of its defenders he says and shows in a masterly form,

"Maintain their point by a subversion of all those rules of evidence which ought to regulate our assent; hearsay and tradition, no matter how far removed from original testimony, are deemed sufficient proofs of the most improbable acts, for which no motive that ever actuated the heart of man is urged; for none of these writers allege that sensual gratification was the cause of this pretended union; it is manifest, that to silence the tongue of slander could not be the intention of a marriage which was never avowed; no arrangement of a pecuniary nature was compassed; what then was the object? 'It relieved,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'the mind of Stella from all scruples on the impropriety of the connexion'. These words, apparently significant, are, nevertheless, without meaning; what scruples could she have concerning the propriety of a connexion founded in mutual disinterested friendship? Her conscience must have acquitted her in the presence of that God who seeth in secret as well before, if not better, than after such an inefficient ceremony, better surely than after such a vile profanation of a sacred religious rite." P. 297, 8.

Now we peremptorily affirm that biographers have no right to state, as facts, matters which could not be proved to have that character in a Court of Justice. Dr. John Lyon very judiciously observes,

"Is it not probable but that two gentlemen of honour and fortune, still living, and who knew them both intimately, and who were her executors, would have known of a marriage, if there was one? And yet they always did, and do positively declare, they never had cause to suspect they were married, although they were in company with both, one thousand times. Such (says Mr. Mason) are the sentiments of Dr. John Lyon, who had the chief care of this great man, in the state of debility to which in his latter years he was reduced. How a secret of such importance should remain unravelled during that period of mental derangement, is not easy to be conceived: one at least of his attendants would not have been unwilling to profit by any involuntary declaration." P. 306.

Mr. Mason (p. 309) attributes the Dean's

Dean's celibacy to a consciousness of his constitutional malady, for he always apprehended that he should outlive his intellects. Mr. Mason then proceeds to his other love affair with Miss Vanhomrigh, *alias* Vanessa, who, to us, appears to have been an indelicate forward Miss, who teased the Dean to death with her advances, as many others of that description are in the habits of doing. The story of his rude visit and throwing down a letter, as well as the communication of Sir Walter Scott's correspondent concerning this lady and the Dean, Mr. Mason pronounces "fabrications." For our parts we find the account involved in such obscurity, as to be obliged to call it, in the word of Lipsius, *cænum et lutum quod non purgamus*. We only know that lovers do quarrel and make it up, agree to marry and break off, from causes which nobody knows or thinks of but themselves, because no person else takes an interest in the matter.

Mr. Mason next goes on with the Drapier's Letters, and other political acts of Swift, which have obtained him the following high and just eulogium:

"The experience of modern times has verified the truth of all his arguments; so that, as to Swift we are chiefly indebted for the preservation of our civil and commercial advantages; the prosperity likewise of our church establishment is in a great measure to be attributed to him." p. 392.

Into these political matters we shall not enter, because a full account is to be found in Swift's works, and other writers.

In what we have thus given from Mr. Mason, we are far from wishing to represent the Dean as a faultless character, only to join in a humane vindication of him, because insanity lurked in his constitution. No man can come before the publick, let his character be what it may, without encountering calumny and misrepresentation; but the boldness and originality of Swift provoked enemies, as well as raised friends—Johnson's test of a high character. Lying may be momentarily useful (at least it is thought so, and practised) for temporary and political purposes. A cunning tradesman said, it was a pity that it was a sin, it was so necessary in business; but *de mortuis nil nisi verum*, and let the party newspapers keep to themselves their pecu-

liar branch of literature. In the present day, Swift's works will only be condemned for their indelicacy. We are not to do evil that good may come; and against this rule there might partially be a patriotic intention on the part of Swift, even in this most disgusting deviation from propriety. We have another excuse to offer. They chiefly appeared in his later days, when his insanity had probably made further inroads upon his judgment. Mr. Mason's apology is this; but it is an apology for the acts of a lunatick:

"Of these fugitive pieces, there is one class which turns upon subjects of a filthy and disgusting nature, in the publication of which the Dean regarded, as he has done upon other occasions, the public service, and the exigencies of the times, more than his own permanent credit, as a man of literature. Swift's office of censor called for the exercise of his talents in reforming errors of a private, as well as those of a public nature: his own habitual cleanliness rendered him sensible of the smallest transgressions against it; with characteristic eagerness he hastened to correct the offensive error, and by the forcible measure of drawing disgusting representations, effected, with a rapidity, which doubtless was proportioned to the violence of the means, the projected reform. It is true, those pieces do no longer serve to any purpose, but to fill the mind of the reader with disgust; we behold them now, like nauseous drugs, without any regard to their sanative qualities, although to them we are perhaps indebted, in a great measure, for the present soundness of our constitution. 'They are,' says Dr. Delany, alluding to these poems, 'the prescriptions of an able physician, who had, in truth, the health of his patients at heart, but laboured to attain that end, not only by strong emetics, but also by the most nauseous and offensive drugs and potions that could be administered.'" pp. 381, 2.

This we only believe in part, for Swift, in his earlier life, made this indelicacy a vehicle of personal satire; and such is an invincible propensity, that it has become proverbial, in regard to Wits, that they would sooner lose a friend than a joke. In many of these pieces, satire and revenge only could possibly be his object. His acrimonious feelings then absolutely unchristianized him.

With the unqualified eulogiums of Mr. Mason, for the Dean had serious failings, we cannot, in conscience, coincide, though we heartily applaud his motives. We agree with Sir Walter Scott in his observation, that there are three

three peculiarities remarkable in the literary character of Swift: 1, originality; 2, indifference to literary fame; 3, his not undertaking any style of composition, in which he did not obtain a distinguished pitch of excellence. But the highest token of the genius of Swift is this; that he rendered Literature the power of a magician; that it never before had such mighty influence, and never has had it since. If it be not profane to make the comparison, and we make it reluctantly, merely because it is apposite, we may say, that he wielded the rod of Moses, and led the Irish as the Legislator did the Israelites, from the Egypt of unwise commercial oppression*, towards a free and equal Canaan; but could only view it, by anticipation, from the Pisgah of permanent universal feeling. We would only say to future Editors of his works, *Requiescat in pace*. His patriotism will always save him. Let his reputation be savagely consigned to the flames; it will only rise, like a phoenix from the ashes, in a renovated youth of glory.

We have now to return our cordial thanks to Mr. Mason; and say, that we expect with impatience the continuation of his elaborate and excellent book.

37. Rivington's *Annual Register for the Years 1797, and 1820.*

IT is always with the most sincere pleasure that we meet with a new volume of this valuable Continuation of *Dodsley*; and it is an agreeable surprise to find, after a long interval, two bulky volumes appearing at the same time.

The volume for 1797, as it apologizes for the unavoidable delay, shall first be noticed in the unvarnished tale of the Editor:

"The circumstances from which the delay in the publication of this volume have arisen, however distressing they may be to

the Proprietors, have little, unless in their effects, which can interest the Public. The Conductors of the work have the satisfaction to believe that it is scarcely possible such circumstances should again occur. The three volumes which bring to a close the remainder of the eighteenth century are already in a state of considerable forwardness; and the arrangements which have been made during the suspension of the work, afford the Proprietors a confident hope, that they will be ready for delivery in such quickness of succession as will be satisfactory to the generality of purchasers.

"In compiling the Annals of the year 1797, much pains have been taken to mark the progress of Revolution in Italy: and the history of the changes, both in the Venetian and the Genoese States, has been traced at considerable length. Preparations had been made to continue the narrative of the French Royalist war, which, in the volume for 1796, had been brought down to the death of Stofflet and Charette: but it is doubtful whether the sources from which our information on this subject hitherto has been derived, may be any longer open to us; and we are unwilling to rely upon any documents, but such for the assured authenticity of which we can unhesitatingly offer the most distinct pledge. The relation which in our former volumes we have had the good fortune, exclusively, to present, embraces by far the most interesting portion of the events which occurred in Brittany and Poitou: and in the absence of its continuation, it may be satisfactory to state, that the remaining transactions are of much less importance.

"The domestic events of 1797 were of unusual magnitude and interest: and they have therefore demanded a more than customary share of our pages. From this cause we have been induced to reserve, till the succeeding volumes, our narrative of the contents which led to the Rebellion in Ireland; and of the various internal changes in the French Government, and its ephemeral Constitutions. One advantage, and that not a slight one, gained by the necessity of these arrangements, is, that our Readers will be put in possession of a connected History, instead of broken and disjointed fragments.

"Promises which have, from unavoidable necessity, been repeatedly violated, are not likely to be frequently credited. How far want of punctuality may be the most crying sin of publications of this kind, it does not become us, who must plead guilty to the charge, to take upon ourselves to decide. But there is one assurance, which we have held out from the beginning of our compilation, for the fulfilment of which we may appeal to our Readers with the most implicit confidence. We have spared neither time nor cost to present them with FACTS: and

* "In 1665 the importation of Irish cattle was prohibited. This drove them into manufactures. In 1698 their woollen trade was also prohibited by statute. This forced the staplers "into a smuggling trade with France, by which the Irish wool was exported to that country, to the great prejudice of the oppressors themselves, and the great benefit of their rivals the French manufacturers, who had recently established themselves in Picardy." *Mason*, p. 319, seq.

and it is this principle which we shall continue to assume as our chief guide for the future."

The volume is immensely large; and its various Contents, we doubt not, will be found highly satisfactory. It

will afford ample information as a Chronicle of the Times.

The more recent volume for 1820, which has for the first time preceded its rival, shall soon be noticed.

38. A third edition of *The Literary Characters illustrated by the History of Men of Genius, drawn from their own feelings and confessions*, a work which has occupied Mr. D'ISRAELI's inquiries from early life, is now enlarged into two handsome volumes; and the considerable improvements it has received, through its successive editions, sufficiently evince the author's "unfailing zeal."

"To the first critic of the age," says Mr. D'Israeli, "who with *unwearying* kindness overlooked these volumes as they were passing through the press, let me be allowed to express my gratitude; his hand has often lent a polish to my unequal page."

39. The Third Volume of *The Tour of Africa*, by CATHERINE HUTTON, is the completion of the Tour noticed by us in vol. XCI. i. p. 58. It gives some account of Barra, Woolli, Boridoo, Kajaaga, Kasson, Kaarta, Ludamar Arabs, Bambarra, Manding, Salum, Cayor, Jalofs, FootaToro, Fouta Jallon, Bambouk, the Sahara, Suse, Marocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Fezzan. We have only to add, that our former good opinion of the Work is not discredited by the present Publication; which further manifests the indefatigable research and industry of the Compiler.

40. *The Memoir of the late Captain Joseph Huddart, F. R. S.* &c. printed by W. Philips (we believe only for private circulation), is an elegant tribute of filial piety, from the pen of Sir JOSEPH HUDDART, the late worthy High Sheriff for Carnarvonshire; considerably enlarged from an article which appeared in vol. LXXXVI. ii. p. 278; and adorned with an excellent Portrait.

41. Mr. WITHERBY, in *Hints humbly submitted to Commentators, and more especially to such as have written elaborate Dissertations on the Prophecies of Daniel and the Revelation of St. John*, treats that very important subject warmly and elaborately.

42. *The Magistrate's Letter*, relative to hiring servants, is a judicious compilation. From the Preface, p. 7, we find, respecting the Law of Settlement, upon the authorities of Judges Mansfield, Kenyon, Willis, and Grose, that indefinite hiring is to be construed hiring for a year, but that a master may legally hire for a less time, in order to prevent settlement.

43. The Rev. SAMUEL'S WIX's *Plain Reasons why Political Power should not be granted to Papists*, are sensible and argumentative; but will, of course, be perused with jealousy by many readers.

44. A useful broadside *Chart of Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, by Dr. REES PRICE, exhibits the Names of the various Articles of the London Pharmacopœia, in alphabetical order, in contrast with those with which they are incompatible; whereby the art of prescribing scientifically may be facilitated, and those decompositions avoided, which often frustrate the views of the practitioner in their medical effects. It has also been published as a small pamphlet.

45. The Fourth Edition of Mr. GEORGE GREGORY's *Introduction to Arithmetic*, accompanied, as it is, in a separate volume, by "A Key to the Arithmetic and a Compendium of Logarithmic Arithmetic," is creditable to the talents and the industry of Mr. Gregory; and will be found useful beyond the limits of "the Free Grammar School of Repton." This edition is dedicated to the Marquis of Hastings, with his arms very neatly engraved on wood by Mr. JEWITT, an ingenious young provincial artist.

46. *May you Like it*, by a Country Curate. We opened this neat little Volume with a desire to meet the author's wishes; and have not been disappointed. It contains some interesting Tales, and a few Poems; all of which are unexceptionable as to language and sentiment, and most of them have in view the amendment of the heart, and the recommendation of religious habits. "The Brother," in particular, is a very affecting narrative.

47. Miss ISABEL HILL, in *Constance, a Tale*, has attempted to delineate a perfect female character; she has, at all events, given us a romantic story, and in no very inelegant language. It must, however, be admitted that the government of our own passions and tempers will lead us far towards perfection.

48. Mr. RYAN's *Irish Ballads* are sprightly and original, with traits of genius.

49. Mr. FRENCH's *Mnuseum Juvencuti* is a specimen of masterly Latinity.

LITE-

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 25.—The subject of the Porson Prize for this year is the passage in Julius Cæsar, Act iv. Scene 3, beginning with—"Come, Antony, and young Octavius," and ending with—"and leave you so." The metre, *Tragicum Iambicum trimetrum acatalecticum*.—The subjects for the Member's Prizes are: Senior Bachelors, *Populis diversis eadem instituta parum conveniant*.—Middle Bachelors, *Astronomiæ laus et utilitas*.

March 8.—At a congregation on Wednesday last, the Very Rev. J. H. Monk, Fellow of Trinity, Regius Professor of Greek, and Dean of Peterborough, was created Dr. in Divinity by royal mandate.

March 15.—The Chancellor's two gold medals for the best classical scholars among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, are adjudged this year to Mr. G. Long and Mr. H. Malden, both of Trinity college, and both University Scholars upon Lord Craven's foundation.

Ready for Publication.

No. IV. of the Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk. By HENRY DAVY. It contains Orford Castle, Flixton Hall, West Stow Hall, Fressingfield Church, and Westhall Church.

The Travels of THEODORE DUCAS in various Countries of Europe at the Revival of Letters and Art, edited by Charles Mills, author of the "History of the Crusades." The First Part embraces Italy.

A Print of the West Front of Bath Abbey Church, drawn by H. O'NEIL, and engraved in aquatinta by J. JONES and H. HAVELL.

Mr. ASPLIN, the Unitarian Pastor at Hackney, has published a Discourse on the Character of Jesus Christ, and Evidence of his Divine Mission.

Defence of the Doctrine and Worship of the Church of England, in a series of Letters, addressed to the Rev. John Lingard. By the Rev. N. J. HOLLINGSWORTH.

The Conversational Preceptor, in French and English, consisting of Useful Phrases, arranged under distinct heads, on a new and more simple plan than any hitherto attempted. By J. L. MABIRE, of Paris, Professor of Languages; to which are added, Amusing Dialogues on various subjects of General Interest. By M. LEBLANC.

The Letters of AMICUS PROTESTANS to WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq. M.P. which first appeared in the Morning Post; to which is now added, an answer to ME-LANCTON his vindicator, demonstrating the inconsistency of a Protestant Christian, and

the impolicy of a British Legislator, in advocating the Roman Catholic Claims.

The Pharmaceutical Guide, a work intended to assist young medical men in acquiring such a knowledge of Latin as their Pharmaceutical pursuits render indispensably requisite.

Practical Rules for the Restoration and Preservation of Health, and the best means for Invigorating and Prolonging Life. By the late celebrated GEORGE CHEYNE, M.D. F.R.S.; to which is added, the Symptoms, and best mode of treating some of the most prevalent disorders.

The first number of the "Album," a new Quarterly Publication, exclusively devoted to Elegant Literature, to the total exclusion of Politics. It consists of original papers on all Literary subjects, and a copious Review of the most interesting new Works.

Revolutionary Causes: with a brief notice of some late Publications, and a Postscript containing Strictures on Cain, &c.

Hints towards the Right Improvement of the present Crisis. By JOSEPH JONES, M.A.

Preparing for Publication.

The FOURTH Volume (which will be the last) of "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century."

The Architectural Antiquities of Sefton Church, near Liverpool, consisting of Views, Plans, and parts of the Interior Ornaments, detailed at large from actual Measurement, and Etched in Outline. By R. BRIDGENS.

An Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone, with etchings. By JOHN HUGHES, Esq. A.M. of Oriel College, Oxford.

A splendid Publication, containing Facsimiles of the Hand-writing of 1000 of the most eminent Characters in England, from an early period of our history to the close of the last century; with short Biographical Notices, and some original Portraits. By MR. DAWSON TURNER.

A Revival of the Medical Spectator, by the original Author of that Work, commencing by a paper extraordinary, advancing a Claim to the first Promulgation of some modern Improvements in the Healing Art.

Popery the Mystery of Babylon, or the Abomination of the Church of Rome. By a Beneficed Clergyman of the Church of England, and a Graduate of Cambridge.

The Scripture Character of God; or, Discourses on the Divine Attributes. By H. F. BURDER, M.A.

Sacred Lyrics. By JAMES EDMESTON. Vol. III.

WILLIAM LILLY'S Memoirs of his own Life

Life and Times, illustrated with numerous Portraits of eminent Astrologers, &c.

Miss SPENCE's Old Stories.

Mr. WORDSWORTH's Memorials of a Tour on the Continent, and Ecclesiastical Sketches, in 3 Parts:—Part 1. From the Introduction of Christianity into Britain to the Consummation of Papal Dominion. Part 2. To the close of the Troubles in the Reign of Charles I. Part 3. From the Restoration to the present Times.

A volume, entitled "The Magic Lantern; or, Sketches of Scenes in the Metropolis."

An abridged Edition of Conder on Non-conformity.

Tales and Dialogues in Prose and Verse. By JEFFERY TAYLOR, Author of "Æsop in Rhyme."

IVIMEY's History of the English Baptists.

Elements of Thought; adapted to the Use of Schools, and especially designed to aid the Studies of young Persons who wish to supply the defects of a common education. By ISAAC TAYLOR, jun.

Moral Discipline; or, Elements of Self-Improvement, comprising a familiar View of the intellectual Powers and moral Characteristics of Human Nature: principally adapted for young persons entering into active life. By the Rev. THOMAS FINCH, of Harlow.

Essays on the Discipline of Children, particularly as regards their Education. By the Rev. R. W. BAMFORD, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and late Superintendent of the Blue Coat Hospital at Liverpool.

The Bridal of Caölchairn, and other Poems. By JOHN HAY ALLAN.

Legendre's Elements of Geometry, and of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Edited by DAVID BREWSTER, LL.D. Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. With additional Notes and Improvements.

Practical Observations on Paralytic Affections, St. Vitus's Dance, Deformities of the Chest and Limbs, illustrative of the effects of muscular action. By WILLIAM TILLEARD WARD.

The Fossils of the South Downs, or Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex. By GIDEAN MANTELL, F.L.S.

Mr. ALARIC A. WATTS's "Specimens of the Living Poets, with Biographical and Critical Prefaces," are in considerable forwardness. The principal names introduced are as follow:—Byron (Lord), Baillie, Bowles, Bloomfield, Bland, Brooke, Barton, Crabbe, Campbell, Croly, Coleridge, Carey (Rev. H.), Crowe, Colton, Colman, Clare, Dale, Elton, Fitzadam, Gifford, Hogg, Hemans, Hunt (Leigh), Heber, Herbert, Holford, Hodson (Francis), Knight (Payne), Lamb (Charles), Lloyd, Lamb, Sir James (late Bland Burges), Montgomery, Moore,

Milman, Maturin, Mitford, Matthias, Opie, Proctor (Barry Cornwall), Peacock, Polwhele, Rogers, Roscoe, Reid, Reynolds (J. S.), Rose, Richards, Scott (Sir Walter), Southey, Shelley, Sotheby, Shee, Smith (Horace), Strangford, Smedley, Shiel, Spencer, Tennant, Twiss (Horace), Wordsworth, Wilson (John), Wright (Rodwell), Wiffen, &c. &c. &c. ANONYMOUS SPECIMENS.—The Author of Waverley, Blackwood's Magazine, Literary Gazette, &c. Mr. Watts intends, in a Supplemental Volume, to give notices of such Poetical Writers as have died within the last 20 years.

The Editor of the Philosophical Magazine and Journal (Alexander Tilloch, LL.D.) is preparing for publication a work which is likely to engage the attention of biblical students, namely, "Dissertations introductory to the Study and right understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse." The dissertations are seven in number, viz. First and Second,—on the opinions delivered by ecclesiastical writers, respecting the date of the Apocalypse, presenting convincing evidence that this book was the first written of those which compose the New Testament. Third,—on the language and structure of the Apocalypse. Fourth,—on various names by which the Creator of the universe is designated in the Scriptures, and the proper mode of translating them. Fifth,—of the Hebrew name JEHOVAH, and the Greek expression *Kyrios the Theos*. Sixth,—On certain combinations of these terms, with other names of personal description, which are found in the New Testament. Seventh,—on certain combinations of names of personal description, which are found in the Apocalypse.

The Exhibition of the Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts will open on Wednesday the 1st of May, at Leeds. Works of art intended for the Exhibition will be received from the 8th to the 15th of April. In order to promote the objects of the Society to their fullest extent, it is, we understand, their intention to erect a building particularly adapted to the purposes of exhibition.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Diocese of St. David's, have awarded a premium of 50*l.* to Mr. H. V. Tebbs, Proctor, of Doctor Commons, for the best Essay on "the Scripture Doctrines of Adultery and Divorce, and on the criminal Character and Punishment of Adultery by the antient Laws of England and other Countries," and which he will shortly publish.

Mr. Charles Dubois of King Street, Covent Garden, will submit by auction, in the course of the present season, an unpublished collection of Poems by the Author of "The Seasons," in his own hand-writing; amongst

amongst them are, a Version of the 104th Psalm, so much commended by his Divinity Tutor Mr. Hamilton; a curious Elegy in the Scottish dialect, the only known specimen of Thomson's writing in that style; and a poetical Epistle to Sir William Bennet of Chester, his early friend and patron. The manuscript was presented by Thomson to Mallet, who was at that time tutor to Lord George Graham, to whom he had a letter of introduction. The Earl of Buchan has verified the hand-writing by a comparison with those pieces in his possession, and has kindly sent a fac-simile of the song, beginning with—"For ever, Fortune, wilt thou prove," &c.

NEW BOTANICAL DISCOVERIES.

M. Bompland, the friend and companion of Humboldt in his peregrinations in South America, after the late changes in France, passed over to Buenos Ayres, where he settled himself. He devoted himself entirely to his usual scientific pursuits, established a garden of plants, and for several months has been engaged in a botanical excursion in Paraguay, a country abounding in all kinds of vegetable and mineral curiosities. The following is the extract of a letter written by him from Corricutes, received by the last arrival from the river Plate:—

"The whole of the country called here the Missions, exceeds description, and in it, at every step, one meets with things both new and useful to natural history. I have already collected two thousand plants, a large quantity of seeds, a number of stones, besides making most useful observations, such as will greatly promote a geological knowledge of this part of America. I have also collected insects, birds, &c. Among the number of interesting plants to which my attention has been called, I am of opinion that the country may hereafter derive great advantages from the three new kinds of indigo I have found in these fertile regions. They are very different from the plant from which indigo is obtained in Caracas, Brazil, Mexico, and India. I flatter myself that the South Americans will avail themselves of this discovery, and cultivate and improve a plant that has hitherto been disregarded under the common name of Yuyo. It is well known that the indigo of Venezuela, which formerly was superior to that of Guatemala, in consequence of the improvements in extracting it, and competes with that of India in price, in England is worth from 15 to 20 rials per pound. In Venezuela as much as 3 or 400,000 dollars of indigo were annually obtained, and there the pound has frequently been bought at seven rials. The superior quality that may be obtained from this newly-discovered plant, and the facilities of conveyance down to a shipping port, render it an object of great importance to a coun-

try that has only few exports, and its cultivation, if encouraged by the Government and undertaken by capitalists, will in a few years furnish an interesting and staple commodity to trade."

From the known zeal and researches of this experienced Botanist, the scientific world has much to expect, and the new Government by whom he is now employed will derive considerable advantages from his turning his attention, not only to objects of mere curiosity, but also to such as will eventually improve the trade and resources of the country. There are many other articles to which the attention of the Buenos Ayres Government ought to be called. The *Seda Silvestre*, or a species of wild silk, left in the woods by a certain caterpillar, is found on the banks of the Parana, and would constitute a valuable export. Very good cochineal may also be gathered in Tucuman, besides a great quantity of bees-wax. The *Rubia Tinctoria* is found in many of the extended forests, but the best is in Tarija, Chaco, and the Sierra of Cordova, and it yields a brilliant colour. It was not till within very few years that notice was taken of a new mode of dying green, from a production called by the Spaniards *Clavillo*, or little nail, from its resembling one. Some persons assert it to be the excrementitious deposit of a certain insect smaller than the cochineal, and others that it is the insect itself. Hitherto it has only been gathered in Carquejia, and the point is found introduced into the bark of a shrub. It was first used by the poor of the country, and it has since been proved by repeated experiments, that the *Vicunia* and *Alpaca* wools, as well as cotton, after being prepared by astringents, such as alum, and previously boiled in a yellow dye, when thrown into a solution of *Clavillo*, acquire a beautiful green colour. The shade of this simple is in itself greenish, and by being kept, it darkens considerably. Abundance of it is found in the valley of Catamarca and province of Tucuman, but no scientific experiments have been made with it.

Natural verdigris, of a metallic substance, is found in the copper mines of the districts of Carangas, Pacages, Lipes, and Atacama, as well as Oruro, and is used instead of artificial verdigris for paint and colouring pottery. It easily dissolves in mineral acids, and all the earth or heterogeneous particles precipitate to the bottom. A species of metallic combination, of arsenic mineralized by sulphur, called *Oro Pimente*, is also collected in various parts of the Cordillera of the coast, particularly at a place called *Perinacota*, 25 leagues from the town of Carangas. It is found to be an excellent article to fix colours. In short, numerous plants, gums, resins, minerals, &c. will, in the course of time, be brought over from every part of South America.

GOVERN-

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE OF LITERATURE
IN FRANCE.

"Rouen Cathedral Library is open every day, except Sundays and Thursdays, from ten to two, to every body who chooses to enter. It is to the credit of the inhabitants of Rouen that they avail themselves of the privilege; and the room usually contains a respectable assemblage of persons of all classes. The revenue of the Library does not amount to more than 3000 francs per annum; but it is also occasionally assisted by Government. The French Ministers of State consider it is the interest of the nation to promote the publication of splendid works, either by pecuniary grants to the authors, or, as more commonly happens, by subscribing for a number of copies, which they distribute amongst the public Libraries of the kingdom.—I could say a great deal upon the difference in the conduct of the Governments of France and England in this respect, but it would be out of place; and I trust that our House of Commons will not be long before they expunge from the Statute Books a law which, under the shameless pretence of "encouraging learning," is in fact a disgrace to the country."—*Turner's Normandy*, 1. pp. 2, 16, 17.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

To parody a famous expression of Mirabeau, it may be said that "the French language is making the tour of the world." A French Journal is now printed at Smyrna, under the title of the "Spectateur Oriental;" and another is published in the Russian empire, at Odessa; two French papers appear at Madrid, the one entitled the "Regulateur," and the other the "Boussole." England has its "Courier de Londres;" and several French Journals appear in various parts of Germany and Switzerland. Such are the accounts of the French themselves of their language. Let us compare them with the English, destined perhaps one day to exceed all other languages in universality:—In Paris, one paper; in Brussels, one; in Canada, several; in America, between three and four hundred; in the different West India Islands, seven or eight at least; in New South Wales, two and a magazine; in India, five or six, and also one or two periodical works; at the Cape of Good Hope, and in our other Colonies, one paper at least. While 15,000,000 of persons in the West Indies and America, 20,000,000 at home, and half a million or more in the different Colonies of the East and in Europe, making a total of 35,500,000 inhabiting every climate, speak the English tongue from childhood; besides all those foreigners whom Literature or Trade induce to study it. The increase of the English language in America, in the East, and in New South Wales, will only be limited by a territory which far exceeds one quarter of

the globe, when its population shall be at a stand—a more permanent memorial of Britain than all her martial triumphs, and destined to make her remembered and admired when they are long forgotten!

POLISH LITERATURE.

The Literature of Poland has been enriched by a work such as it never before possessed; a splendid production of the arts, which could be equalled by only a few in the Literature of the most cultivated languages. Count Edward Raczyński has published the Journal of his Travels in 1814 to Constantinople, and to the scene of the Iliad, the plains of Troy on the coast of Asia Minor, with great typographical splendour and costly embellishments. The work consists of 51 sheets of letter-press, and 82 copper-plates, mostly of a large size; and also a considerable number of appropriate vignettes, from designs made on the spot by M. Fuhrmann (the painter who accompanied the Count), and engraved by the most eminent masters in Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Paris, and Rome. The map of the Plain of Troy, according to Homer, is from the Count's own survey, who, generously sacrificing the large sums which he has expended on this work, has given the sale and all the profits to the Poorhouse in Posen, and the Charitable Societies and Hospitals in Warsaw.

The Lord Primate of Ireland has, within the last year, contributed entirely from his private funds upward of six hundred pounds, for the express purpose of lowering the price of Bibles, thus placing them within the reach of the poorest of the people; viz. 200*l.* to Armagh; 120*l.* to Dundalk; 100*l.* to Cookstown, in the county Tyrone; 100*l.* to Lisburn; and 100*l.* his annual subscription to the Association.

The magnificent Mazarine Bible in Mr. Perry's library was sold lately for 160 guineas to Mr. Bohte, a German bookseller; it was understood to be for his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

The lovers of the Fine Arts in general, and the friends of the Author of the "Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour" in particular, had, on the 14th of February, an opportunity of displaying their zeal and attachment towards both these objects, by attending the sale of Mr. Lewis's original drawings for Mr. Dibdin's elegant Work. Mr. Evans's room in Pall Mall overflowed with a company which left *solid proofs* behind them of their taste and courage in the purchase of these drawings, the amount of the sale of which was little short of 500 guineas.

Mr. Martin's New Picture of the Destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii is announced for public inspection at the Egyptian Hall.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

Lines in Answer to those written by a Gentleman on entering his 78th Year ; p. 162.

AGAIN we view, with feelings of delight,
Thy Muse, uncheck'd by age, renew
its flight,
And borne on Faith's bright pinions upward fly,

To view the good man's rest, beyond the sky.
Thy grateful strains to ev'ry feeling heart
A lesson of instruction must impart ;
They shew, tho' sinking in the vale of years,
The Christian's conscience, free from doubts
and fears,

Can, unrepining, and with soul serene,
Calmly look back upon "Life's chequer'd
scene."

They breathe the pious feelings of a mind
At peace with Heaven, himself, and all
mankind ;

So, like the Sun, slow sinking from our
sight,

Its beams less fervid, but more mildly bright,
Shalt thou thy earthly pilgrimage, when o'er,
By faith, more glorious rise on Heav'n's blest
shore.

O may I then, like thee, at Life's brief
close,

Look calmly forward to the grave's repose ;
Like thee, with humble resignation, wait
My Saviour's summons to a happier state.

West Cowes, March 14. M.N.C.

*Lines addressed to J. N. of Highbury, on
reading the Verses on his 78th Birth-day.*

By Mr. STOCKDALE HARDY.

WELL hast thou trod life's chequer'd
path,

Dispelling gloom,—diffusing pleasure,—
Reviving scenes of antient date,
When glitt'ring pomp and feudal state
Cheer'd those whose latest breath
Painted for Ambition's treasure.

From "Auld Lang Syne" thy efforts claim
No common lay,—no common song,—
For tho' thou ne'er hast compass'd round
The stately gate, the lofty mound,
Still shall thy labours and thy name

The debt enhance,—the theme prolong.
And tho' 'mid pomp thou ne'er hast dwelt,
Tho' vassals ne'er to thee have bent,
A treasure thou hast long possess'd,
A comfort to thine aged breast,
A treasure which thou long hast felt,
Thy sov'reign joy and dearest monument.

And when the glass of life is run,
When meekly bows the suppliant head,
Calmly may'st thou reach the shore

GENT. MAG. March, 1822.

Where pain and sorrow are no more,
And, passing to thine honour'd tomb,
May filial duty cheer thy dying bed !

◆
TO AN AFFLICTED LADY,

*On the much-lamented Loss of her highly
talented and amiable Husband, and the
sweetest solace of that Loss, her only and
infant Daughter. (See our Obituary, p.
283.)*

WHILE Death impended over David's
heir, [prayer,
For his child's life with fasting and with
To God he cried; but when his child was
dead,

The grieving parent rose, and tasted bread ;
For unavailing, then he said, my woe,
To me he cannot come, to him I go.

While too intent upon his much-lov'd art,
The storied window fill'd the Husband's heart,
Alas, the Father fell ! before the light
Its beam, dear Babe, had pour'd upon thy
sight !

Of both bereav'd, may'st thou, sad mourner,
say,

"I bless the Lord who gave and took away ;"
Took thy dear Husband from the sacred dome,
The church he lov'd, to his celestial home,
To scenes more glorious, in a brighter sky,
Than, Stothard, e'er had even bless'd thine
eye ;—

Took thy sweet Daughter to His kingdom's
bliss ;—

Afflicted Lady, canst thou weep at this !
The wounds of sorrow should not bleed too
long,— [song

Thy Husband, Daughter, both the heavenly
May celebrate above ; while here below,
He that a Father's name liv'd not to know,
In Abraham's bosom may behold his Child,
And on her Father's face ere now thy
Blanch have smil'd.

Bromley College, Feb. 13.

◆
*On the facetious Mr. H***y D*y, of West
Cowes, Isle of Wight.*

IN Cowes where pleasures rare abound
(At least the poets say†),
Dwells one who studies law profound ;
They call him H***y D*y.

A wit most keen,—a humour dry,
Especially when mellow ;
The very life of company,
A free, good-humour'd fellow.

† Alluding to a Song called "The Pleasures of Cowes."

N^o

No party form'd, no set complete,
 No circle e'er so gay,
 No nightly party ever meet,
 But wish th' approach—of *Day*!
 Grave as Minerva's bird, the while
 The bowl he's freely quaffing;
 He cracks his jokes without a smile,
 While others die with laughing!
 His witty shafts fly harmless round,
 For punning's his delight;
 In Cowes alone, 'tis truly found,
Day shines throughout the *night*!
 With law and politics combin'd,
 A wit,—who does not know it;
 And to these qualities are join'd
 The Punster and the Poet!

But in his composition rare,
 Sure Love is no ingredient;
 For tho' his court he pays each fair,
 To marry's not expedient.
 No bachelor of high degree
 So welcome to the fair;
 No beau, howe'er he courted be,
 Receives so large a share.

Yet Nature's debt he still must pay,
 When Time his strength shall mellow,
 But many a friend shall sighing say,
 "We ne'er shall view his fellow!"

West Cowes, Feb. 15.

FÆMINA.

TO HYGEIA.

COME, Maiden of the mountain wild,
 And strew thy roses o'er my brow;
 Come, fan with zephyrs sweetly mild,
 And let me Health's pure blessing know.
 Thy place Affliction long has fill'd,
 And blighted all thy wonted bloom,
 Has thy pure current coldly chill'd,
 And o'er thy blushes wrapt a gloom!
 O, chase away the fiend Despair,
 And shed a gleam of heavenly ray;
 Above—Oh! place my ev'ry care,
 And Hope shall point the happy way.
 If blest with thee, and heavenly aid,
 My weak enfeeb'd frame shall rise;
 With loud acclaim, sweet Hygean Maid,
 With thanks responsive to the skies.

T. N.

A WISH.

MAY heavenly gifts that man attend;
 Misfortune meet him—never!
 Who strives to be the sinner's friend—
 To day—to-morrow—ever!

T. N.

IMPROMPTU

*On being asked by a Lady which I thought
 the happiest State of Human Life?*

THE happiest state that e'er has been,
 The greatest bliss that e'er was seen,
 That mortals here have ever prov'd—
 It is to love, and be belov'd.

T. N.

A MIDNIGHT THOUGHT.

GENTLE Somnus, O diffuse
 O'er my Edwin's head thy dew!
 Sweetly all his troubles steep
 In oblivion's waters deep;
 Hence each rude commotion driven,
 Still as night, serene as Heaven;
 Let no care his rest destroy,
 Sleep to rest, and wake to joy.
 Guardian spirits, heav'nly powers,
 Guard his solemn midnight hours;
 By benignant goodness led,
 Take your stations round his bed;
 Shield such excellence from harm,
 By your watchful eye and arm!

A BELLE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

TO DISAPPOINTMENT.

FOUNTAIN of sorrows! source of cares!
 Hail, Disappointment! bitter stream,
 That running thro' "the vale of tears,"
 A stranger to the Summer beam,
 With plaintive murmuring languid flow;
 Nurset in gloomy mire full many a shoal
 of woe!

Floated along by cruel force,
 Thy muddy stream in sickly motion,
 I learn to bless a purer source,
 To navigate a kinder ocean;
 With toil upon thy joyless waters ply,
 To swim upon the gulph of fair eternity.

Hail, Disappointment, hail!
 Tho' with dull flow,
 Unblest thy waters trail,
 Sullen and slow,
 Yet with wrung lips and watery eye,
 All fill up of thy brine and drink the chalice
 dry.

Whether swill'd from the goblet of Grandeur and Pride,
 Or drain'd out of Poverty's cup,
 By none may the draught as it's pass'd be
 denied,

But to all is the bumper fill'd up.
 Then hail, Disappointment, then hail to thy
 bowl, [soul!
 Thy liquor's a medicine that's good for the
 The greatest of mortals thy waters have
 quaff'd,
 Kings and Princes have sail'd on thy tide.
 While thy Syrens deriding in silence have
 laugh'd

At the false empty glitter of pride.
 Thy stream does so run into Life's stormy
 main,
 That the wisest of pilots are wise but in vain.
 No, no! they must all—they must all sail
 on thee;

No pilot thy waters can shun,
 Th' expertest of sailors on Life's troubl'd sea
 Sails on thee ere his voyage is done;
 Then sail on, my frail bark,—then sail fear-
 lessly on, [won!
 By this stream alone Heaven's port can be
 Jan. 24.

OXONIENSIS.

AN

AN EPISTLE TO LORD BYRON.

This Poet says he cannot make
His Devil like a gowmsman speak;
But Lucifer, 'tis very plain,
Speaks for himself in Byron's "Cain."

BYRON—alas! that such a soul as thine,
So richly gifted with poetic fire,
Form'd as a light in darksome time to shine,
Should sink in Sensuality's foul mire.

Bard of proud Unbelief and wild Desire,
Would nothing serve thee but a sacred theme?
To play with thunderbolts would'st thou
aspire?

Nor, when misusing God's most holy name,
Fear dreadful wrath in fierce avenging flame?

And yet all bold and daring as thou art,
Fear seems to haunt thee in thy dark retreat,

When a misgiving, undecided heart,
Would prompt thee to deny a future state,
Where woes immense the infidel await.

But quite consistent is the graceless wight,
Victim of pride, and vice, and self-deceit,
Who vainly strives to draw the veil of night
O'er scenes terrific to his feeble sight.

In vain thine eye o'er Holy Writ may rove,
Or trace the woes of Cain's unhappy wife;
Or Moses bring, with prophets, to disprove
Our blessed hope of everlasting life,
To that bright state, with joys unfading
rife,

Was Enoch call'd to leave his native land,
Translated from this vale of tears and strife,
Before the Throne, at God's benign command,
In endless joy and happiness, to stand.

I know, says Job, that my Redeemer lives,
And on the earth shall stand at the last day,
When He who cheers my hope, my sin for-
gives,

Shall raise my body from its bed of clay;
And tho' my flesh and skin must both decay,

And worms destroy them—yet, by HIM set
free

From Death's cold hand, in rapture borne
HIM for myself my joyful eyes shall see,
And in that sight for ever happy be.

I set Thee always, LORD, before mine eyes,
Said Israel's King, and of thy glory tell,
And in thy realm beyond the vaulted skies,
In bliss with Thee for ever hope to dwell;

Thou surely wilt not leave my soul in hell;
My body from the grave shalt Thou restore,
The chorus of eternal joy to swell,
Where blissful myriads thy name adore,
At whose right hand are pleasures evermore.

So spake the Psalmist, having first defin'd

The kind of man who on God's holy hill
Shall dwell in rest, whose pure and spotless
mind

Is train'd in truth, and meditates no ill.
And farther proof have we from David still,

Who, when for sin he was condemn'd to see
His infant dead, bent low his wayward will,
And said, I weep no more at Heaven's decree,

I'll go to him—he'll not return to me.

Isaiah says, that when the righteous die,
Their favour'd souls shall enter into peace,
And only from their earthly troubles fly
To rest and happiness, which never cease.

Ezekiel, bless'd by Heaven's inspiring
grace,

Describes the resurrection of the dead,
When ev'ry bone shall re-assume its place;
And tho' the vital spark be long since fled,
With flesh and sinew shall be overspread.

Daniel depicts that everlasting Throne
On which the JUDGE shall take His awful
seat,

Whose jurisdiction all the world shall own;
Whilst Kings and Emperors, the small,
the great, [fate.

Shall trembling stand to hear their final
Forth from the Throne shall issue floods of
flame— [state!

The dead shall rise—but oh! their different
Some wake to find in life's bright book their
name,

Others to scorn and everlasting shame!
Then shall the wise shine forth in radiant
light,

Happy partakers of the life divine,
And those who led the weak from wrong to
right,

Like stars in firmament for ever shine.
O, BYRON! would that such fate might
be thine!

Pity it is, that one who well could make
Melodious concert with the choir divine,
Celestial poesy should e'er forsake
To join the dismal hissings of the snake.

What would'st thou give on that tremen-
dous day, [end,

In view of torments which shall never
That thou hadst never thought on "HA-
ROLD's" lay, [penn'd,

Or vile "DON JUAN's" ribald stanza
Then, yet—be wise—to calm enquiry
bend,

Nor kind advice from humble verse disdain;
From Pride's frail pinnacle in time de-
scend;

Fall on your knees in penitential pain,
And shun the fate of Lucifer and Cain.
Lifford, Jan. 26. JOHN GRAHAM.

CAIN.

[From the Herald.]

DESPAIRING, stigmatiz'd by Heav'n's
own hand,

The first Assassin roam'd from land to land;
And yet this murd'rer, by indulgent Heav'n,
Had space for sorrow and repentance giv'n:
Not such the fate, O Byron! of that Cain,
The monstrous offspring of thy guilty brain:
Him the just sense of all who think or feel,
Has damn'd, without redemption or appeal.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 20.

Several petitions were presented, complaining of agricultural distress.

Mr. *Hume* presented a petition from Hunt, complaining of the discipline to which he is subjected in Ilchester Gaol. The Hon. Member was unsparing in his strictures upon the motives and conduct of the Somersetshire Magistrates, and spoke of some of the learned Judges in a way which the Solicitor General said he would call scandalous in any other place. Mr. *Grey Bennet* read the Solicitor General a severe lecture upon the unceremoniousness of his language; but could not extract from the learned Gentleman any more satisfactory acknowledgment than a declaration, that he was prepared to justify his language either in that House, or any other place.

Lord *A. Hamilton* moved, that the Reports of the Select Committee upon Scotch Burghs should be referred to a Committee of the whole House. He said the number of the petitioners exceeded 500,000; the amount of the revenue concerned was at least 100,000*l.* per ann. The Lord Advocate defended the Corporations of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Cupar, from the charges of gross corruption which the Noble Lord had brought against them. After some debate the motion was rejected.

Feb. 21. Lord *Althorp* brought forward a motion, avowedly in opposition to the remedy proposed by the Marquis of Londonderry. His Lordship's proposition in terms went no farther than a persuasion to retrenchment, and a mitigation of the public burthens; but in the speech with which his Lordship introduced it, he strongly urged the policy of diverting the surplus of the year to the diminution of taxation, in derogation of the Sinking Fund. Mr. *Rolinson* moved an Amendment, recommending the Ministerial project of a liquidation of the Five per Cents. The Amendment was eventually carried by a considerable majority.

Feb. 22. Col. *Davies* called the attention of the House to a question of considerable interest—the inaccuracy or obscurity of the accounts presented to Parliament. He stated that the imperfect and unintelligible form in which the public accounts were printed, had long been a subject of mortification with those who had had occasion to consult them. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* consented to the appointment

of a Committee for the arrangement of the public accounts.

In the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Hume* moved to raise the pension duty from 4 to 10 shillings in the pound. His motion was deemed too comprehensive, and was rejected.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the several acts of 1784, relating to the Five per Cents. should be read, with a view to taking the subject into consideration on Monday following.

On the motion that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Supply upon the Navy Estimates, Mr. *Hume* moved an amendment, calling for a statement in detail of the manner in which the sum estimated for seamen's wages (593,775*l.*) is to be expended, distinguishing seamen from marines, and the respective ranks of officers. The Hon. Member entered with great minuteness into the abuses which he alleged to exist in the department of the Navy. Mr. *Croker* replied, by stating that this particular grant had never been before made the subject of opposition, or inquiry, during 170 years; that the strength and disposition of the fleet afloat had been always an object of concealment both in peace and war, and though the feeling of jealousy might be less active in peace than in war, it should never be wholly extinguished. He then replied to Mr. *Hume's* statements, exposing Mr. H.'s evident blunders, in a very able speech. Mr. *Grey Bennet* animadverted upon Mr. *Croker's* wit and asperity in a short speech, and Mr. *Hume's* amendment was rejected.—

Mr. *Hume* then moved another amendment, demanding a comparative estimate of the prices of provisions in 1813, 1817, and 1821. This amendment shared the fate of Mr. *Hume's* former motion.

Feb. 25. The House was engaged in a long debate upon a motion of Mr. *James*, relative to an imputed breach of privilege. The particular subject of the Hon. Member's complaint was the opening of certain letters addressed by him to a convict in Lancaster Castle. Mr. *James* concluded a speech of some length by moving a declaratory resolution, that to open the letters of a Member of Parliament under any circumstances is a breach of privilege. The resolution was opposed (upon the authority of the Judges, and the express words of the statute 34 Geo. III.) by most of the Mem-
bers

bers who usually speak on the side of Ministers, and also by Lord Stanley; and supported by Messrs. Bennet, Brougham, Denman, Sir Robert Wilson, &c. and finally rejected by a great majority.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward his plan for the reduction of the Five per Cents. He stated, that the proprietors of this species of Stock were in number not less than 100,000; and that of that number 50,000 held less than 1,000 each. Measures, however, he said, would be taken to enable all the proprietors with facility to signify their dissent from the terms of the proposed arrangement, and that all who did not express their dissent within a given time (proportioned to the distance of their residence,—by the 16th of March, if within the kingdom,) after the notice, should be considered as assenting to the charge.—Different objections to the details of the measure were suggested by Messrs. Ellice, W. Smith, Maberly, &c. who, however, offered no direct opposition to it. Mr. Ricardo gave the measure his full and unqualified approbation.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 26.

The Earl of *Liverpool* brought forward his exposition of the state of the country. He commenced by drawing a comparison between the increase of the population since 1801, and the increased consumption of various articles, viz. Tea, Candles, Soap, for private use, Bricks, &c. In the respective cases of all these articles the ratio of increase in the consumption was much greater than in the population. From this his Lordship deduced, that the condition of the people had been improved within the assigned period. His Lordship then proceeded to show that a great proportion of the wealth of the country had been created since 1792. In conclusion he observed, that it was still open for discussion by the House, whether the year's surplus should be applied to the remission of taxes or the increase of the Sinking Fund. He, however, professed his own decided preference for the latter course; and contended, that the remission of taxes to the amount of the sum in question could afford no relief to the agricultural interest.—The Marquis of *Lansdown* said that the distress of Agriculture ought to be relieved without delay.—Lord *King* said, the doctrines of the last few years had been most absurd; at one time our distress was attributed to superabundant production, at another to increased population, and then they proposed to cure the evil by sending the most industrious of the people to other countries. By reducing the expenditure to that of 1792, they would produce a saving of five millions more taxes; and that, with five millions of a Sinking Fund, he really thought would give relief to the country.—Lord *Ellenborough* approved of the views of Government,

and suggested whether it might not here, as in other states, have a beneficial effect on the corn market, if Government, in years of plenty, became a purchaser.—The Duke of *Buckingham* thought the great evil was in the high rents, calculated on war prices. Taxation had little to do with the agricultural distress. Something, however, should be done to relieve the poor rates.—Lord *Dacre* thought it strange that the Noble Earl could first speak of our increased population, and then immediately after account for our distress by attributing it to an increase of population. The repeal of the taxes on candles, soap, malt, and salt, would give a sensible relief to the agriculturist.—Lord *Harrouby* imputed much of the present distress to the abundant importation of foreign corn in 1819, amounting to no less than 2,500,000 quarters. Besides this, the harvests of 1819, 1820, and 1821, had been more than average crops. Add to these circumstances the fact of the increased importation from Ireland during the same period, and no one could be at a loss to discover the cause of the present low price of agricultural produce. But there was another cause for the present distress; that was the diminution in the quantity of our circulating medium, occasioned by a return to cash payments. Much of the distress also of the growers of corn, arose out of their own imprudence and extravagance in the day of prosperity. The Noble Earl then proceeded to defend the system of the Sinking Fund.—Lord *Redesdale* thought the distress of the farmer did not arise so much from excess of produce as it did from the wants of the farmer obliging him to press his commodity into the market, and thereby occasioning an excess in the supply offered for sale. The question was then put, and the motion of Lord *Liverpool* was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 27.

Mr. *Creevey* brought forward a motion respecting the Act to enable his Majesty to remunerate persons who might have held high and efficient situations in the country. He said it was an important Bill—however it was but little known; and its principle was subversive of the Monarchy itself. The Act was 57 Geo. III. and it had lately been acted upon. The Bill, in fact, constituted the Government Dealers in Politics into a Joint Stock Company; it divided them into classes, and gave each class particular shares. He concluded with moving for papers illustrative of the objects he had alluded to—accounts of all pensions granted under the Act, &c. After some remarks from Mr. *Banks* and the Marquis of *Londonderry*, the papers were ordered.

On the motion of Mr. *Fanshott*, that the House do go into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Hume* at great length defended his former statements of the Navy. He concluded
with

with moving, as an amendment, for the production of papers illustrative of the Navy Estimates. Mr. Croker defended the observations made by him on the preceding evening, and said he had quoted public documents. He then proceeded to contend, that all the calculations of the Member for Aberdeen were wrong. A long discussion followed, in which Mr. Brougham, Lord Londonderry, Mr. W. Smith, and others, took part. The amendment was then negatived by 129 to 78.

Feb. 28. Mr. Calcraft brought forward his motion for the progressive repeal of the Salt Tax, by taking off one-third of the duty on each of the three succeeding years. He stated the contribution of a labouring family to this tax at from 20s. to 25s. a year, and that the relief would be greatly felt. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that the reduction of the tax would diminish the Sinking Fund 500,000*l.*—a measure he could by no means consent to; he added that the tax was not so much felt as was represented, for the very small pitances which were weekly appropriated to the purchase of salt, would make no difference in the labourer's wages, and were scarcely perceptible in his expenditure. Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir T. Lethbridge, Messrs. Gooch, S. Wortley, Wodehouse, &c. ranged themselves on this occasion against Ministers; and though Lord Londonderry protested that the deduction of 500,000*l.* from the Salt Tax would endanger the Sinking Fund, they still voted with Mr. Calcraft. The motion was lost by a majority of four.

March 1. On the motion of Sir J. Osborne, respecting the expences of the Admiralty Office, a question arose as to the reduction of the two Junior Lords of the Admiralty. Sir Matthew White Ridley moved an amendment to that item of the supply which provides for six Lords, and proposed as an amendment, that four should be the number. Lord Londonderry insisted upon their utility. Sir G. Cockburn stated, that from his official and naval experience the six were necessary for the transaction of the business. Sir G. Warrender stated the immensity of his toils and the sacrifice of his comforts, when he enjoyed one of the offices in question. The amendment was carried by 182 against 128, being a majority against Ministers of 54. This result created the greatest sensation in the House.

March 4. The Bill for the reduction of the Five per Cents. went through a Committee, and the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday following. A petition was presented requesting more time to be allowed to those who wished to signify their intention of receiving

their principal. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said it was not intended to grant more time, except in some particular cases in which trustees are concerned.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave an explanation of his arrangements for remitting one shilling duty on malt. In consequence of the time for taking off the duty being fixed so late as the 5th of July, the Malsters had hitherto forborne to make any purchases in Barley, to the great injury of the growers and holders of that article; in consideration of which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* had applied the effectual remedy of causing the duty to cease on the 26th Feb. instead of the later period originally proposed.

The Army Estimates for the year were brought forward by Lord Palmerston. He stated that a reduction was proposed of above 12,000 men, and of consequent expenditure of upwards of 500,000*l.* He added that it was thought better to preserve more regiments, and to reduce two troops, or companies, of those retained, rather than to keep up fewer regiments with more men in each; for, by the former system, a nucleus would be preserved, around which an efficient force could, in case of necessity, be the most easily collected. Mr. Hume and Mr. Bennet opposed the proposition, and contended that not only 20,000 men should be reduced, but also that the reduction was made in the worst manner. The House thought otherwise, and Lord Palmerston's motion was carried by a majority of 196 to 51.

March 5. The House, in a Committee, agreed to resolutions for a repeal of the Malt Tax to the amount of 1s. per bushel, and a return of 1s. per bushel on the stock in hand, to be made in four quarterly payments.

March 6. Mr. H. G. Bennet brought forward a motion on the subject of the late Queen's funeral. Of what was the general effect on the House itself, the best illustration is perhaps afforded by the circumstance, that the appearance of Mr. M. A. Taylor walking up the House at the moment Mr. Hobhouse pronounced the word *tailor*, threw the great body of Members into an almost convulsive laugh! The charges advanced against Government were most completely answered by Mr. Peel.

March 8. The Navy Five per Cents. Transfer Bill passed through the Committee. Mr. Tierney urged strongly the propriety of granting more time for holders to declare their dissent from the proposition, but without success. Sir John Newport put this point very forcibly, in the case of trustees; although there might be time for communication, and, if all be agreed, for acting together, yet, if parties were remote, there

was not sufficient time to correspond and induce a general concurrence, if their sentiments differed.

March 11. The Navy Five per Cents. Transfer Bill was read the third time and passed. Mr. *Tierney* renewed his legal objection, that Five per Cents. were not redeemable till 25,000,000*l.* were paid off of other Stock; which he denied to be the case through the purchases of the Sinking Fund;—money having been necessarily borrowed to enable the Sinking Fund to operate. The annihilation of Stock by the redemption of the Land Tax was, however, considered as a sufficient legal answer to the objection, even if the former mode of redemption were insufficient.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Superannuation Act, Mr. *Fanshott* entered into a minute explanation of the provisions of the new plan, and stated the various retrenchments proposed to be effected in the subordinate salaries in different departments, with the reductions ordered by his Majesty for a period of five years, to the salaries of the Officers of State and the Household, including a donation from his Majesty of 30,000*l.* a year. At one period or another the whole might be expected to amount to nearly 400,000*l.* The whole of these reductions had been made on allowances amounting to but 2,000,000*l.* a year. He then moved a resolution for forming a superannuated sum, that the salaries of 50*l.* and under 100*l.* be reduced by 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and those above 100*l.* by 5*l.* per ann. After some discussion, in which Mr. *Banks*, Mr. *Marryatt*, and Mr. *Hume*, took a principal part, the resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 12.

Lord *Liverpool*, in moving that the Bill for paying off the Navy Five per Cents. should be read a second time, entered into a detailed explanation of the provisions of the Bill. He contended that, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, and the sale of the land-tax, the object of the Act of the 37th of the late King had been much more than answered. But if it had not, there was nothing in that Act to prevent the redemption of any description of stock, with the consent of the holders. That the Five per Cent. Fund was, all along, considered redeemable, was clear from its low price in the market, as compared with the other funds; and from the small number of dissenters it was obvious, that the terms offered by Government were not only fair, but liberal. The Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 13.

Lord *Normanby* brought forward his motion for the reduction of one of the Post

Masters General. He described the office as one useless in its nature, and that it could only be continued to keep up the influence of the Crown, which ought to be diminished.—Sir *James Mackintosh* made a very animated speech in support of the motion.—The reduction of the office was warmly opposed by Ministers, who contended that the influence of the Crown was not increased in proportion to the influence of popular opinion; and Lord *Londonderry* cited, with great justice and propriety, the connived-at publication of the proceedings in Parliament, which he said had an influence in favour of the popular part of our constitution, by the tone it gave to public opinion, fully equivalent to any influence of the Crown, arising from additional patronage. The Ministers succeeded in opposing the reduction by a majority of 25.

The subject of Mr. *Hunt's* imprisonment gave rise to some discussion. Mr. *Buxton* said he thought the Report of the Commissioners substantiated Mr. *Hunt's* charges, and established a case of great hardship on the part of that individual.

March 14. Mr. *Calcraft* moved for an account of the days of Lord *Clancarty's* attendance at the General Post Office, during the two years that he held the situation. He believed that, during such period, the Noble Lord was absent from England. Lord *Londonderry* said, if it were meant to establish the personal attendance, that might be admitted. But the same observation might apply to many other offices. The Duke of Wellington, for instance, was absent in Denmark when Secretary for Ireland. The motion was negatived.

March 18. The House was chiefly engaged in the discussion of the Navy Estimates.

The Report of the Bill for reducing the duty on Malt eight shillings was brought up. Mr. *Huskisson* stated, that if the price of beer should not be lowered in a fair proportion, he would propose that a duty should be levied on the stock of the brewers, in order to prevent the repeal of the tax from operating as a bonus on them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer begged leave to vote the sum of 2,700,000*l.* to pay off and discharge such holders of Navy Five per Cent. Stock as had signified their dissent upon the question of receiving 4 per Cent. Stock. The Right Hon. Gentleman accordingly proposed a grant of that sum.—Mr. *Hume* wished to know from what fund the amount was to be taken.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it would be taken out of the general revenue of the country, and provided for when the question came again before the House. The resolution was then agreed to.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 8th instant an assemblage of upwards of 400 students took place on the Place de St. Genevieve, shouting, "the Charter for ever!" "Liberty for ever!" The Commissary of Police was received with hisses; a detachment of Gendarmerie came to the spot at full gallop, and dispersed them. At two o'clock they again mustered, marched to the Place du Palais Bourbon, where they renewed the rallying cries of "the Charter and the Nation for ever!" The guard and gendarmes took several into custody, and cleared the ground. At the close of the evening, they rallied in front of the Church of St. Eustache, and vented insulting expressions against the Missionaries. Here they were again discomfited by the military, parties of whom were stationed at different positions during the night, and an imposing force was kept under arms on the Place des Victoires. On Wednesday, about five o'clock in the afternoon, several hundreds of individuals assembled at the entrance of the Jardin des Plantes, for the most part composed of the lowest of the populace; a serious riot ensued. The gendarmerie charged the multitude: several were wounded. A guard was placed at the gate, with orders to let no one pass who had not an entrance ticket; but numbers made their way over the walls, on which orders were given to let no one escape until the arrival of a stronger force, to enable the authorities to discover and apprehend those who had clandestinely introduced themselves.—The officer having backed his horse, the Students, in fear of being trampled upon, struck the animal with their canes and umbrellas; the officer drew his sabre, and the gendarmes charged these youths, two of whom were wounded, one grievously in the shoulder, by a sabre cut. At eight in the evening, groups formed on the Place Vendôme; these were almost immediately dispersed by strong detachments of cavalry: again they rallied on the Place des Victoires, from whence they were also driven by the military, whose vigilance disconcerted all their schemes to congregate. A serjeant of the 16th regt. infantry, took a young man into custody, who was encouraging the mob by seditious language.

During the late tumult in Paris, whilst the gendarmes were charging the students, a small body of the latter retreated into the anatomy room, and seized, for their defence, some long pikes, which they found suspended upon the walls. They were in the act of using these pikes against their pursuers, when the keepers told them that they were envenomed, having been arms

used by savages; upon which they were instantly thrown away by these young men, who surrendered themselves.

A letter from Paris says, the chapels at night resembled a theatrical O. P. row in London. When the Missionaries began to chaunt a psalm, the congregation rise up, waving their hats, and interrupt the service by singing songs, accompanied by every kind of noise.

On Sunday, the 24th of Feb. General Berthon, accompanied by Delon, Ex-Lieutenant of Artillery, set off from Thouars, at the head of fifty armed men, bearing the tri-coloured flag and cockade, and proceeded for Saumur. His progress was stopped at the bridge Thouet, by a detachment of the Students of the Military School at Saumur, who precipitately mounted on horseback at the first intelligence of this criminal project. General Berthon's troop fled in the direction of Doue. They were instantly pursued, and orders have been given to surround them on all sides. According to a letter from Parthenay, dated the 8th March, Gen. Berthon had been nearly arrested the day before. One of the officers in pursuit of him arrived at nine in the morning at a farm, where the fugitive, disguised as a peasant, had passed the night; but having reason to think himself known, he had left it before day-light. The letter adds, that he had no attendants, and shewed the greatest uneasiness.

Paris Papers to the 14th inst. contain the following decision of the tribunal of the first instance in the case of Buonaparte's Will. With respect to the character of testamentary executors, assumed by Count Montholon and General Bertrand; the execution of a testament cannot be ordered till the totality of the testamentary dispositions is known; that therefore the plaintiffs having no qualifications, all discussion on the validity of the testamentary acts of Napoleon Buonaparte is at present useless. The tribunal authorises Sieur Lafitte to make deposit of the sums: declares Count Montholon, General Bertrand, and the Sieur Marchand, *non recevables* in their suit, and condemns them to pay the costs.

An earthquake felt at Lyons about 9 A. M. on the 18th of Feb. was so violent that several houses in the streets Bombarde and St. John appeared to be shaken. At the same time a noise was heard like that of a loaded waggon passing over a draw-bridge. It was also felt pretty severely, at the same hour, at Bourg and Valence, where it also lasted only a minute. The *Journal de Savoy* contains the following details respecting this earthquake: "At Aix they experienced

two

two succeeding shocks, which lasted about seven seconds. The noise was like that we heard here. A number of chimneys fell. The waters, impregnated with sulphur, were of a whitish grey colour, and they continued in a state of agitation near two hours. Their temperature did not vary. All the phenomena were the same as those observed at the earthquake which happened at Lisbon in 1755. At Yenne, where a religious ceremony had called many persons to church, at the moment the preacher had uttered his exordium, 'We are suspended between Heaven and Hell,' a frightful noise was heard. The vaulted roof of the church opened, and a shower of stones and mortar descended on all sides. It is impossible to describe the scene of desolation which struck the terrified congregation. Their agitation in the dust, and the dreadful screams uttered in their rush to get to the doors, was awful in the extreme; several were trampled under feet, whilst others got into holes and corners to escape death. Many persons are suffering under the effect of this event, but only two persons have received serious wounds, a circumstance almost incredible. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the earthquake was felt in three other churches, at the very moment the preachers were pronouncing the words uttered by the preacher at Yenne. At La Motte, the Curate announced to his parishioners, that if they did not make haste to do penance, immediate punishment would follow their sins. At the same instant the earthquake was felt, and all the congregation fell upon their knees to implore forgiveness of their sins. At the College of Chambrey, in one of the lectures upon death, it was urged that death might strike any one of the pupils in a month, in a day, perhaps that instant. At these words, the Church shook, and the roof seemed falling on the students, who ran precipitately to the door, uttering a cry of terror."

A large *aërolite* fell in June last, at a village in the department de l'*Ardèche*, of which some very curious details have been given. It fell about four o'clock, p.m. The atmosphere being perfectly clear, a loud rumbling noise was heard for a few minutes, in the course of which, four distinct detonations took place. The report was heard at Nismes, and still further off. Several individuals at Nismes, St. Thome, &c. observed a brilliant fire in the air; and they all agree in saying it appeared like a burning star, and slowly descended in the N.W.; and on its disappearing, it left behind a long train of smoke. Several foolish reports were promulgated concerning the noise and fire. However, in the course of a few days, two peasants, of the village of Juvinas, some distance to the N.W. of Viviers, (who were working within a few yards from the spot

where the *aërolite* descended,) said they heard a most dreadful noise, and turning round, observed an enormous ball of fire fall about five yards distant from them, tearing up the ground, and emitting a great smoke. Being rather disconcerted, they retreated; and would not, in the first instance, mention the circumstance. Shortly afterwards, however, several persons became acquainted with the fact, and on examining the place where the fire descended, they found, at the depth of five feet, a great stone, weighing very little short of 200 cwt. The countrymen having by this time recovered from their fright supposing from its bulk and size that it contained gold, could not be prevented, either by arguments or promises, from breaking it into pieces. A few of the fragments have been preserved by several gentlemen at the place. From the appearance of the stone it was composed of two substances. The outside is covered with a thin coating, somewhat like the glaze the common brown earthenware is coated with. It is rather hard, but does not strike fire with steel; nor is it acted upon by nitric acid. In another account, given by M. L. A. D. Firman, it is stated, that a stone of much smaller dimensions fell within a short distance of the spot where the former one descended. A gentleman, who was looking toward the place where the fire first appeared, showed it to some of his workmen; and comparing the time it took in its descent with the motion of his pulse, found it occupied about five seconds. He also observed a misty train left in the air, after the fall of the meteorolite. It separated before the stone reached the ground, and was not emitted afterwards.

PORTUGAL.

In one of the late sittings of the Portuguese Cortes, a Report was presented by the Special Committee of the Navy, to which a memorial from the officers of that department had given rise, joined by those of the brigade of Marines. This memorial led the Committee into a general examination on the state of the Portuguese Navy, when it appeared, that in 1793, the most flourishing period thereof, it consisted of one ship of 110 guns, one of 80, four of 74, and six of 64; total 12 ships mounting 870 guns; two frigates of 46 guns, one of 44, one of 40, and eight of 36, making 12 frigates, mounting 464 guns; also, ten corvettes, brigs, and cutters, mounting 222 guns; and commanded by 2 Admirals, 3 Rear-Admirals, 10 Commodores, 19 Post Captains, 11 Commanders, 40 First Lieutenants, 36 Second ditto, and 22 Third ditto, being total 143 officers. In 1821, the total of serviceable ships was 4, viz. Don John VI. of 74 guns;

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guns; St. Sebastian, 64; Infante D. Pedro, 64; and Alphonso de Albuquerque, of 64; of which the two latter require great repairs. Besides the above, there is a 74, called the Queen, just arrived from Rio Janeiro, but in so bad a state, that the repairs would cost more than the building of a new vessel. Also eleven frigates, mounting 428 guns, three of which are yet on the stocks; 7 corvettes, mounting 176 guns; 6 brigs, mounting 132 guns; total, now serviceable, 28 vessels, mounting 992 guns. The number of Navy Officers, from Admirals to Midshipmen, is 300 in Lisbon, and 285 in Brazil, making total 585 Officers.

ITALY.

Osman Aga, a Turkish Grandee, late the Chief Officer of the Viceroy of Egypt, being disgusted with the dogmas of the Koran, determined to embrace Christianity, and has lately arrived at Rome for that purpose. He is accompanied by nine domestics, four of whom are the finest looking blacks ever seen. On the Corso the grand attraction is this Turkish nobleman and his suite; for his black and white servants, all superbly habited, generally accompany him. He has brought a considerable treasure with him, which enables him to vie with the richest of the Romans. On Easter Sunday the ceremony of christening him and all his household will be performed in the magnificent Church of St. Peter's, in the presence of his Holiness the Pope, and all the Cardinals.

Prince Leopold has arrived at Rome, and purposes remaining there some time.

GERMANY.

On the 30th of January, a farmer from the Harz mountains had a most difficult and extraordinary operation for the stone publicly and successfully performed upon him, in the Chemical Institution of Berlin, by the Privy Counsellor Graefe. The stone, very solid and hard, was carefully examined after the operation, and found to weigh above *twenty-one ounces and a half*. Its length was four inches three lines, Paris measure; its greatest circumference eleven inches nine lines, and its least nine inches ten lines. The patient had suffered from his earliest childhood, for above thirty years, incessant torture, and now enjoys the first moments of his life that have been exempt from pain.

RUSSIA.

The armies of Russia have made fresh movements in Bessarabia and on the Danube, in consequence of dispatches lately sent from St. Petersburg to the Commander in Chief. It is affirmed that the command of the troops in Lithuania will be given to a foreign Prince, brother-in-law to the Emperor Alexander.—As soon as the Turks learnt the movements of the Russians, they has-

tened to assemble troops about Necopolis, which are to reinforce the army on the Danube. The Turks have besides a line of entrenchments, and a considerable quantity of artillery along the Danube. To judge by all these precautions, it might be supposed that the Russians were on the point of advancing.

POLAND.

A Decree has been published, abolishing all the heads of the Jewish Communities (called Kahal) in the kingdom of Poland. This measure, the *Warsaw Gazette* says, is expected to be of great importance towards promoting the civilization and welfare of the Jews, as these National Magistrates not only oppose the invincible barrier of gross prejudices to the improvement of their countrymen, but were themselves frequently guilty of the most oppressive partiality.

TURKEY.

Letters from Vienna state the catastrophe of Ali Pacha. Ali having proceeded to acts of violence towards some of his people, the latter seized him and cut off his head, which they sent to Choursahid Pacha, who immediately dispatched to Constantinople some Tartars to carry this bloody trophy to the Grand Seigneur.—They arrived on the 13th of February in that city, where their presence excited lively transports of joy. It is affirmed that this event has raised the fanaticism of the Mussulmans to the highest pitch; it is even asserted, after letters from Belgrade, that the Grand Vizier, Selim Pacha, was to march with the army assembled in the environs of Constantinople, and proceed to the Banks of the Danube.

Advices from Moldavia, dated the 14th of Feb. state that "the Turkish troops on the frontier have, for some time past, avoided every thing which might be, in the smallest degree, offensive to Russia. Only Cossacks are stationed on the Pruth; and the corps of the second army, under Gen. Wittgenstein, have suspended their march, from which it is inferred that war will not take place."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Accounts to the end of September have been received from New South Wales, by a vessel arrived at Liverpool, which give a very favourable description of our settlements in that quarter. An establishment had been made at Port Macquarie, lat. 31, about 3 degrees to the Northward of Port Jackson, and from the character of the country between these two harbours, there was reason to believe that it would be quickly colonized. Large plains had been found, clear of timber, and possessing soil of the most fertile description. The climate is said to resemble that of Madeira.

DOMES-

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The Irish Mails continue to present us with a very sufficient display of insurrectionary outrage. The Sessions were resumed at Limerick on Monday, the 11st inst. and continued on Tuesday, in the course of which days six men were found guilty, some as being idle and disorderly characters, others for being absent from home at forbidden hours. On Monday, at a meeting of Magistrates, it was, after some opposition, and by a majority of but two voices, resolved, that application should be made to the Lord Lieutenant to put the North liberties of Limerick under the Insurrection Act, on the ground that offenders residing or carrying on their criminal practices in the South liberties, where the Act already operates, might otherwise find refuge in the quarter which was free. On Wednesday, the Sessions at Cork were re-opened; but out of 14 prisoners tried, two only were found guilty; one named Sheehan, was sentenced to transportation for seven years. Some individuals seized under suspicious circumstances at Derry, are now charged on oath, according to the papers, with being parties to the murder of the Murphy family, which was perpetrated in the King's County on the 16th of April last.

County of Cork.—The executions which have taken place in the Western part of the County of Cork have had a favourable effect on the peasantry of that quarter, and several stand of arms have been delivered up. A horde of murderous ruffians, who have fled from the just punishment of their crimes in Limerick and Kerry, occupy the inaccessible mountains which run between the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, from which places they make nightly inroads in various directions, plundering the farmers of money, provisions, and cattle. This banditti is headed by a fellow who appears above the common class of the peasantry.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Some miners who have been for some time endeavouring to discover the continuation of Sir Christopher Hawkins's Silver-Lead Lode, in *Cornwall*, have at last been successful in finding it in the manor of another gentleman. It is calculated that the net profits derived from Sir Christopher's mine amounts to about 1,500*l.* per month.

W. Brampston, esq. of Oakley Hall, has at his sole expense rebuilt *Dean Church*, *Hants*, at the cost of 7000*l.* or 8000*l.* The edifice is splendid and beautiful.

The inconvenience of a bar, under which the harbour of *Dover* has laboured, is likely to be remedied. A plan for driving away the beach as soon as it may collect, by the force of a backwater discharged through large cylinders, has been carried into effect at a great expense, and the first of three lines of cylinders having been completed, has been tried with success.

A sort of avalanche has taken place near *Chepstow*, *Monmouthshire*. About three acres of that part of the *Martridge Wood* which lies between the *Lover's Leap* in *Piercefield Walks* and the *Cold Bath*, has slid down towards the river, carrying with it some fir trees, the underwood, and some rocks. It was doubtless occasioned by the large quantity of rain which had fallen.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, among their premiums lately awarded, voted to Mr. Holditch, for his life beacon, the Silver Medal and Ten Guineas. This life beacon has been erected upon the sand near *Lynn*, where, after repeated attempts, Mr. H. succeeded in fixing a main post with a top-mast upon it, which main post he secured by bracers of iron attached to stones of immense weight buried in the sand. Upon the beacon, seats are provided for the reception of persons who may be shipwrecked.

Feb. 3. The seat of Sir J. Astley, bart. at *Seaton Delaval*, *Northumberland*, was totally destroyed by fire. The accident was occasioned by a beam in one of the bedroom chimneys taking fire. Fortunately the steward had sufficient presence of mind to order the corridor, which united the wings to the body of the house, to be instantly detached, by which means the two former were saved. Not one of the valuable marble chimney-pieces and statues, executed by Italian masters, was saved from the flames. This magnificent structure was from a design of Sir John Vanburgh.

March 7. The new covered Market in *Great Charlotte-street*, *Liverpool*, was opened. The building was begun in the month of August 1820, and has therefore been completed in the comparatively very short period of eighteen months. Its dimensions are 183 yards in length, 45 yards in breadth, and contains 8235 square yards; the roof is supported by 116 cast-iron pillars, and there are 248 windows. The expence of erection (upwards of 40,000*l.*) has been entirely defrayed by the Corporation.

In *Suffolk* considerable excesses have been committed by the peasantry. Several thrashing machines have been destroyed, and

and corn and haystacks have been fired. In fact, great dissatisfaction, occasioned by penury, exists, and wages are so low, that the labourers have refused to work.

March 10. The congregation of a Dissenting Meeting House, situated near the sea beach at Troon, met with a singular impediment to their egress from the place of worship. During the sermon, the tide rose to a very unusual height, and surrounded the building. As the congregation occupied the upper story of the house only, this overflowing of the waters was unobserved till they were about to retire, when they were rather surprised to find themselves completely insulated. The worthy Clergyman had no other alternative than to commence another discourse, and by the time it was brought to a conclusion, a number of carts, &c. had arrived, by means of which, the congregation were extricated from their unpleasant situation.

March 14. A Meeting was held at Brighton on this day, T. R. Kemp in the chair, when it was finally determined that the Statue of his Majesty should be placed in the North Inclosure on the Old Steyne, opposite the Pavilion. It is to be pedestrian, of bronze, not less than eight feet high, and to be fixed on a granite pedestal. Chantrey is to be the artist. The subscriptions are completed.

A Chain Pier will be erected at Brighton. The expense is estimated at 17,000*l.* to be raised by subscriptions of 100*l.* each.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE III.

On Tuesday the 12th of March, a General Meeting of the Subscribers for the intended Monument to the Memory of his late Majesty, was held at the Thatched House Tavern, to receive the Report of the Sub-Committee, and of considering the best means for promoting the object of the Subscription.

The Earl of Liverpool was in the Chair, who felt a difficulty from their having fixed upon a design without previous competition. He saw no hope of carrying into effect their wishes, unless the Committee came prepared with a statement of what the actual cost would be.—The Earl of Blessington moved that a Special Committee of twenty-one Noblemen and Gentlemen (whose names he read) should be appointed to inquire into and report what difficulties prevented a completion of the Monument. A Public Meeting of the Subscribers is appointed on the 6th of May next, to receive the Report.

As some misconception appears to prevail with respect to the origin of the design, from which this trophy is to be executed, it may be useful to state that the first idea of such a Monument, as well as the plan of

it, belong solely to Mr. Matthew Wyatt*. From the long connection of his family with the late King, his mind was naturally turned to the subject; he devoted to it twelve months intense exertion; and when his design was sufficiently matured, he circulated an Engraving of it through the country; a copy of which is annexed for the gratification of our Readers. It represents his late Majesty in a Car drawn by four horses: he holds a Globe in one hand, and a Sceptre in the other; Fame and Victory accompany him; and Faction is levelled with the dust. The plan received the sanction of the Duke of York and other members of the Royal Family, and has been honoured by the approbation of many noble and distinguished personages, who have not only subscribed munificently to the undertaking, but have also allowed their names to be set down in the list of the Committee, who have interested themselves zealously for its success. Under their patronage, subscriptions have been already received to a considerable amount.

It has been said, that this Trophy ought to be made the subject of general competition amongst the artists of this country. Had the original notion of it been suggested by a public body, and had a Committee emanated from such a body, empowered to adopt the best design presented to them, competition doubtless would have been indispensable. But in this case, where the very idea of a Monumental Trophy, and the invention of an appropriate design, have sprung from the mind of the artist himself, it is obvious that he has acquired a species of copyright in the subject.

In the prosecution of his undertaking, Mr. Wyatt has not departed from the usage of his profession; he has only followed the example of those artists, who, from time to time, have proposed to raise a public work by general subscription; nor has he trespassed upon the fair prospects of any person in submitting his plan to the country, since no other design for this purpose has been offered to the publick during the six and twenty months that have elapsed since the demise of our late venerable Sovereign.

It is most confidently hoped, therefore, that the loyalty and public spirit of the nation will ultimately enable Mr. Wyatt to carry his design into effect in a manner worthy of that Monarch, beneath whose auspicious sway, these realms have acquired a degree of renown unexampled in the annals of the world.

* The Artist, not an architect, as has been erroneously stated, who designed the Nelson Monument at Liverpool, and the Cenotaph of the late Princess Charlotte. The Cenotaph is now finished, and will shortly be exhibited to the public.



Tuesday, March 5.

The King has granted to the Right Hon. George-Gordon Baron Byron, of Rochdale, and to Anne-Isabella, Baroness Byron, his wife, his royal licence to use the surname and bear the arms of Noel only; and that the said George-Gordon Baron Byron may subscribe the said surname of Noel before all titles of honour.

Vauxhall Gardens were sold by auction, at the Mart, for 28,000*l.* to the London Tea and Wine Company. The anxiety of the public was so great, that the largest room in the establishment could not accommodate half the company assembled. Mr. G. Robins stated, that it was possible to realise a profit of 30,000*l.* in one year, while the greatest loss the proprietors had ever experienced was 830*l.* in two rainy seasons.

Wednesday, March 6.

A very extraordinary phenomenon was caused in the river Thames by the gale. As it blew from the S.W. and with extreme violence, the entrance of the tide was interrupted for several hours. About one o'clock was the time of flood, by the table, but at ten in the morning the tide was still ebbing with great rapidity at London bridge. In consequence of this, the water in the river sank so low as to render it fordable in several places. Many persons were seen walking across, and as the bed of the river was exposed in larger tracts, valuable articles which had lain there for a long period were picked up. This was the case as far out as Gravesend. The water has not been known so low for many years by several feet. Ships were seen aground in all parts of the river below London bridge. About twelve o'clock the tide began to return, and with a rapidity proportioned to the check it had experienced, the wind having acted as a temporary dam to its progress. Such was the force of the current, that barges and small craft in great numbers were driven against each other, and sunk, or otherwise much injured. The time of high water did not take place till after three o'clock.

Friday, March 8.

The Anniversary Meeting of the London Medical Society was held this day, when, after the announcement of Officers for the ensuing year, a masterly oration was delivered by Dr. Copland, on the subject of Electric Excitation, as connected with material agencies and animate phenomena. The Orator especially adverted to those assumptions which connect life with organism in the way of effect, and contended with a good deal of ingenuity and eloquence for the spiritual doctrine of a superadded principle. The Members of the Society, with their friends, dined on the same day, at the Globe Tavern, Fleet-street.

Saturday, March 9.

A sanguinary murder was committed about ten o'clock this night for the pur-

pose of plunder at No. 16, Robert-street, Bedford-row, on the person of Mrs. Donatty, relict of the Sheriff's officer of that name, aged 50 and upwards, who occupied the house. The old lady lived on her means in a very secluded state, having no other person about her but a girl of the name of Harrison. The wound was on the side of the throat, close at the jugular vein, several inches in depth. The barbarous assassin or assassins left a sack nearly filled with linen, plate, and every thing of value which could be grasped, in the passage. Several persons have been examined on suspicion of being concerned in the horrid murder of Mrs. Donatty, but the murderers remain as yet undiscovered.

Thursday, March 14.

In the Court of Chancery (*Hawes v. Sams.*) Mr. Shadwell applied to the Court for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Mr. Sams, from publishing the song "*We're a' noddin, nid, nid, noddin,*" which, he said, was an old song, but with new music arranged by the plaintiff. The defendant had thought proper to publish it in the monthly publication, called the "*Gazette of Fashion,*" with the precise music of the plaintiff. The Lord Chancellor said he had got the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" from the first number down to the present, in each of which a song had been published. He did not like to cut up a book of this description because this song was in it. His Lordship refused the application.—A Motion has since been made in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, but has met with the same ill success.

Saturday, March 16.

The books for entering the dissentients to the proposed transfer of the Navy Five per Cents. were closed this day at the Bank. The capital of the stock which is claimed in money by the residents in Great Britain (the great bulk of the holders) is little more than two millions. Thus may the measure be said to have completely answered; for the foreign holders, or those who may be abroad, can scarcely be expected to double the sum.

Monday, March 18.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society for promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels was held this day, at their Office, 32, Lincoln's Inn-fields. It was attended by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Kenyon, and many other persons of distinction composing the Committee of the Society; when grants of various sums were made in eight cases of parishes applying for assistance.—The Society, to this day, has been the means of obtaining additional accommodation for sixty-four thousand five hundred and forty-eight persons, of which number forty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-four are free and unappropriated, at an expense of 52,063*l.*

PROMOTIONS

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

War-Office, Feb. 1.

1st reg. Life Guards—Lieut. A. C. Legge, to be Capt. by purchase.—4th reg. foot—Brevet Lieut.-col. A. D. Faunce, to be Lieut.-col.

Whitehall, Feb. 15. Christopher Hodgson, of Parliament-street, Westminster, esq. to be Secretary to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy.

War-Office, Feb. 15. 16th reg. foot—Brevet, Lieut.-col. H. Bird, to be Major.—36th—Brevet Major W. Campbell, to be Major.—73d—Capt. W. Kenny, to be Major.—93d—Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Hislop, bart. and G. C. B. to be Colonel.—Unattached—Maj. G. Humphry, to be Lieut.-col.

Feb. 23. Captain T. Fellowes, R. N. permitted to wear the insignia of the Spanish Order of Charles III.

War-Office, March 1. 37th reg.—Capt. T. Valiant, to be Major.—41st ditto—Lieut.-col. W. Smeit, to be Lieut.-col.

Mar. 2. R. Bartlett, esq. Consul at Corunna.

Whitehall, March 8. The Right Hon. Edward Thornton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his most faithful Majesty, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; and knighted.

War-Office, March 8. Grenadier Foot Guards—Capt. R. Thoroton to be Captain and Lieut.-col.—5th ditto—Brevet Major J. Culley, to be Major.—29th ditto—Col. Sir J. Buchan, to be Lieut.-col.—Brevet—Lieut.-col. W. Count Linsingen, to have the local rank of Colonel upon the continent of Europe only.—Garrisons—Major-Gen. A. Brooke, to be Gov. of North Yarmouth.

March 12. In consideration of the highly distinguished services of Sir T. Hislop, during a period of 41 years, more particularly in the command of the army of the Deckan, his Majesty has granted permission that he may bear the honourable augmentations following, viz. "On a chief of the arms of his family, a mount, thereon a lion in the act of tearing the standard of Holkar, and beneath the word Mahidpore;" together with the crest following, viz. "A soldier of the 22d reg. of Light Dragoons, mounted, and in the position of attack," with motto "Deckan."

War Office, March 15. 28th reg. foot, Capt. R. S. Barclay, to be Major.—81st foot, Lieut.-col. A. Cregh, to be Lieut.-col.

March 16. This Gazette notifies a new Commission for the Admiralty, in which the names of five only of the late Board are inserted, to the exclusion of Sir H. Hoatham and Mr. Keith Douglas.

His Majesty has appointed the following officers companions of the Order of the Bath, viz. Lieutenant Colonels F. G. Heriot,

of the Canadian Voltigeurs; G. Jenkinson, of the Royal Artillery; C. Grant, of the 54th regiment; S. Hall, of the 65th regiment; and N. Warren, of the 65th regiment; and the following officers to be Honorary Companions of the said Order, viz. Lieutenant-general Baron de Constant Rebeque, of the Dutch service; Major Bambauch, of the Wurtemberg Service; and Major Ramberg, of the Austrian Service.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. R. Bagot, a Prebend of St.

George's Chapel, Windsor, *vice* Heath, dec. Rev. C. B. Sumner, to be a Canon of Worcester Cathedral, *vice* Bagot.

Rev. Henry Plimley, to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester.

Rev. T. C. Adams, Foleshill V. co. Warw.

Rev. R. S. Barton, Alconbury cum Weston V. Huntingdonshire.

Rev. B. Benson, Heckington V. Linc.

Rev. Mr. Bethell, Burnham V. Bucks.

Rev. C. Collier, Riby V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Cleobury, Piddington Perp. Cur. Oxf.

Rev. J. Deacon, St. Etheldred Cur. Norw.

Rev. J. Footit, Barnby in Willows V. Notts.

Rev. R. Greeves, Diddington V. Oxf.

Rev. Rob. Hales, Hillington R. Norfolk.

Rev. E. Hibgame, Whittlesford V. Camb.

Rev. M. Irving, Sturminster Marshall V. Dors.

Rev. J. Jones, Cradley V. Worcestershire.

Rev. W. Michael, Compton Dundon V. Som.

Rev. E. Polehampton, Greenford Magna R. Middlesex.

Rev. J. H. Randolph, Fobbing R. Essex.

Rev. J. W. Whittaker, Blackburne V. Lanc.

Rev. W. Wilson, Elinstead V. Essex.

Rev. J. Worgan, Pebworth V. Gloucestersh.

Rev. Wm. Yeadon, Waddington R. Linc.

Rev. Mr. Plumtree, Senior Assistant Master in the Lower School; and the Rev. T. Briggs, Fellow of King's College, Fellows of Eton College, *vice* Drs. Roberts and Heath, deceased.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. T. Wellings, to hold with Church Lench R. Worcestershire, Bromfield V. Salop.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Rowley, Master of University College, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, *vice* Hodson, dec.

Richard Smith, esq. M. A. Commissary of Bedford, *vice* Vince, dec.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Bletchingley.—Rt. Hon. Lord F. L. Gower.

Montgomeryshire.—The Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn.

Dungarvon.—Hon. George Lamb.

Burghs of Dumfries.—William Robert Keith Douglas, esq.

Drogheda.—William Meade Smyth, esq.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 6. At Rome, Letitia Buonaparte, the wife of Thomas Wyse, jun. esq. of St. John's, Waterford, a son and heir.—26. In Gloucester Place, the wife of G. H. Cherry, esq. M. P. a son and heir.—29. At Malta, the Lady of Major W. P. de Bathe, a daughter.—30. At Langley Park, Forfarshire, Lady Anne Lætitia Cruickshank, a dau.

Lately. At Brighton, Lady Caroline Hamilton, a daughter.—In Upper Berkeley-street, Clayton Freeling, esq. a daughter.

Feb. 9. In Stratton-street, Lady Jane Peel, a son.—15. In Berkeley-square, Mrs. Edward Barnwell, a son.—18. At Bitton Vicarage, the wife of Rev. H. T. Ellicombe, a son.—At Henbury, Mrs. T. Daniel, jun. a daughter.—23. At Peckham, Surrey, Mrs. Peter Rolt, a son.—25. In China-terrace, Mrs. Phillip Prince, a daughter.—25. At Brighton, the wife of Dr. Chermiside, 10th Royal Hussars, a daughter.—26. At Great Hallingbury, Essex, the wife of Rev. C.

Spencer Bouchier, a daughter.—27. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Head Master of Westminster School, a daughter.

March 1. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Captain Dashwood, R. N. a daughter.—In York-place, Mrs. Benjamin B. Williams, a son.—4. In Highbury-place, Mrs. Humphrey Ballard, a daughter.—9. At Scotter, the wife of Rev. Henry John Wollaston, a son.—Mrs. Stephen Cannon, of the Park at Peckham, a daughter.—11. Mrs. J. A. Simpson, of Doughty-street, a daughter.—Mrs. Edward Lawford, of Bloomsbury-square, a daughter.—12. At Hornden, Mrs. C. T. Pattenson, a son.—In Queen Anne-street, the wife of Major Chetwynd Stapylton, 10th Royal Hussars, a son.—14. In Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, Mrs. G. W. Marriott, a son.—17. Mrs. William Robinson, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, a daughter.—23. Mrs. Bunning, of Bernard-street, Russell-square, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 25. At Edinburgh, Charles Dundas, esq. M. P. to Mrs. Erskine, niece to the Earl of Lauderdale.

Lately. The Earl of Albemarle to the dau. of the late Lady Hunkloke.

Feb. 2. Rev. T. B. S. Carwithen, Vicar of Sandhurst, Berks, to Mrs. Augustus Faulkner, dau. of late Gen. Spry, of the Engineers.—12. Hon. John Henry Knox, 3d son of Visc. Northland, to Lady Mabella Needham, dau. of Earl of Killmorey.—At Dublin, Lieut.-gen. Sir John Stratford Saunders, nephew of Lord Aldborough, to Jane, dau. of Alderman Bloxham.—13. At Dublin, Henry Lloyd, of Castleing, co. Tipperary, esq. to Harriet Amelia, dau. of late Sir John Craven Carden, bart.—14. At Bath, E. C. Lord, esq. to the relict of Capt. Lewis, and dau. of late Rev. E. Waldron.—18. John Tyrrell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, and of Clonard, co. Kildare, to Mary Anne, only child of J. Mackintosh, esq. of Exeter.—19. At Burnham, Norfolk, the Rev. Philip Ward, to Horatia Nelson Nelson, the adopted dau. of the late Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson.—21. By special licence, Wm. Langton, esq. (son and heir of W. Gore Langton, esq.) to the only child of Henry Powell Collins, esq. of Hatch Court, Somerset.—By special licence, Colonel Chichester, of Arlington, Devon, to Sophia Catherine, third dau. of the late and sister to the present Sir Francis Ford, bart. and niece to the late Lord Viscount Anson.—J. A. Droop, esq. of Stamford-hill, to Mary, eldest dau. of Hen. Richmond, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.—Lieut. Nath. Barwell, R. N. son of Osborn Barwell, esq. to Susan Anne,

dau. of J. C. Middleton, esq.—26. By special licence, by the Bp. of Norwich, T. W. Coke, esq. M. P. of Norfolk, to Lady Anne Keppel, second dau. of the Earl of Albemarle.—Rev. Thos. Hyde Ripley, Vicar of Wootton Bassett, to Caroline Augusta, dau. of G. B. Tyndale, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.—Rev. Wm. Thomas Bree, only son of Rev. W. Bree, of Allesley, to Helena Maria, youngest dau. of Joseph Boulbee, esq. of Springfield House, co. Warwick.—27. At Chatham, Lieut.-col. Dashwood, 3d Guards, to Caroline, fourth dau. of Sir Robert Barlow, K. C. B.—28. Thomas Walker, esq. of Danes-hill, Notts, to Mary, dau. of W. Stonus, esq. of Kentish-town.

March 1. W. Harding, esq. of Betley, to Emma, dau. of J. Gilbert, esq. of Chester.—2. Alfred Lewis, esq. to Mary Anne, only dau. of Isaac Cooper, esq. of Stockwell.—3. Capt. W. Herbert, of the sloop Taunton, to Miss Pattison, of Bridgewater.—5. Hugh Hornby Birley, esq. of Manchester, to Cicely, dau. of Thos. Hornby, esq. of Kirkham.—7. A. R. Drummond, esq. to Lady Eliz. Manners, dau. of Duke of Rutland.—By special licence, by Abp. of York, Hon. G. Agar Ellis, M. P. only son of Visc. Clifden, and of Lady Caroline Spencer, eldest dau. of George, third Duke of Marlborough, to Hon. Georgiana Howard, dau. of Viscount Morpeth, and of Lady Georgiana Cavendish, eldest dau. of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and grand-dau. of Earl of Carlisle.—9. Frederic Thesiger, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Anna Maria, dau. of W. Tinling, esq. of Southampton.—11. At Isleworth, W. G. Kirkpatrick, esq. to Miss Cath. Turner, Isleworth.

OBITUARY

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EARL OF EGDMONT.

Feb. 25. At Odell Castle, co. Bedford, the Right Hon. James-James Perceval, second Lord Lovel and Holland in England; third Earl of Egmont, &c. in Ireland; Lord of Duballow, Burton, &c. His Lordship was born in Pall Mall, Jan. 23, 1737. In 1760, he was appointed a Captain of dragoons, in Lord Robert Sutton's regiment of Royal Foresters, and in 1762 was promoted to a company, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, in the first regiment of foot-guards, and served in the allied army in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, during that campaign. In 1762, he was chosen M. P. for Bridgewater, in the room of his father, who was then called up to the House of Peers in England.

In 1762, his Lordship married the Hon. Isabella Powlet, daughter and sole heiress to Lord Nassau Powlet; by whom he had issue, John Viscount Perceval, now fourth Earl of Egmont; and one daughter, who died young. The late Earl of Egmont was brother-in-law of Lord Arden, and the late lamented Premier, the Hon. Spencer Perceval.

LADY PETRE.

Jan. 29. At Thornden, Essex, Frances, Lady Petre. Her remains were deposited, with great funeral pomp, in the family vault at Ingatestone, in Essex. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, uncle to the Lord Petre, attended with the relations on the side of his Lordship; and Sir George Jerminingham, bart. uncle to the deceased, attended as principal mourners, with the relations on the side of her Ladyship. Few deaths have occasioned more domestic grief and more general regret than that of Lady Petre: educated with unusual care under the immediate eye of her universally esteemed and respected parents, Sir Richard and Lady Bedingfield—young, beautiful, and highly accomplished—it has pleased Providence to cut her off in the bloom of existence, and in the full enjoyment of all the advantages of wealth and rank, of which she was one of the brightest ornaments, and, at the same time, an example of every amiable, modest, and retiring virtue. She was twenty-five years of age, and has left four infant children, two boys and two girls, to deplore through life the irreparable loss of a mother.

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SIR JOSEPH ANDREWS, BART.

Feb. 27. At his seat, Shaw Place, near Newbury, of an apoplectic seizure, after a tedious illness, in his 54th year, Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart. He succeeded his uncle Sir Joseph Andrews, in his title and estate, Dec. 29, 1800. He entered into the first regiment of foot-guards as an ensign, Oct. 28, 1785, and was promoted to a lieutenancy, Aug. 2, 1792. His reading was extensive, particularly in English and French Literature, and as his memory was most retentive, he brought such a stock of historical information to the common fund of conversation, that he was an amusing and instructive companion. His habits of life were retired, but by those to whom he was known, he was esteemed for his undeviating integrity, and was respected for his high sense of honour. He was well-bred both from habit and disposition, for he was no admirer of the careless inattentions of this uncereemonious age. To the poor he was a liberal benefactor, and to his servants a kind and indulgent master.

He bequeathed his personal property to his only sister, who inherits his estates under her uncle's will, and who will assume his name and arms—the title is extinct.

GENERAL ROBERT DONKIN.

March 1821. At Clifton, near Bristol, General Robert Donkin, aged 94, having been born the 19th of March, 1727. He was nearly at the head of the list of Generals, and had been almost eighty years in the army, having entered the service in 1746. He was at the siege of Belleisle in 1761, under General St. Clair, and there became acquainted with the celebrated David Hume, from whose dictation he wrote an account of the expedition. He was subsequently Aide-de-Camp to General Fowke, to whom Captain, afterwards General Wolfe, was at the same time Major of Brigade, and served in Flanders with the General, during the war of that period. He served during the seven years war, as a Captain, and was Aide-de-Camp and Secretary to General Ruffane, while he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Martinique.

General Donkin went afterwards to America, and served the whole of the war from 1775 to 1783, in the early part

part of it as Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, General Gage, and afterwards as Major to the 44th regiment, and as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Royal Garrison Battalion, which regiment he held till it was reduced at the peace in 1783.

During a part of the peace, subsequent to the seven years war, he was Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Granard, Commander-in Chief in Ireland.

He passed a long life of the most unsullied honour—and with the greatest respectability, without sickness, and apparently without uneasiness of any sort; and although he had served in a great variety of climates, and had been engaged in nine actions, and present at seven sieges, he was never absent from his duty either from illness or wounds.

He married in 1772, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Emanuel Collins, who died in December 1816. She was, indeed, one of the best and most perfect of wives and mothers! His eldest daughter Lætitia, died in December 1820, beloved and admired, as her mother had been before her! Two other children by this marriage survive the General, Lieutenant-General Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, K.C.B., at present, or lately, acting Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and commanding his Majesty's forces there; and Jane Anna Donkin.

General Robert Donkin was descended from a respectable family, possessed of good landed property, in Northumberland, and which he always understood came originally from Scotland, during some one of the internal disturbances of that country, and settling in a bordering county, changed the name from *Duncan*. This supposition is strengthened from the family having always used the arms of *Duncan*, with the addition only of three buckles on the chevron, which is a bearing much affected by borderers.

REV. EDWARD DANIEL CLARKE, LL.D.

March 9. At the house of his father-in-law, Sir William Beaumaris Rush, Bart. Pall Mall, in his 54th year, the Rev. Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D. Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Cambridge, Rector of Harlton, in the said county, and of Great Yeldham, Essex.

This celebrated Traveller belonged to a literary family. His maternal great-grandfather was the very eminent Dr. William Wotton, well known in the learned world by his proficiency, when an infant, in a great variety of languages. His grandfather and grandmother were hap-

pily designated by the Poet Hayley, in an affectionate epitaph, as

“Mild William Clarke and Anne his wife.”

Mr. Clarke was a prebendary of Chichester, and, amongst other works, published “*The Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins.*” He was also the friend of Markland and of Bowyer, and shines conspicuously in Nichols's “*Literary Anecdotes.*”—His son, the Rev. Edward Clarke, was, like his father, a man of genius and an excellent scholar. He published “*Letters on the “Spanish Nation,”* and various minor works.—He died in 1786, leaving three sons; 1. The Rev. James Stanier Clarke, LL.D. Chaplain and Librarian to his present Majesty, and now Canon of Windsor; 2. Dr. E. D. Clarke; 3. Captain George Clarke, R. N. who was unfortunately drowned off Woolwich, in 1805, from his generous anxiety to save his friend Mr. Peters (see the particulars of this melancholy accident in vol. LXXV. p. 997); and one daughter, married to Captain Parkinson, R. N.

The subject of this memoir was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; took the degree of B.A. 1790; M.A. 1794; and became senior fellow of that College. Soon after taking his degree, Mr. Clarke accompanied the present Lord Berwick abroad, and remained for some time in Italy. He became acquainted at College with Mr. J. M. Cripps, with whom, in 1799, he set out on an extensive tour through Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, and returned from Constantinople, in 1802, through Germany and France. These travels have rendered his name so celebrated throughout Europe, indeed we may add in every quarter of the civilized world, that to enter into any description of them is needless—they are before the public. They have been, and will continue to be, the delight and the solace of those who have been unable to visit other countries; and they have excited the dormant spirit of curiosity in many a resident of this country, who has followed eagerly the steps of Dr. Clarke, and has invariably borne testimony to the accuracy and the fidelity of his narrative. Dr. Clarke has somewhere mentioned all the excellencies, which must unite to form a perfect traveller—he must have the pencil of Norden, the pen of Volney, the learning of Pococke, the perseverance of Bruce, the enthusiasm of Savary. Of all these, Dr. Clarke united in his own person by far the greater share. No difficulties in his progress were ever allowed to be insuperable;

perable ; and upon all occasions he imparted to others a portion of his own enthusiasm. The University of Cambridge conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. as an honorary mark of their approbation, and acknowledgment for the services rendered to their public libraries, and literary institutions, in contributing to them the fruits of his extensive travels. Among these contributions may be considered as the most distinguished, the celebrated manuscript of the works of Plato, with nearly 100 other volumes of manuscripts, and the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, respecting which Dr. Clarke published a very learned treatise upon its being placed in the vestibule of the University library. But that which added most to his literary reputation, was a "Dissertation on the famous Sarcophagus in the British Museum," which Dr. Clarke caused to be surrendered to the British army in Egypt, and which he has proved from accumulated evidence to have been the tomb of Alexander. (See LXXV. p. 540.)

It would be unpardonable, in this enumeration, to neglect to mention a very large and valuable collection of Minerals, made by the learned Doctor during his travels. This splendid collection, it is thought, will be purchased by the University. A rare and valuable assortment of Plants likewise, several of which were procured from the celebrated Professor Pallas in the Crimea, distinguished the industry and taste of this gentleman. Greek medals also engaged his attention, when he was abroad ; and many, which adorned his cabinet, are of singular rarity. Lord Berwick has in his possession a curious model of Mount Vesuvius, formed on the spot by Dr. Clarke, with the assistance of an Italian artist, of the very materials of the mountain.

A few years since, for his amusement during a stay he made at Brighton, Dr. Clarke wrote and published some periodical papers under the title of "*Le Rêveur*," which are bound up in a duodecimo volume ; but, by some accident, few copies are now extant.

Not long after his return to England, Dr. Clarke married Angelica, daughter of Sir William Beaumaris Rush, and being already in holy orders, was instituted to the rectory of Harlton, Cambridgeshire. In 1806 he commenced lectures on Mineralogy in the University of Cambridge. In 1808 a professorship was founded for the encouragement of that science, and he was appointed to the chair. These lectures have, if possible, made his name more known and honoured, both in this and in foreign

countries, than even his long and interesting travels. — Natural History was his earliest and most favourite study, and that peculiar branch of it which refers to the mineral kingdom soon engrossed the whole of his attention. In the delivery of his celebrated lectures, Clarke was without a rival — his eloquence was inferior to none ; (in native eloquence, perhaps, few have ever equalled him in this country) his knowledge of his subject was extensive ; his elucidation clear and simple ; and in the illustrations, which were practically afforded by the various and beautiful specimens of his minerals, he was peculiarly happy. — Most of those specimens he had himself collected, and they seldom failed to give rise to the most pleasing associations by their individual locality. We may justly apply to him in the delivery of his lectures, what is engraven on the monument of Goldsmith, "*Nihil, quod tetigit, non ornavit.*" Of the higher qualities of his mind, of his force and energy as a Christian preacher, of the sublimity and excellence of his discourses, the University of Cambridge can bear honourable testimony ; as was evinced by crowded congregations whenever he filled the pulpit. Of the very great estimation in which Dr. Clarke was held by foreigners, we may in the same manner refer our readers to the various Honorary Societies, in which his name stands enrolled ; we may safely say, that to no one person has the University of Cambridge been more indebted for celebrity abroad during the last twenty years, than to her late librarian, Dr. Clarke. He has fallen a victim indeed to his generous ardour in the pursuit of science — he looked only to the fame of the University ; and in his honest endeavours to exalt her reputation, he unhappily neglected his own invaluable health. — He has thus left to his afflicted family, and to his surviving friends, the most painful and bitter regrets ; whilst to the University itself, he has bequeathed a debt of gratitude, which we doubt not will hereafter be amply and liberally discharged.

Perhaps no person ever possessed in a more eminent degree than Dr. Clarke, the delightful faculty of winning the hearts and riveting the affections of those into whose society he entered. From the first moment, his conversation excited an interest that never abated. Those, who knew him once, felt that they must love him always. The kindness of his manner, the anxiety he expressed for the welfare of others, his eagerness to make them feel happy and pleased

pleased with themselves, when united to the charms of his language, were irresistible. Such was Dr. Clarke in private life; within the circle of his more immediate friends; in the midst of his family—there he might be seen, as the indulgent parent, the affectionate husband, the warm, zealous, and sincere friend.

The remains of Dr. Clarke were interred in Jesus College Chapel on the 18th of March; preceded by the Master (the Vice Chancellor) and the Dean, and followed by his private friends, the Fellows of the College, and many Members of the Senate. The service was performed by the Master and the Dean.

His publications were :

"Testimony of different Authors respecting the Colossal statue of Ceres, placed in the vestibule of the Public Library at Cambridge, with an account of its removal from Elensis, Nov. 22, 1801," 1803, 8vo.—"The Tomb of Alexander, a dissertation on the Sarcophagus, brought from Alexandria, and now in the British Museum," 1805, 4to.—"A Methodical Distribution of the Mineral Kingdom," 1807, fol.—"A Letter to the Gentlemen of the British Museum," 1807, 4to.—"Description of the Greek Marbles brought from the shores of the Euxine, Archipelago, and Mediterranean, and deposited in the vestibule of the University Library, Cambridge," 1809, 8vo.—"Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa," Part I. containing Russia, Tartary, and Turkey, 4to. 1810 (see vol. LXXX. ii. p. 636, LXXXI. i. 137); Part II. Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land. Section the First, 4to. 1812 (see vol. LXXXII. ii. pp. 137, 249). Section the Second, 1814 (see vol. LXXXIV. ii. pp. 460, 553, vol. LXXXV. i. p. 50).—"A Letter to Herbert Marsh, D.D. in reply to Observations in his pamphlet on the British and Foreign Bible Society," 1811, 8vo.

VERY REV. THOMAS KIPLING, D.D.

Lately. At his Parsonage, after a lingering illness, the Very Rev. Thomas Kipling, D.D. Dean of Peterborough, Rector of Holme, and Vicar of Holme, in Spalding Moor, Yorkshire. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1768, M. A. 1771, B. D. 1779; D.D. 1784; and was elected Deputy Regius Professor of Divinity.

This learned divine, in 1793, rendered himself obnoxious to a refractory party in the University, by accepting the office of promoter or prosecutor in the case of Mr. Friend, Fellow of Jesus College, against whom it was deemed necessary to proceed judicially for his attack upon the Established Church. The ex-

pulsion of that gentleman for his offence and contumacy, brought upon the deputy professor a shower of abuse from the zealots for innovation, at the head of whom was Dr. Edwards, who took occasion, when the Codex of Beza came out, to assail both the preface and the editor with a virulence which amounted to personal hostility. Dr. Kipling was charged with ignorance and want of fidelity, but though it cannot be denied that the edition is inferior to the magnitude of the undertaking, still no candid person will justify the scurrility of the Socinian critic. As a reward for his labours and some consolation for the mortifications which he had experienced in the discharge of his public duty, Dr. Kipling was made Dean of Peterborough.

His works are :

"The Elementary parts of Dr. Smith's Complete System of Optics," 1778, 4to.—"Codex Theodori Bezae Cantabrigiensis, Evangelia et Apostolorum Acta complectens, Quadratis Literis Græco-Latinis," 1793, 2 vols. folio.—"The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinistic," 1802, 8vo. This pamphlet having been remarked on by a writer under the signature of Academicus, drew forth a defence by a friend to Dr. Kipling, supposed to be the Doctor himself.—"Certain Accusations brought lately by the Irish Papists, against British and Irish Protestants, examined," 1809, 8vo.—Dr. Kipling preached the Boyle's Lectures in 1792, but never printed the course.

DR. HELENUS SCOTT.

Nov. 16, 1821. During his voyage to New South Wales, Helenus Scott, M.D. lately in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and first member of the Medical Board at Bombay. To the scientific acquirements of this enlightened philosopher, and most excellent man, no person acquainted with the state and progress of Medical and Chemical knowledge, during the last twenty-five years, both in Europe and Asia, can be a stranger.

Dr. Scott entered the India Company's service, on the Bombay establishment, nearly about the termination of the American revolutionary contest, and retired to this country about ten years ago; having acquired a competent fortune after a most active and meritorious service of thirty years. He was a native of Dundee in Scotland, and received his medical education at the university of Edinburgh, where he was a contemporary of the late Dr. Ferriar of Manchester, and Dr. Rollo, late Surgeon General to the Ordnance, with both of which distinguished physicians, respectively,

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he continued united in the closest ties of friendship, while they lived. He also corresponded with the late worthy and venerable President of the Royal Society; and with that ardent and indefatigable fellow-labourer in the field of science, the late Dr. Beddoes of Bristol. Dr. Scott was the author of several communications on medical and physical subjects, which appeared before the public at different times, and afford abundant proofs of his attainments in various departments of science, particularly in that of Chemistry, in the pursuit of which he acquired no ordinary reputation in India. As a physician, likewise, his authority was highly estimated, not only on the Western side of the Indian Peninsula, but throughout the whole of British India. In Britain, however, he is more particularly known as the author of the practice of extensively exhibiting, both internally and externally, the nitric, and nitro-muriatic acids, and other analogous agents, in syphilitic, hepatic, and other maladies in India, from the use of which remedies pathology and therapeuticks have derived some important advantages; since, in the progress of administering this new class of medicines in those diseases, considerable new light has been eventually thrown upon their nature, particularly upon the various forms and modifications of syphilis, and pseudo syphilitic disorders, wherein the consequences produced by the use and abuse of mercury have been more fully demonstrated.

JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

March 24. At his Chambers, in the Middle Temple, aged 43, James Boswell, Esq. M.A. Barrister-at-law, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts. He was the second son of James Boswell, Esq. of Auchinleck, the friend and biographer of Johnson. Having received his education at Westminster, he was entered of Brazen-nose College in 1797, and was subsequently elected Fellow on the Vinerian foundation. Mr. Boswell possessed talents of a superior order, sound classical scholarship, and a most extensive and intimate knowledge of our early literature. In the investigation of every subject that he pursued, his industry, judgment, and discrimination were equally remarkable; his memory was unusually tenacious and accurate; and he was always as ready, as he was competent, to communicate his stores of information for the benefit of others. These qualifications, added to the friendship which he entertained for Mr. Boswell, influenced the late Mr. Malone in selecting him as his literary executor, and

to his care Mr. Malone entrusted the publication of an enlarged and amended edition of Shakspeare, which he had long been meditating. Few months have elapsed since this laborious task was accomplished:—laborious it certainly was, as Mr. Malone's papers were left in a state scarcely intelligible; and no individual probably, excepting Mr. Boswell, could have rendered them available. To this edition, Mr. Boswell contributed many notes, and collated the text with the earlier copies. In the first volume, he has stepped forwards to defend the literary reputation of Mr. Malone, against the severe attacks made by a writer of distinguished eminence, upon many of his critical opinions and statements; a task of great delicacy, and which Mr. Boswell has performed in so spirited and gentlemanly a manner, that his preface may be fairly quoted as a model of controversial writing. In the same volume, are inserted the memoirs of Mr. Malone, originally printed by Mr. Boswell for private distribution; and a valuable essay on the metre and phraseology of Shakspeare, the materials for which were partly collected by Mr. Malone; but the arrangement and completion of them were the work of Mr. Boswell; and upon these he is known to have bestowed considerable labour and attention.

From the attractions that the metropolis holds out to every lover of good society, Mr. Boswell felt and professed an attachment to London, that might be deemed hereditary, so closely did it coincide with those feelings which his father has, upon various occasions, forcibly described. Few men were better fitted to appreciate and contribute to the pleasures of social intercourse; his conversational powers, and the un-failing cheerfulness of his disposition, rendered him a most acceptable guest; but it was the goodness of his heart, that warmth of friendship which knew no bounds when a call was made upon his services, that formed the sterling excellence and the brightest feature of Mr. Boswell's character. A feeling of deeper regret has seldom been evinced than upon the event we are recording; aggravated, as it was, by the unlooked-for termination of a life, that promised many years of happiness to himself and others.

Mr. Boswell was interred on the 6th instant in the Temple Church-yard, attended by his brother Sir Alexander Boswell, and a few of his oldest friends, including Sir A. Macdonald, Mr. Heber, Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, Mr. Murray, Mr. Markland, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Symmons.

Symmons. Had it been deemed advisable, the number would have been greatly increased; so anxious were the friends of the deceased to pay the last sad tribute of respect to his memory.

WHITSHED KEENE, ESQ.

Feb. 27. At Hawthorn Hill, Berks, aged 90, Whitshed Keene, esq. of that place, and of Sackville-street, London, who sat in Parliament for the almost unprecedented space of nearly half a century, and was father of the House of Commons for some years previous to his retirement at the general election in 1818. Mr. Keene was born in Ireland, and married Miss Elizabeth Legge, daughter of George Viscount Lewisham, and sister to William second Earl of Dartmouth; by whom he had several children.

In 1780 he was surveyor general of the Board of Works; and in 1782, was one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

In 1797, Mr. Keene made a motion relative to the number of prisoners and emigrants in Great Britain; and he soon after opposed Mr. Pitt's bill for laying a tax upon inland navigation. In 1802, after a prefatory speech, in which he distinguished between *expediency and justice*, he remarked on the innovations that had taken place in the East, respecting the ruling family in the Carnatic, recommended Orme's History to the perusal of Members, as a work that stood the test of time, and concluded by a motion for laying certain documents before the House; which was immediately assented to.

In April 1804, he supported the "Irish Militia Volunteer offer bill," as a measure calculated to promote the true ends of the Union, by bringing 10,000 of the Irish militia here, where they would witness the happy effects resulting from sobriety, industry, and subordination to the laws.

REV. WILLIAM ATKINSON.

Feb. 8. At Hillington, near Lynn, in the 77th year of his age, and the 40th of his incumbency, the Rev. W. Atkinson, B. A. He had been educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he gained the silver cup allotted annually to him who takes the highest honour in the College, at degree time. He was soon after appointed minister of the Episcopal Chapel at Rotterdam, where he gained the friendship of Sir Joseph York (Lord Dover), of the Goddards, Hopes, Williams, and of the most respectable merchants. After residing here seven years, his health obliged him to resign that situation (in which he was

succeeded by Mr. Williams, late Vicar of Waterbeach, Ely), and in July 1782, was presented to the rectory of Hillington near Lynn. Here soon arose a lasting difference through life, between him and his patron, because he would not submit to take a payment of a third of the value of the living. In contending for his rights, while taking tithes in kind, he incurred great expences, with much vexation and anxiety of mind, and the farmers and the poor were industriously set on to insult him on all occasions. But his agreeable manners and kind attentions to the poor soon turned the tide in his favour, and occasion him now to be much lamented. His charities, indeed, were endless, and the cause of his poor neighbours ever advocated. The naked were clothed, the sick relieved with medicines and good diet from his kitchen and hospitable table.

His parish and that of East Walton ought never to forget his successful exertions, at no small cost, in a petition to the Lord High Chancellor, by which he got to be placed in the hands of proper trustees lands which had been left for their benefit, but which were nearly lost to them. He also rebuilt the parsonage-house.

MR. FRANCIS SOUTHERN.

Feb. 11. At his residence in Lydbury, North, co. Salop, Francis Southern, Gent. in the 64th year of his age. He had been many years agent to Lord Powis, whose affectionate regard and that of his noble countess and family, during that period, and particularly with the greatest anxiety from the commencement of his illness till the day of his dissolution, were constant and unvaried, and will long be gratefully remembered and cherished in the bosom of his afflicted family and relations, with the most heartfelt acknowledgments and satisfaction. He was a man of the strictest integrity, probity, and punctuality, and also eminent as a surveyor and valuer of tithes and estates; but notwithstanding their gigantic and rapid strides to high prices, occasioned by the late war, he closely adhered to the golden rule, of doing as he would be done by. He was frequently chosen sole commissioner for inclosing the commons or waste lands in the counties of Salop and Montgomery. His loss will be greatly deplored by his numerous employers, friends, and acquaintance, and sincerely lamented by his widow, two sons, and a daughter, with feelings of the utmost poignancy and distress. He was a native of Brunswick near Walcot, co. Salop, and was the second

second son of John Southern of that place, afterwards of Shrewsbury, by Sarah (Haines) his wife, and descended from an old family resident at Much Wenlock in the same county. His father was a considerable farmer, and so generally beloved by the lower orders of society, that at a time (in 1800) other farmers were making excessive demands for their grain, he sold his to the poor at little more than half price; and, in the midst of a dreadful conflagration, and general state of alarm and horror passing through the surrounding stack-yards, occasioned by the irritation and violence of the moment, owing to the great prices asked by his neighbours for their produce, his and that of his eldest son at Sutton, near Shrewsbury, were spared, and he suffered not the slightest injury or inconvenience. It is a singular circumstance, that the spot where Lord Hill's majestic column overlooks the Salopian country, stood the father's stack-yard, thus held so sacred and so highly favoured.

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MR. STEWART.

Feb. 20. In Northumberland-street, Strand, Mr. Stewart, generally known by the designation of "Walking Stewart." This most extraordinary, eccentric, atomical Philosopher, was born in Bond-street, and originally educated at the Charter-house. In the year 1763, he was sent out a writer to Madras, on the interest of the late Lord Bute. He was employed as secretary to the Nabob of Arcot, and expended a large sum in giving official entertainments by order of his master. Within two years after his arrival in India, at the age of about 18, he determined on the very singular measure of leaving his situation in the Company's service, assigning as a reason, that he was resolved to travel, the *amor videndi* being irresistible—that he would see, if he could, the whole world—that he would unlearn all he had learned—that he would become an Automates, think and act for himself. In pursuance of this resolution, he addressed a letter to the Court of Directors, which, from its juvenile insolence and audacity, is preserved on their records to this day; in which he tells them he was born for nobler pursuits, and higher attainments, than to be a copier of invoices and bills of lading to a company of grocers, haberdashers, and cheesemongers. Within a few weeks after writing this unique epistle, he took his leave à la sourdine of the Presidency, and began his *premier pas* of his pedestrian long life;—some of his friends lamenting his abrupt departure, and

thinking he might be involved in pecuniary difficulties, sent after him, begging him to return, and offering him assistance. He replied to their invitation, that he thanked them, that his resolution was taken, that his finances were small, but adequate to his wants. He prosecuted his route over Hindostan, and *walked to Delhi*, to Persepolis, and other parts of Persia. He traversed the greater part of the Indian Peninsula, visited Abyssinia and Ethiopia, and has been present at the latter place, at an entertainment of the Natives, who, disregarding sexual distinction, appeared in *statu naturæ*. He then entered the Carnatic, and became known to the then Nabob, who conceived an esteem for him, which eventually in his latter days became the means of his support, for the Nabob appointed him his private secretary. A few years ago the House of Commons, in order to spare Stewart's feelings, granted him 15,000*l.* to liquidate the demands on the Nabob. Quitting the Carnatic, he adopted the mad resolution to walk to Seringapatam, which he effected; when there, Tippoo, hearing that a European had entered his city, ordered him to be immediately arrested. Tippoo directed him to appear before him at his Durbar. He questioned him as to his motive for coming to his kingdom:—he answered solely a desire to see it. Tippoo told him he must consider himself as his subject, and as such, a military one, and he must be enrolled in his army; and that as he appeared a gentleman, he would make him, after some tactical instruction, a Captain of Sepoys. He became one, and was engaged in several affairs against the Mahrattas, and was wounded in the right arm. He continued a *detenu* of Tippoo's several years, until the late Sir James Sibbald, bart. then at Bombay, was appointed by that Presidency, to settle the terms of peace with Tippoo. Stewart availed himself of the opportunity of requesting Sir James to use his interest with his Highness, to procure his release. This, with some difficulty, Sir James Sibbald effected; and Stewart set forward to *walk* to Europe. He crossed the Desert of Arabia, and arrived at Marseilles. He *walked* through the whole kingdom of France, through Spain, came to England—left England for America, through every State of which he *walked*, as he did through Ireland and Scotland. On his return from Ireland he was nearly shipwrecked; and at the moment of being so, he begged of some of the crew, if they survived, to take care of the book he had written, and intended to

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be published, entitled, "*Opus Maximum*," a favourite work of his. His corporeal exertions are as above described—his mental powers were commensurate, but of a character unique in the extreme, and perhaps without any approximation of similitude in the thoughts of any human being. He was *tout à fait* the Atomical Philosopher; his defence and demonstration of which singular hypothetical doctrine was so ably defined and asserted, that he almost convinced infidelity to become a proselyte, for he was completely *Magister Verborum*, and proved in his argument he knew the energy of *Verbum tonans*. On every subject discussed, he was fully competent, and evinced a judgment and comprehension "*Luce durius*." He could speak and rationate to conviction on the Encyclopedia; for in every science he was *au fait*. Of the multifarious publications on his "*Doctrine of Atoms*," the writer gives one of the many in his possession, which delineates the principle on which his data are founded, and on which he establishes his theory. This it is:—"The Book of Nature. To think means to use the powers of mind, to identify self with all nature, and to live in all surrounding being."

"All matter draws, and to one centre brings,
[to kings.]

Man's nature chang'd to beast, and beast

He then adds, "the human body emits every hour *half a pound of matter from its mode*; which, dispersed over a great extent of space, must attach itself to millions of beings, and participate of their sensation, without any consequence from the interruption of memory, by transmuting from the human body into all surrounding being. This fact teaches man how great his interest in the whole, and how little in the part of self. The ignorance of this truth makes an *oyster* of the Great Agent of the Universe." Abstruse and recondite as the above may appear, and all his writings were *unius generis*, yet so great was his power in maintaining his hypothesis, that he almost reasoned his unbelieving hearers into credulity. His conversation on all general subjects was instructive and entertaining. Not a subject he dilated on, however remote from his favourite theme of "*Atoms*," but it appeared from his treating it, that he had made such *his only study*. At the time of Hastings' trial, speaking on the subject, he said, "that to try Mr. Hastings by the narrow rule of *Meum* and *Tuum*, was like bringing Alexander the Great to a Quarter Sessions."

He passed his last ten years in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross and Cockspur-street; to be, as he said, in the "full tide of human existence." He must have been seen by the readers of this, sitting in St. James's Park, drinking warm milk. "*Dieu lui fasse Paix*."

Isleworth, March 1.

G. S.

LE GENDRE STARKIE, ESQ.

Feb. 28. In his 32d year, Le Gendre Starkie, Esq. of Huntroyde, Lancashire, M. A. of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Lancaster.

The representative of an ancient family, and the inheritor of an ample fortune, he entered upon life with a high sense of the various responsibilities which are attached to the character of a country gentleman;—and it was his study and his pride to sustain that character throughout, in its genuine worth and dignity. Unfortunately, however, he was prevented by the infirmities of a weak constitution, from engaging in the more active scenes of public life, or taking that lead in his native country to which his fortune, his talents, and his many and great virtues so justly entitled him. Yet in the domestic retirement which his health required, and which was perhaps most congenial with the mild and benignant qualities of his heart—even here, his mind was ever ardently occupied in promoting some measure of public utility, or in performing some noble act of private munificence. Even those by whom he was best known, and most beloved, cannot do justice to the many estimable qualities which adorned his character; but the general feeling of affection and respect evinced for his memory, is the best evidence of departed worth.

The disease which so prematurely terminated his valuable life, is supposed to have originated during his residence at Rome, in the spring of 1819, when he was seized with an inflammation of the liver, which nearly proved fatal at the time, and from the effects of which, though partially subdued, he never perfectly recovered.

In the year 1814, Mr. Starkie married Elizabeth Jane, second daughter of the late Richard Gwilym, esq. of Bewsey, co. Lancaster, but died without issue.

LIEUT.-COL. SIBTHORP, M. P.

March 9. At Canwick, near Lincoln, Coningsby Waldo Sibthorp, Esq. M. P. for the city of Lincoln, and Lieut.-Col. of the South Lincoln Militia. The memory of so good a man ought not to be forgotten, and it must be a strained panegyric

panegyric, indeed, that can exceed the merits either of his public or private character. By his death the country has lost one of her most accomplished gentlemen, and society is bereaved of one of its most distinguished ornaments.

Colonel Sibthorp received his education at Westminster-school, of which he always spoke with pride, and seemed to take delight at the very mention of its name; and afterwards became a student of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where his classical taste and feeling were well known. It pleased Providence, during the latter years of his life, to afflict him with a most painful illness; yet great as his sufferings must have been during this trial, they were borne without a murmur, and with a perfect resignation to the will of Heaven. In his more immediate neighbourhood, he has left a void which will not easily be supplied. His religion was exemplary, alike removed from enthusiasm and lukewarmness. His hospitality was proverbial, and no man more enjoyed the society of his friends, or contributed in a greater degree to their individual comfort than the subject of this memoir. In his attachments he was ardent and sincere, and hence it is that his loss will be so severely felt, and his memory affectionately cherished by his surviving friends. He was ever merciful to the faults and failings of his fellow-creatures, and candid in his judgments on the character of others. His manners were those of a perfect gentleman, polite, courteous, and unassuming. There was an inexpressible suavity in his demeanour that endeared him to all; and though in mixed society he seemed more disposed to listen to the sentiments of others than to deliver his own, yet many are the occasions when his powers of conversation threw instruction and delight around him. Possessed of a large fortune, this good and amiable man seemed to think that it was only conferred upon him, as the means of increasing the happiness of mankind. Many, indeed, are the public objects of misery which his benevolent heart raised from affliction; and doubtless, still more are known only to that Almighty Being who "seeth in secret, and rewardeth openly."

Colonel Sibthorp represented the city of Lincoln in three successive Parliaments, and it may be most truly said, that no man ever entered the House of Commons with a more independent mind, or with a loftier sense of honour. His intellectual attainments were of a very superior quality indeed, and had it

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pleased the great Disposer of events to have blessed him with health, it is highly probable that he would have distinguished himself in the senate by his eloquence. But alas! sickness incapacitated him from paying that attention to his parliamentary duties which he so earnestly wished to pay. Colonel Sibthorp was an enthusiastic admirer of the principles of Mr. Pitt, and consequently gave his support to the present Ministry; yet he only supported those measures which his conscience assured him were for the good of his country. He was a true friend also to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, and those inroads which its pretended friends, but in reality its worst enemies, are perpetually making upon it, were always discountenanced by him, and met with his most decided disapprobation. Such was the man whose character I have attempted to describe; and should this brief memoir meet the eye of any friend of Colonel Sibthorp's, he will acknowledge its fidelity; or should it arrest the attention of a stranger, he will see in it many traits worthy of imitation. Suffice it to say, that Colonel Sibthorp's public and private worth were known and appreciated by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. As a kind brother, an affectionate son, and a faithful friend, his loss will be lamented with the most poignant anguish. Though cut off by a premature death in the prime of life, he has bequeathed to his friends the recollection of many virtues and excellencies to mitigate their sorrow; and they may exclaim with exultation, though with sadness, in the feeling language of the Poet, "Non totus, raptus licet, optime, nobis Eriperis, relictus os placidum moresque benigni," [imago!]

Et venit ante oculos, et pectore vivit
I. G.

REV. THOMAS CHERRY.

March 10. At Merchant Taylors' School, aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Cherry, B. D. Vicar of Sellinge, Kent, and for 24 years the highly-respected Head Master of that distinguished seat of learning.

Mr. Cherry was himself educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1763; he took the degree of B. A. in 1767, of M. A. in 1771, of B. D. in 1776, and was chosen Master of Maidstone School 1777. In 1795 the Rev. Samuel Bishop, who had filled the situation of Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School with singular ability, breathed his last. (See vol. LXV. p. 972.) "Excellence, like Bishop's," says Dr. Wilson

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in his History of this Institution*, "had the effect of rendering the Company somewhat fastidious in the choice of a successor. Impressed with the simplicity of manners, the strength of penetration, the integrity of conduct, the depth of learning, and the brilliancy of imagination, which characterised their departed friend, they overlooked every other consideration in their wish to see 'his like again:' and, thinking that more of these estimable qualifications were united in the Master of Maidstone School than in any other of the candidates, they elected him on the 16th of December. How far the choice was justified by experience, the flourishing state of the School for nearly a quarter of a century, bears ample testimony. He uniformly inculcated that principle of disinterested loyalty, which has in every age been the distinguishing characteristic of Merchant Taylors."

Mr. Cherry was, at various periods of his life, Curate and Lecturer of St. Anne's, Limehouse; alternate Lecturer of Christ Church, Spitalfields; Vicar of Leckford, Hants; Vicar of Loose, Kent; Curate of St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Laurence Pountney, London; and in 1813 was Chaplain to George Scholey, esq. when Lord Mayor. Dr. Wilson, in the other division of his volume†, paid Mr. Cherry the following deserved compliment: "Of this amiable man it may be truly said, (and what can be greater praise?), that in taste and talents he yields to none of his predecessors. Placed as he is between the dead and the living, he forms one of the links that unite the scholars of the present day with those of former times. And when, at last, his honourable career of usefulness is closed, his literary companions will long remember him for his intimate, yet unostentatious, acquaintance with the treasures of Antiquity." Mr. Cherry resigned in 1819, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, the Rev. James-William Bellamy, B. D. the present Head Master. On his retirement he had the pleasing satisfaction of receiving from his grateful scholars a silver urn, inscribed with the following lines: "Thomæ Cherry, S. T. B. qui Scholæ Mercatorum Sciss. annos viginti quatuor felicissimè præfuit, Alumni superiorum ordinum hoc pietatis monumentum consecravêre A. D. MDCCCXIX."

He was interred on the 16th instant, in the chapel at Poplar, where rest the remains of his wife.

REV. DR. HEATH.

Feb. 23. In the Cloisters, Windsor,

* Page 520, where a good portrait of Mr. Cherry may be seen. † P. 1144.

the Rev. Dr. George Heath, Canon of Windsor, and Fellow of Eton College. He was of King's College, Cambridge, A. B. 1768, A. M. 1771. Dr. Heath's truly select and sumptuous classical library was sold by auction by Mr. Jeffery, in May, 1810—4809 articles; the sale of which produced 9,000l. "Never," says Mr. Dibdin, "did the bibliomaniac's eye alight upon 'sweeter copies,' as the phrase is; and never did the bibliomaniacal barometer rise higher than at this sale! The most marked phrenzy characterised it. A copy of the *Edittio Princeps* of Homer (by no means a first rate one) brought 32l.; and all the *Aldine Classics* produced such an electricity of sensation, that buyers stuck at nothing to embrace them!" Besides the *Sale-catalogue* printed for Jeffery, another catalogue was printed of this collection, by Mr. Constable, of Edinburgh, with the prices and purchasers' name. The prices of many of the articles are also to be found in the 4th No. of the *Classical Journal*.

JOHN ATKINS WRIGHT, Esq.

March 5. At Crowsley-park, Oxfordshire, John Atkins Wright, Esq. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that County, and Recorder of the Corporation of Henley-upon-Thames. He was a native of Norfolk, and a son of the late Mr. Atkins, of Ketteringham, who possessed a considerable landed estate in that county. In 1802 he was elected M. P. for the city of Oxford with Mr. Burton; and again served with that gentleman in 1806. This Parliament sat one Session only. In 1807 Mr. Wright declined the fatigue of a canvass, and retired from the contest; Mr. Lockhart was therefore elected with Mr. Burton without opposition. At the general election in 1812, the citizens of Oxford, as it were with one spirit, solicited Mr. Wright again to offer himself to represent them in Parliament; they commenced a spirited canvass, and received such assurances of success, that at the general election he was speedily placed at the head of the poll, and was returned by a triumphant majority; the contest was chiefly with Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Eden (now Lord Auckland); and the former was returned with Mr. Wright. In 1818 he was again returned with General St. John, which made the fourth time of his serving as M. P. for Oxford. In justice to the memory of departed worth, we may safely declare, that during the whole of his parliamentary career he discharged its duties in the most manly, upright, and independent manner, with honour to himself, and to the universal satisfaction of his constituents.

SIR

SIR J. BORLASE WARREN, BART. G. C. B.

Feb. 27. At the apartments of Sir Richard Keats, at Greenwich Hospital, the Right Hon. Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. G. C. B. Admiral of the White.

This gentleman was descended, in the female line, from the Borlases or Burlases in Cornwall, of whom one was a baronet and another an historian. In consequence of an intermarriage with a Warren, that name was superadded to the former; Anne, an only daughter of Sir John Borlase, Bart. having become the wife of Arthur Warren, of Stapleford, in the County of Nottingham, which was in the possession, and formed the occasional residence, of the late Baronet.

After receiving part of his education under the Rev. Mr. Princeps, of Bicester, Sir John was sent to Winchester School, whence, in consequence of a sudden determination, arising out of an irresistible impulse for the navy, he went to sea in the Alderney sloop of war, commanded by Captain O'Hara.

Having, in part, gratified his inclination, he had good sense enough to see the propriety of completing his studies. He accordingly entered himself of Emanuel College, Cambridge; and was so well pleased with Mr. Martyn, his tutor, since become celebrated for his botanical researches, that he afterwards bestowed upon him the Living of Little Marlow, in the county of Bucks.

Soon after he came into the possession of his patrimonial fortune, he purchased the Island of Lundy, and amused himself with a yacht in the Bristol Channel: but the American war having presented a scene more suitable to his views and his ambition, he abandoned his pleasure-boat to some opulent citizen, and his new purchase to the rabbits, its chief, if not its only inhabitants, for the purpose of serving as a Lieutenant on board the *Nonsuch*.

In a short time after this we find him acting as Master and Commander in the *Helena*; and then as Post-Captain* in the *Ariadne*, *l'Aigle*, and the *Winchelsea*.

On the return of peace he married the daughter of General Clavering, by Lady Diana West, third daughter of the first Earl of Delaware, by whom he has had several children: his eldest son, an officer in the Guards, and a young man of great promise, died in Egypt.

At the commencement of the late French war, Sir John, who in 1775 had been honoured with a patent of baronetage, was appointed to the *Flora* frigate, and in the course of a few months re-

ceived the command of a flying squadron, with which he annoyed the trade, and alarmed the coast of France, making many rich captures at the same time.

In 1794 he received the ribband of the Bath as a testimony of his Majesty's high opinion of his services; and in the summer of 1795 he acted as Commodore of the division of ships which effected a debarkation in Quiberon Bay, his flag flying on board *La Pomone*. On this occasion he took Fort Penthièvre; and, although the emigrants proved unsuccessful, yet no blame whatsoever has ever attached itself to the British Navy. (See vol. LXV. p. 690.)

Having removed into the Canada of 74 guns, he joined the Brest fleet under Lord Bridport; and, being detached soon after, with a strong squadron to the coast of Ireland, on the 10th of October, 1798, he was fortunate enough to fall in with, and after a chase of two days, and a smart engagement, to capture the *Hoche*, a French ship of the line, commanded by M. Bompard, together with three heavy frigates, and, as well as the ship of the line, entirely new, full of troops and stores, with every necessary for the establishment of their views and plans in Ireland. (See our vol. LXVIII. pp. 894. 1072.) This critical victory filled the nation with joy, and appears to have saved Ireland from the miseries of a new civil war. The House of Commons, fully sensible of its importance, honoured him with a vote of thanks on the occasion. (LXIX. 40.)—Soon after this he hoisted his flag as Rear-Admiral, and arrived by various steps to the rank of Admiral of the White.

On the return of peace he was nominated a Member of the Privy Council, and repaired to St. Petersburg in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. His situation at that Court was not a little delicate; for we had been recently on the eve of a war with this power, while the retention of Malta, soon after followed by a new contest with France, gave rise to negotiations of a most important nature. He appears, however, to have succeeded; and to have placed his successor in a favourable situation.

Sir John sat in four different parliaments. In 1774 and 1780 he represented the borough of Marlow, in which he formerly possessed great influence; and at the general elections in 1796 and 1802 he was returned for the town of Nottingham.

His remains were removed on the 5th March from his house in Upper Grosvenor-street, for interment in the family vault at Stratton Ardeley, Oxfordshire.

DEATHS.

* His Commission was dated in 1781.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. IN Queen-square, 70, the widow of Mr. Constance, carpenter, late of Marlborough-street.—Blanch, only and posthumous daughter of Mr. C. A. Stothard, F. S. A. (See vol. XCI. i. 642; and also our Poetry for the present Month.)—*January* 20. In Portman-square, Mrs. S. Shard.—21. Elizabeth-Jane, wife of Mr. Ekins, of Bermondsey.—Dorothea, wife of Thomas Watson, Esq. of Judd-street, Brunswick-square.—31. Aged 45, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John White of Great Portland-street.—*February* 7. In Howland-street, aged 74, Richard Wroughton, esq. who long held a conspicuous station on the London stage. His talents, if not of the highest order, were in the next degree. He was much respected in his profession at a time when Garrick, Barry, and Smith were high in favour. As a companion he was humorous and well bred; and was much respected by a circle of friends. He has left a widow to lament his loss.—At Clapton, Emanuel Muller, esq.—In Hans-place, aged 70, Mrs. Lance.—8. In Great Queen street, aged 74, James Bovick, Esq.—In Upper Harley-street, aged 29, Wm. Baliol Best, esq. youngest son of the late George Best, esq. of Chilston-park, Kent.—In Pall-mall, aged 73, Thomas Wagstaffe, esq. of Woodhall, Shenley-hill, Herts.—9. In Albany, Piccadilly, John-William Spranger, esq. Rear-Adm. of the White.—12. In Rockingham row, Kent-road, aged 89, George Clay, esq.—In Burton-street, aged 28, Percival Crawley, esq.—12. Aged 25, Mr. Henry Baldwyn, bookseller, of Newgate-street, a young man of considerable literary attainments. His acquaintance with early poetry and the drama has been forcibly exemplified in the *Retrospective Review*, to which he contributed several articles.—13. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged 19, Jane, wife of George Finch, esq. daughter to Rear-Adm. and Lady Elizabeth Tollemache.—14. In Hertford-street, May-fair, 24, Lieut. George Welsh, R. N.—In Bolton-street, Piccadilly, Mary, wife of Thomas Walford, esq.—15. Aged 21, Miss Catherine Sayer, second daughter of Augustin Sayer, esq. and sister to Dr. Sayer, of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.—16. In Gower-street, Alexander Hawthorn, esq.—17. Frances-Maria, wife of Mr. P. H. Abbott, of Leigh-street, Burton-crescent.—At an advanced age, G. Storey, esq. Presiding Magistrate at Shadwell Police Office.—18. The wid. of late Mr. P. Carey, of Goswell-street.—At Tottenham High-cross, 6, Simon Bragner, esq.—In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, James Gordon, esq.—23. At her grandson's, 99, Mrs. Hannah Clarkson.—23. Mr. Robert Pyke, of

Seymour-street.—26. Mr. John Williams, of the Sugar-loaf, in Milk-street.—Aged 54, the wife of Mr. Thomas Wright, one of the principal door-keepers of the House of Lords.—27. The wife of Mr. C. Heath, carver and gilder, Broad-street.—Aged 24, Daniel, son of Jacob Mocatta, esq. of Church-street, Stoke Newington.—28. The widow of the late Martin Pearkes, esq. of Upper Harley-street, and last surviving daughter of the late Samuel Gist, esq. of Gower-st. and Wormington-grange, Worcestershire.—*March* 1. In Beaumont-street, Mary-le-bone, Mrs. Francis Davies.—At Kew-green, 101, James Montagu, esq. In Skinner-street, 31, Jemima, wife of Mr. John Lutwyche, leaving an infant family of nine children.—At Kennington, 68, Mr. William Bonner, late chemical accountant at Apothecaries Hall, and 45 years a faithful servant of the company.—In Fenchurch-street, aged 83, Mary, widow of Mr. G. Zimmerman, sugar-refiner, formerly of Greenwich.—2. At Tottenham, Eliza, wife of Joseph Patience.—4. At Mile-end-road, 64, Donald Stewart, esq.—In Pall-mall, aged 60, the lady of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. M. P.—5. At Chiswick, aged 73, Skynner Woodroffe, esq.—7. At Hampstead, aged 31, Anne, wife of John Eicke, esq. and daughter of Charles Bannister, esq.—8. Aged 46, the wife of Mr. H. Stuart, of the Lambeth-road, Surrey.—10. At Spring-grove, 65, Thomas Brett, esq.—11. Louisa, wife of Mr. W. E. Rolfe, of Tanner's-hill, Lewisham-road.—In Mitre-court, Milk-st. Frances Letitia Maskall.—15. At her father's house, Peckham, 19, Susanna, second daughter of William Frampton, esq.—16. In Portland-place, the relict of Sir William Dunkin, formerly one of his Majesty's Judges in the Supreme Court of Calcutta.—19. Rich. Stephens Taylor, esq. an eminent solicitor in Field-court, Gray's Inn: he lived respected and died lamented.—20. Aged 84, Joseph Welch, esq. one of the oldest members of the Corporation of London; many years Deputy of Caudlewick Ward, and a Director of the West India Company. He was a constant attendant on all public duties; and a steady friend to the constitution of his country both in church and state, as by law established. His liberality to others greatly exceeded what he expended on himself, which his uniform, just, good, and prudent management of his affairs enabled him to do.—21. Aged 2 years, 4 months, Emma, daughter of the Rev. Weeden Butler, M. A. Chelsea.—23. At Brompton Park-house, Middlesex, in his 84th year, James Vere, esq. Fellow of the Linnæan Society. He was nominated Sheriff of London and fined in the year 1784; was the Senior Vice President of the London Dispensary, and the oldest Governor of Christ's Hospital. Mr. Vere

Vere was descended from an old and considerable family, formerly resident at Hints and Shenstone, in Staffordshire, and afterwards at Cester Over, in Warwickshire, and was nephew to the late James Vere, esq. lord of the manor of Hill Morton.

BERKS.—*Jan. 18.* At Kingston Rectory, the relict of Henry Deane, esq. of Reading.—*At Windsor, 78,* William Gorton, esq.—*Feb. 25.* At Newbury, 65, Samuel Andrews Lloyd, esq.—*March 12.* At Datchet, Letitia-Mytton, wife of C. N. White, Esq.

CUMBERLAND.—*At Park Rigg, Stapleton, 100,* Mr. J. Graham.

DEVON.—*At Tamerton, near Plymouth, Caroline-Wynn, the infant daughter of Col. Sir Edmund Keynton Williams, K. C. B.—At Exeter, G. Daniel, M.D.—At Axminster, G. W. Poole, esq.—At Plymouth, Mr. P. Nettleton, bookseller.—At Tiverton, H. Strong, Esq.—The Rev. C. Hill, of Trennishoe and Justoe.—Feb. 17.* The Rev. Thos. William Shore, Vicar of Otterton, and brother of Lord Teignmouth.—*March 7.* At Exmouth, the relict of the late Edmund Bastard, esq. of Sharpam, and mother of E. P. Bastard, esq. M. P. for the county of Devon.

ESSEX.—*At Sible Hedingham, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson.—At Colchester, 87,* G. Mills, Esq.—*Jan. 25.* Aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, of Hornchurch.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Jan. 20.* At Clifton, Caroline, dau. of W. King, esq. of Spital-gate, Grantham.—*Feb. 14.* At Bristol, 73, Josiah Grace, a member of the Society of Friends.—18. At Newland, 64, Elizabeth, the widow of G. G. Ducarel, esq. late of Exmouth, Devon.—19. At Badminton, Lord Edward-Henry Somerset, youngest son of the Duke of Beaufort.—*At Redland, after a very protracted illness, the wife of J. M. Gutch, esq. proprietor of Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.*

HANTS.—*Feb. 26.* At Porchester, Catherine-Lloyd, wife of Rear-Adm. Cooke, of that place.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*At Allensmore, near Hereford, 120, T. Gilbert.—Feb. 1.* At Longworth, 72, Robert Phillips, esq. Mr. Phillips was called to the bar in early life. In the year 1784 he was unanimously chosen to represent the city of Hereford in Parliament, but relinquished the situation soon afterwards, when his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Walwyn, was elected. On the death of James Poole, esq. in 1801, Mr. Phillips was appointed Recorder of Hereford, and ably and honourably performed the duties of that office as long as he lived.

HANTS.—Miss Jane Jenner, of Battle, author of "Melmoth House."—*Mar. 4.* At Ware, 83, the widow of Aaron Green, esq.—5. At Cheshunt, 17, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Stephen Cattley, esq. of Camberwell.

HUNTS.—*At Great Staughton, 65, the*

Rev. James Pope, B. D. formerly Fellow of St. John's College, M. A. 1781, B. D. 1786.

KENT.—*At Riverhead, 91, the widow of Charles Petley, esq. of that place.—At Chatham, Lieut. S. J. Holland.—March 2.* At Bromley, the relict of the Rev. W. Strong, Rector of Norton.—20. At Ramsgate, the widow of the Rev. Richard Harvey. (See vol. XCI. ii. p. 181).

LANCASHIRE.—*At Bolton-le-Sands, H. Berry, esq.—At Samlesbury, near Preston, 87, Alexander Gregson, esq.* He was born and died in the same room, and resided in the same house all his life.—*At Manchester, Mr. W. Ogden, printer.—Mr. T. Bindloss, late clerk of the Customs, Liverpool.—Feb. 18.* At Lancaster, 73, John Brockbank, esq. an old townsman and respectable shipbuilder.—24. Aged 52, Mr. Richard Newton, formerly of Lancaster.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*At Alford, the Rev. Mr. Bean.—At Aswardby, R. C. Brackenbury, esq.*

NORFOLK.—*At Norwich, the Rev. J. Deacon.*

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*At Northampton, the Rev. S. Jones.*

OXFORD.—*Feb. 24.* At Henley-upon-Thames, Mrs. Bevan, aged 57.

SHROPSHIRE.—*The Rev. Benjamin Edwards, Rector of Frodesley.—At Oswestry, R. Ireland, esq.—At Wem, 80, W. Jeffreys, esq.*

SOMERSET.—*At Bath, J. L. Fournier, esq.—At Andersey, J. Govett, esq.—At Dulverton, J. Brown, esq.—At Ilminster, V. Palmer, esq.—At Wells, E. Parfit, esq.—Elias Pearce, esq.—At Compton Martin, 103, Mrs. Candy.—March 8.* At Chew Magna, 68, Mr. David Strode Jenkins.

STAFFORD.—*At Stanton, W. Nadin, esq.*

SUFFOLK.—*The Rev. Mr. Howell, of Felsham.—March 1.* at Worlington, 79, Rice James, esq. an eminent London merchant.

SURREY.—*At Chaldon, aged 91, Barnard Martyn, the venerable and respectable parish-clerk.* He was a native of Fletching, in Sussex, and for upwards of 50 years an inhabitant of Chaldon. He survived his wife, Sarah, the daughter of his predecessor in office, who died aged 77, above seven years. Nursed and trained by poverty to a life of labour, he devoted his early years to useful industry, and from habits of regularity and temperance, laid the foundation of, and enjoyed a virtuous and tranquil old age. He had been bedridden the few latter years of his life, but with a mind serene, and a body free from disquietude, every attention which an affectionate son and grand-daughter could give, and which duty prompted, he received; and they had finally the satisfaction to close his eyes in peace, and possessed with a hope full of immortality.—*Feb. 12.* At Banstead, 84, Susanna, relict of James Sorel,

Sorel, esq. late of Spital-square, and Stoke Newington.—27. At Banstead, 79, the Rev. Henry Taylor, LL.B. Rector of Spridlington, Lincolnshire. He was the son of the Rev. Henry Taylor, Rector of Crawley, author of "Ben Mordecai's Letters," &c. who died in May 1785 (see vol. LV. p. 402.) Mr. Taylor died unmarried. See an account of the family in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 411, 686.—*March 8.* At Richmond-hill, aged 65, Jane-Theresa, relict of the Rev. Robert Mark Delafosse, LL.B. (See vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 181.)—8. At Sudbrook Park, near Petersham, Mrs. Raikes, of Upper Grosvenor-street.—16. At Tooting, 54, in consequence of a fall from a chaise, Mr. John Smith, of Blackman-street, Southwark, auctioneer.—16. At his house, Upper Tooting, 79, Thomas Brown, esq.—17. At Stoke, near Guildford, 69, Mr. John Gumbrell, formerly of the Borough of Southwark.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. 11.* At Hastings, Miss Montresor, of Rose-hill, Kent.—24. At Brighton, 24, Robert-Roberts Wilmot, esq. late of the 4th Dragoons, eldest son of Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart.—*March 16.* In Heather's-buildings, in the East Pallant, Chichester, 84, Mr. Harry Smith, well known by the appellation of "The 'Squire.'" He was a complete sportsman of the Old School—skilful in the use of the cross and long bows, and at all athletic exercises—an adept at the single stick and quarter-staff, which last he would, 'till lately, turn with astonishing celerity. A well-known fact of his prowess in the last named exercise we subjoin: In 1779, a Sergeant of Elliott's Light Horse being then at Chichester, and who was reputed one of the best swordsmen of the day, challenged his sword against "the 'Squire's'" staff, to draw the first blood; many are living who saw the encounter; when, at the expiration of four minutes, "the 'Squire'" gave his adversary the end of his staff in his forehead, which laid him flat on his back, and gained the victory. The staff, which is seven feet ten inches in length, is now preserved, and has thirteen cuts of the sword in it.

WARWICKSHIRE.—At Coventry, 68, F. Perkins, esq. one of the Aldermen: he had been four times Mayor.—*Feb. 16.* At Kings Newnham, 29, John Pellison-Kaye, only son of late Rev. John Kaye, of Woolston.

WESTMORELAND.—Mr. J. Kilner, editor and publisher of the Westmoreland Gazette.

WILTS.—*March 20.* At Lockeridge-House, near Marlborough, 76, the Rev. John Burton Watkin, Rector of Crux-Easton, Hants, Vicar of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, and formerly Fellow of New College, Oxon. M. A. 1778.

WORCESTER.—At Worcester, G. G. Bulstrode, esq.—At Knole Hill, Evesham, J. Hall, esq.—*March 9.* At St. John's, Worcester, John Little, esq. one of his Majes-

ty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Worcester and Hereford.

YORKSHIRE.—At Kingthorpe-House, Lieut.-col. Fothergill.—T. Firth, esq. of Toothill.—*Feb. 6.* At Bootham, Wm. H. Merriman, esq. formerly of Royal Navy, and late of East India Company's service.

WALES.—At Flos y Gest, Carmarthen, the Rev. R. Jones.—At Langharne, Lieutenant Pemberton.

SCOTLAND.—At Mertoun Manse, the Rev. J. Duncan.—At Aberdeen, Lieut. J. Brice, R. N.—At Montrose, 68, Mr. David Duncan, merchant, brother of the Rev. J. Duncan, minister of West Worldham, Hants.—6. at Dumfries, 77, Rev. J. Kirkpatrick.

IRELAND.—At Drogheda, L. Crookes, esq. Rev. R. Warren, of Tuam and Cong.—At Brew, Mayo, 108, L. O'Donel, esq.—At Longmore, Rev. Mr. M'Namara.—At Downpatrick, the Rev. T. Waring.—At Kilkenny, M. Shee, esq.—At Galway, the Rev. Mr. Langan.—At Kilkenny, Rev. P. Helsham.—In the county of Cavan, 17, Eleanor Margaretta Keatinge, eldest daughter of the very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's Dublin, and niece to the Viscountess Ferrard and Lord Oriels.—At Drogheda, Lieut. Guy. He had recently lost his wife, and it appears he died of grief for the loss, refusing all sustenance for 21 days previously to his death.

ABROAD.—*July 20.* At Negapatam, 21, Alexander Duff, esq. younger, of Muirtown, Inverness-shire, of the Royal Regiment. His brother officers have erected a monument to his memory.—*Aug. 13.* At Bombay, 36, Capt. John Simpson Bamford, of 10th reg. Native Infantry.—27. At Bangalore, of the cholera morbus, 37, Major R. Palin, of the 4th Light Cavalry, Madras, eldest son of Thomas Palin, esq.—*Sept. 21.* Of the liver complaint, 43, Mr. John Stewart: of a wound in the head, March 2, preceding, Capt. Thomas Guise Stewart, 38, both of E. I. Company's service, Bombay; and brothers of Mrs. H. Westmacott, Cadogan-place.—*Oct. 11.* At British Accra, on the coast of Africa, 32, Anthony Calvert Hutton, esq. merchant, eldest son of W. Bernard Hutton, esq. of Watling-street, merchant.—12. Off Sierra Leone, Lieut. James Still, of H. M. S. Pheasant, son of Peter Still, esq. of Devonshire-place.—*Dec. 23.* At Barbadoes, 20, H. J. Loraine, esq. brother to Sir Charles Loraine, bart. of Kirkharle, Northumberland, and Ensign in the 4th reg.—1822, Jan. 26. At St. Petersburg (O. S.), Dr. Robert Simpson, 71; he was deservedly esteemed.—*Feb. 1.* At Florence, Lord Howe Browne, second son of the Marquis of Sligo.—3. At Malaga, from arsenic given by mistake for cream of tartar, Frasnquita, wife of W. Kirkpatrick, esq.

* * * Memoirs of the Rev. C. Wyvill, Dr. Parry, Capt. Poggenpohl, &c. are unavoidably postponed till our next.

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 19, to March 26, 1822.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males	- 1292	Males	- 911		5 and 10	87	60 and 70	147
Females	- 1124	Females	- 922		10 and 20	61	70 and 80	124
Whereof have died under two years old		481			20 and 30	116	80 and 90	74
					30 and 40	177	90 and 100	16
					40 and 50	181		

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound.GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending March 16.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
45 11	18 3	15 7	21 11	21 7	23 1

CORN EXCHANGE, March 22, 1822.

The supply of Wheat since Monday has been moderate; there were, however, a few arrivals from the Suffolk coast, for the finest parcels of which that day's prices were fully obtained; but the ordinary sorts are very dull in sale.—Fine Barley sells on quite as good terms; and in Beans and Pease there is no alteration in value.

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 18, 45s. to 50s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 20, 34s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 21.

Kent Bags	2l. 16s. to 4l. 15s.	Kent Pockets	3l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 8s. to 3l. 3s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 14s. to 3l. 10s.
Essex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 18s. to 4l. 4s.
Farnham, fine, 6l. to 10l. 0s.—Seconds, 4l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.			

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 21:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 19s. 0d. Clover 4l. 8s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 14s. 0d. Clover 4l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, March 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market March 21:	
Veal	3s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts	566 Calves 147.
Pork	2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	4,820 Pigs 110.

COALS, March 22: Newcastle, 31s. 0d. to 40s. 3d.—Sunderland, 32s. 6d. to 41s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. March 22: Town Tallow 46s. 0d. Yellow Russia 52s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 80s. Mottled 90s. Curd 94s.—CANDLES, 9s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in March 1822 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.
 —Grand Trunk Canal, 1840l. Div. 75l. per Ann.—Leeds and Liverpool, 356l. Div. 12l.—Neath, 400l. Div. 25l. per Ann.—Barnesley, 175l. Div. 10l.—Swansea, 180l. Div. 10l.—Monmouth, 162l. ex Div. 5l. Half-year.—Grand Junction, 230l. 235l. Div. 9l.—Union, 80s. Div. 4l.—Ellesmere, 62l. Div. 3l.—Regent's, 25l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 25l.—Rock Assurance, 1l. 18s. Div. 16s.—Grand Union, 20l.—Huddersfield, 13l.—Portsmouth and Arun, 12l. Disc.—Thames and Medway, 20l.—Crinan, 2l. 2s.—Croydon, 2l. 2s.—West India Dock, 180l. ex Div. 5l. Half-year.—London Dock, 105l. ex Div. 2l. Half-year.—Globe Assurance, 131l. ex Div. 3l. Half-year.—Imperial, 90l. ex Div. 2l. 5s. Half-year.—Rock Assurance, 1l. 18s. Div. 16s.—Grand Junction Water Works, 54l. 10s. Div. 2l. 10s. per Ann.—West Middlesex, 50l. Div. 2l.—London Bridge, 47l. average, ex Half-yearly Div. 1l. 5s.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 70l. ex Div. 4l. per Cent. Half-year.—New Ditto, 20l. Premium, ex Half-year Div.—Covent Garden Theatre Share, 400l.—Drury Lane New Ditto, Five Shares, with Admission, 100l.

DAILY

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 25, to March 27, 1822, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 per Ct. Ind.Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex.Bills 500l.
25	249½	79½	78 9½	98 ½	103 ½	20	79	248		50 pm.	2 pm. par.	3 1 pm.
26	249½	79½	79 8½	98 8½	103 ½	20		248		45 pm.	2 pm. par.	3pm.par.
27	249½	79½	79 8½	98 7½	103 ½	20	76½	247		45 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.	1pm.par.
28	248½	79	78 8½	97 ½	102 ½	20		247		36 pm.	par. 3 dis.	par. 1 dis.
1	249	79½	79 8½	97 ½	102 ½	20	78½			40 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.	1 dis. 1p.
2			78 8½		102 ½	20	78 ½	247			1 pm. 1 dis.	par. 1 pm.
4			78 8½		102 ½		78 ½			40 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.	1 dis. 2 p.
5			79 8½		102 ½					44 pm.	par. 2 pm.	par. 2pm.
6			78 7 9		102 ½					45 pm.	1 3 pm.	2 1 pm.
7			78 7 9		102 ½					51 pm.	par. 2 pm.	par. 2pm.
8			78 8½		102 ½		78 ½			55 pm.	2 pm. par.	par. 3pm.
9			78 8½		102 ½					49 pm.	1 4 pm.	2 4 pm.
11			78 8½		102 ½					50 pm.	3 5 pm.	4 5 pm.
12			79 8½		102 ½					51 pm.	4 6 pm.	4 6 pm.
13			79 8½		102 ½		79				9 5 pm.	3 6 pm.
14			79		102 ½			87½		48 pm.	5 1 pm.	3 6 pm.
15			79		102 ½		79			48 pm.	4 1 pm.	2 4 pm.
16			79½		103					49 pm.	2 5 pm.	3 5 pm.
18			79½		103½			88½			4 6 pm.	5 6 pm.
19			80½		103½					55 pm.	1 4 pm.	2 5 pm.
20			80½		104½		80½			52 pm.	5 2 pm.	2 4 pm.
21			80½		104					55 pm.	2 4 pm.	2 5 pm.
22			80		104½		80½			53 pm.	2 4 pm.	3 5 pm.
23			80½		103½					51 pm.	4 2 pm.	2 5 pm.
26			80½	80	103½					33 pm.	par. 3 pm.	1 4 pm.
27			80½	80	103½					40 pm.	par. 2 pm.	3 1 pm.
28												

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26, to March 26, 1822.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Feb.	°	°	°			Mar.	°	°	°		
26	46	50	40	30, 16	cloudy	12	85	48	40	30, 42	fair
27	37	47	37	, 68	fair	13	38	54	47	, 06	fair
28	33	48	35	, 65	fair	14	48	56	50	, 01	small rain
Ma 1	32	47	40	, 27	fair	15	39	35	46	, 25	fair
2	45	53	43	, 36	fair	16	47	54	50	, 16	cloudy
3	42	57	45	, 32	fair	17	50	50	50	, 30	small rain
4	42	54	46	, 06	fair	18	47	51	48	, 44	cloudy
5	46	54	50	, 04	fair	19	50	60	54	, 33	cloudy
6	54	55	47	29, 64	stormy	20	50	55	47	, 33	cloudy
7	46	48	35	, 46	showery	21	47	57	46	, 25	fair
8	35	47	45	, 44	rain	22	46	55	45	, 40	fair
9	46	50	50	, 74	rain	23	39	60	46	, 20	fair
10	50	54	44	, 60	stormy	24	46	50	40	29, 64	sm. shower
11	43	47	37	, 93	showery	25	40	49	39	, 75	showery
						26	45	57	47	30, 10	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette -
Times--New Times
M Chronicle--Post
M Herald--Ledger
Brit Press--M. Adver.
Courier--Globe
Star--Traveller
Sun--Brit. Traveller
True Brit.--Statesm.
S. James's & Gen. Eve.
Sag Chronicle
Com. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Merrant Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Journal de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berwick
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Boston
Bristol 3--Bristol 5
Bucks--Bury 2
Cambridge
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarthen--Chelmsf.
Cheltenham--Chert. 3
Colchester--Cornwall
Cove. 2--Cumberl.
Derby--Devon
Dorset--Doncaster
Dorchester--Durham 2
Dunelm--Exeter 4



Gloucester 2--Hants 2
Hereford--Hull 3
Hunts--Ipswich
Kent 3--Lancaster
Leeds 3--Leicester 2
Lichfield Liverpool 6
Macclesfield 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk--Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2--Oxf. 2
Oswestry Pottery
Plymouth 2--Preston
Reading--Ro. hester
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Salop--Shrewsbury
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Also, with a Portrait of the late Sir H. C. ENGLEFIELD, Bart.; and a Representation of
Lieut. Rodger's newly-invented RAFT.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In answer to an unwarrantable and illiberal attack on the Gentleman's Magazine, in the Cambridge Chronicle, signed "G. A. Browne, Trinity College," we think it beneath us to say more than that the article in question was sent to us by the worthy Dignitary of the Church, who, as a near relation to Dr. Clarke, was the principal mourner at his funeral, and at whose request we made use of such parts of the anonymous memoir as were proper to incorporate with what we had previously prepared from personal recollection, not only of the late worthy and learned Dr. Clarke, but also of his Father and Grandfather. Had we copied the whole of the article, and known the name of the author, we should gladly have paid him the compliment he deserved.

We are obliged to some of our Correspondents for sending several County Newspapers. They have enabled us to enrich our publication with some interesting biographical and miscellaneous articles, which we might otherwise have never seen. We shall feel grateful for a continuance of this favour, which we ask with the more confidence, as the Papers are of themselves of little value to the purchasers when they have once been read.

"An old Subscriber" will find the death of Mr. Kaye noticed in our last, p. 286. He is much mistaken in supposing that we intend to *abridge* the OBITUARY. On reference to our Numbers for the present year, he will find in Jan. Obituary 110 deaths noticed (independent of the long biographical articles); in February 93; in March 154. This increase we have made room for by a more compressed method of printing. The new arrangement of placing the Deaths in Counties is for ease of reference, and increase of interest to readers in particular districts; but we propose to retain the *dates* of the deaths of the parties whenever we can learn them.

Our friend at GENEVA will accept our thanks for his obliging recollection. We are glad to see him so usefully employed.

E. I. C.'s strictures on the improvements in Westminster Abbey may be very just, and in most of them we concur; but they are much too indignant to be used without curtailment, especially as they are anonymous. The price of admission, in particular, should be settled by a higher tribunal than a periodical publication.

Æquus observes, "your Correspondent R. C. (p. 200), in answer to my communication concerning the difference of profit to the farmer, resulting from plenty or scarcity, is pleased to offer a statement in confutation, the whole basis of which is founded upon the presumption, that an acre may produce forty bushels of wheat. I beg to

deny the premises, because such a circumstance, if it ever ensued except in newly broken land, is far too rare to enter into computation. From twenty to twenty-four bushels per acre is a large crop, and under these premises my statement remains as before. It has been suggested, that if Government bought up the surplus corn and distilled it, the spirits would improve by keeping, and might be used in supplies of the Navy, or otherwise be disposed of. The suggestion deserves consideration: though direct purchase may be inexpedient."

*** suggests, that the Local History of Calais during the time it was in the possession of the English, would be a work of considerable interest, and rich in matter. There is much on the subject in our old Law Books.

ANTIQUARIUS asks:—What were the armorial bearings of Sir Robert Gardiner, who, in Queen Elizabeth's time, was Chief Justice of Ireland? also, those of John Gardiner, Esq. who owned considerable property at Aldborough in Suffolk, during its flourishing state? His son, Dr. Gardiner, was Rector of Great Massingham, and was buried there. His grandson, Richard Gardiner, Esq. (alias Dick Merryfellow) made himself of some notoriety by his political squibs relative to Norfolk elections, and other facetious productions.

PHILARCHAIOS wishes to know the origin of the custom of flourishing a whip and purse over the head of the Clergyman at Caistor in Lincolnshire, on Palm Sunday.—MARIA has made every enquiry of her friends from that county, and regrets that the result should be so little satisfactory; all she can make out is, that it is a tenure by which some land is held. The whip is kept at Hoddon, at a farm-house in the occupation (it is believed) of Mr. John Swan. The person who has performed the ceremony for many years is Thomas Shaw of Broughton near Brigg. On the subject of the purse, she can procure no information whatever, but hopes some Correspondent may be able to tell a better tale, as she is fully sensible her's is a very lame one, and can only operate as a clue to further investigation.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires "at what period the Hon. John Brereton (son of the William Lord Brereton who raised forces for the service of King Charles, and to which he, the above-mentioned J. B. was appointed Captain) lived at Nampwich, and to whom he was married? He was a member of one of the most ancient families in Cheshire, and whose lineal descendants are now living."

S. X. in our next.

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Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart.

F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S.

Born 1752. Died March 21, 1822.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1822.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR OF SIR HENRY C. ENGLEFIELD, BART. F. R. S. &c. WITH A PORTRAIT.

THE late Sir HENRY CHARLES ENGLEFIELD, Bart. was so accomplished and scientific a character, and so highly respectable in his connexions, that we consider we are only paying a just tribute of respect to the memory of departed genius, in opening the present Number with the following brief sketch of himself and family.

The family of Englefield derived its name from the village of Englefield, near Reading in Berkshire. The manor of Englefield was held under the baronial family of Somery in 1272, and probably at a much earlier period, by the very antient family of Englefield.

Their pedigrees represent them as having been settled at Englefield for six descents before John Englefield, who was of this place in the reign of Henry III. Roger de Englefield was Knight of the shire for Berks in 1307. His descendants frequently filled the same situation, and served the office of Sheriff. Sir Thomas, who died in 1513, was Speaker of the House of Commons, and Justice of Chester; his son, Sir Thomas, was one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. Sir Francis, his grandson, having been convicted of adhering to Mary Queen of Scots, fled the kingdom, and was attainted of high treason. The manor of Englefield having been thereby forfeited to the Crown, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to her secretary, Sir Francis Walsingham.—Francis Englefield, nephew of Sir Francis above mentioned, was created a Baronet, Nov. 25, 1612, being described of Wootton Bassett, in Wiltshire. His posterity occasionally resided at a

house in the village of Englefield, which had been for so many generations the abode of their ancestors. It was sold, in 1792, by Sir H. C. Englefield, the late Baronet.

The Englefield family retains a considerable estate in the neighbouring parish of Sunning; but the late Baronet sold *White-Knights*, a house and manor in that parish, which had been a seat of his family, to the present Duke of Marlborough, who has since made the place celebrated, particularly by his attention to a botanical garden, which he laid out at an immense expense.

The subject of this Memoir was the eldest of the five children of Sir Henry Englefield, bart. by his second wife Catharine, daughter of Sir Charles Bucke, bart.; she died May 30, 1805. He succeeded his father in the baronetage, May 25, 1780;—but we regret to add, that the title is now extinct.

Sir Henry Englefield was an excellent chemist, a profound antiquary, an able mathematician, a finished classic, and in fact there was hardly any department of literature or science in which he did not excel.—His critical taste was of the highest degree. It would be unjust to omit that the mental endowments which furnished such varied sources of refined pleasure to himself, were rendered equally advantageous and interesting to others, by the medium of a correct and easy style, the ornament of elegant manners, and above all, by innumerable instances of his amiable and benevolent disposition.

He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1778; and Fellow of the Society

Society of Antiquaries in the following year. Of this latter Society he proved himself a highly useful and valuable member; as his numerous contributions to the *Archæologia** bear ample witness. He was many years one of the Vice-presidents; and on the death of the late Marquis Townshend, was elected President,—a well-deserved but short-lived honour, his religious sentiments being the alleged barrier to his re-election, the Earl of Aberdeen being chosen in his room. After this he retired from all active concern in the affairs of the Society. He was also a Fellow of the Linnean Society.

Besides various papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the *Archæologia*, the Transactions of the Linnean Society, and the periodical journals, he published "Tables of the apparent places of the Comet in 1661, whose return is expected in 1789; with a new method of using the reticule rhomboid," 4to, 1788.—"Letter to the Author of the Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters," 8vo, 1790.—"On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets, according to the method of Father Boscovich, and De la Place," 4to, 1793.—"A Walk through Southampton," with plates of its Antiquities, 8vo, 1801.—"Description of the principal Picturesque Beauties and Geological Phenomena of the Isle of Wight," 4to and folio, 1816. Prefixed to this handsome volume is a portrait of Sir Henry Englefield, drawn by E. Scott, and engraved by Evans, and the work is embellished with 50 other plates.

Sir Henry Englefield died at his house in Tylney Street, May Fair, March 21, 1822, in his 70th year. His remains were removed from Tylney Street, March 28th, with great funeral pomp, for interment in the antient burial-place of the family at Englefield. The North aisle of the chancel was built for

their burial-place in 1514. The inscriptions for Sir T. Englefield, the Speaker, Sir T. Englefield, the Justice of the Common Pleas, and some others, recorded by Ashmole, have been removed. The Speaker's monument remains on the North side of the chancel. Sir Francis Englefield, the first Baronet, was buried there in 1631; and Sir Henry, the father of the late Baronet, in 1780.

TOUR IN FRANCE, IN 1821.

(Continued from p. 102.)

A T period when the suburbs of the first cities of the world evinced by the monumental tombs with which they were surrounded, the respect and veneration paid of old to the ashes of the dead, no memorial was seen, near Paris, to commemorate private excellence, departed worth, affection, or fidelity, no *Siste*, or *abi Viator*. And this is to be ascribed to a custom that prevailed, for a long period, of inhuming personages of importance only, in the several Churches of the metropolis.

In these temples of devotion, admiration beheld some grand mausoleums, raised by the hand of filial piety, and consecrated by sentiments of affection, esteem, and gratitude, to heroes illustrious for their birth, their dignified characters, or their exploits and renown; or erected to the memory of men of genius, talent, and splendid acquirements.

Common remains were scarcely honoured, or with difficulty received the most humble and modest tribute; but, with vulgar dust, were deposited in vast pits, and piled one upon the other; and so soon disturbed, that time was not afforded for their dissolution and natural decay.

Cemeteries, set apart, at first, by piety and prudence, outside of the walls of Paris, began, in succeeding ages, to be formed in the centre of the extend-

* In this work are the following papers by Sir H. C. Englefield: Observations on Reading Abbey; on Antient Buildings at York; Additions to Mr. King's Account of Lincoln Castle; Account of a Roman Hypocaust, discovered at Cirencester; Description of a beautiful Drawing from a capital, from the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey at York; Observations on the Font at Rotherfield Grays; Account of Antiquities discovered at Bath in 1790; Account of a Remain of Antiquity in the Churchyard of Mildenhall, Suffolk; Account of an Antient Building at Southampton; Observations on the Sculptures and Inscriptions in Romsey Abbey Church; Observations on Mr. Smirke's Account of some Remains of Gothic Architecture in Italy and Sicily. Observations on the probable consequences of the Demolition of London Bridge. To these may be added, his Descriptions of the Cathedrals, in a splendid work undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries, but discontinued long before, the series was complete.

ing city. From these heaps of corruption were continually exhaled miasmata of putridity, which spread around the neighbourhood, and impregnated the air with epidemic disease, punishing as it were the living, for their want of respect for the dead. Terrified by sickness, occasioned by such a scourge, continually on the increase, the Parliament of Paris issued, in 1773, an ordinance to close up the cemetery of the Innocents, the most hideous and the most infectious of all.

For a period of six hundred years, the privilege of many Churches had condemned the greater part of the generations of the capital to sink into this common receptacle.

Some years afterwards, a general order was given to close all the cemeteries in the interior of Paris; but vanity and interested motives still continued interments in the Churches, a custom more dangerous, perhaps, without due precaution, than that so evidently manifest.

The Government soon found itself sufficiently powerful to violate, but on public grounds, the last asylum of the poor, and transport the half-decayed remains of mortality, to vast and deep vaults, where the memorial of them was forgotten; and, totally to obliterate all recollection, the place of sepulture was built upon, and converted into a market!

Ten years had scarcely passed over, when sacrilegious hands overturned, with barbarous fury, mausoleums of every kind, mutilated cenotaphs, opened the tombs enclosed by the sacred walls of Churches and Monasteries—when respect no longer was paid to the ashes of the dead, but when, in one common heap, the remains of the most illustrious dead were confusedly thrown into the same deep excavation, and mingled, equally concealed, with the bones of the vile, the base, and the obscure.

During eight years no distinction was made. When reverence for the Deity, and respect for ancient customs began to revive, the old practice of burying in the Churches was about to be resumed; and, together with that, interment in inhabited places as well as in the city. But the Government stopped, and at once proscribed the measure. This was done in 1804. To filial affection, however, and to the indulgence of pious sorrow for depart-

ed friends, the right was established of shewing honour to the dead, by permitting monuments to be erected to their memory in grounds specially set apart for their sepulture.

From that moment these dolorous places, venerated by all ranks of people, assumed a different aspect; a respectful decency was not all that satisfied—over the ashes of a friend, friendship or sympathy erected a tomb. In the cemeteries of Monceaux, Montmartre, of Popincourt, and Sainte Catherine, filial affection consecrated the remembrance of a virtuous parent; conjugal love expressed those feelings of sorrow and regret, at the loss of a partner, whose solicitude was tenderly alive to the happiness of a family—the mother decked with myrtle the modest tomb of a beloved infant cut down in the dawn of existence;—hope immortal was inscribed on a tablet to the good man, and the mournful cypress and the symbolic yew extended their sombre branches over these sorrowful abodes of darkness and oblivion.

But there is a cemetery more imposing than any of the other places of sepulture about Paris.

Louis XIV. had a mansion built upon a hill, which was known by the name of Montlouis, for the habitation of his confessor Père Lachaise.

There are few elevated spots about Paris whence the prospect is so extensive and diversified. From the South it commands a view of the capital, the heights of Belleville, of Montmartre, and Meudon. From the East the eye is directed towards the plains of St. Mandé, Vincennes, and the populous banks of the Marne. Almost on a level with the dome of St. Geneviève it discovers its solitary walks and its numerous tombs to the traveller, as he enters Paris by the routes on the East, the South, and the West.

It is situated at the extremity of the new Boulevards, and is accessible from different narrow streets, which lead up to a handsome gate-entrance: two pyramids, upon each of which is sculptured a sarcophagus, supported by torches emitting flame; in a circle hollowed out in the centre, is an hour-glass, embraced by two wings, signifying the rapidity of Time. To this spot, in its former state, Madame de Maintenon, the warm patroness of the opinions, and the sincere friend of Père Lachaise, frequently repaired. After
passing

passing a court, the observer enters into a grand enclosure of eighty acres, which forms by its extent and beautiful situation, a striking contrast to the Champ du Repos, below Montmartre. The department of the Seine possessed itself of this considerable estate, for a place of sepulture for the inhabitants of the Marais, and suburb St. Antoine, the population of which exceeds that of some large provincial cities.

In this asylum of the dead, condition, age, and nation are united. The Russian lies by the side of the Spaniard, and the Protestant and the Jew not far from the Catholic. Those who once entertained the most opposite sentiments, here mingle their common dust, but their former rank and station are designated.

An elegant monument to the memory of Heloise and Abelard calls to mind their ill-fated love—the names of *la Fontaine*, *Molière*, *Delille*, *Fourcroy*, and *Grètry*, are inscribed on their tombs, and seem alone sufficient to gratify their fame. *Parmentier*, *Sonini*, *Volney*, and a multitude of other characters who enlarged the field of science, instructed mankind by their writings, affected them by their examples, or by their industry and resources of genius and talent, enriched the intellectual world. Here too the infidel writers of the age in which they lived, cease from their labours—but their name and principles are still in effect, and vigorously active in the dissemination of error.

The grounds are laid out in winding walks, and the graves are decorated with flowers. Chaplets are hung upon the tomb-stones—and carefully renewed or added to on particular days. Remembrance is thus indulged, and the return of spring enlivens the borders of the earthly tenement with early blossoms. Immortality is thus figuratively pointed at, and these emblems of life convey a pleasing idea of eternity.

Here and there the solitary widow and the affectionate offspring, are seen at the foot of the grave, pouring out their bitter but silent complaints, and bending forwards over the remains of those now no more, supplicate of heaven peace to the departed soul!

The following epitaphs convey more of sentiment than Christian feeling, but they are proofs of sincere attachment.

“Trop tôt il nous quitta, mais dans cette
demeure [heure.
Nous voudrions le rejoindre, à notre dernière

Sa veuve, chaque jour, s'achemine vers lui,
Sa fille en son absence est dans une morne
ennuie, [père,
Sen gendre le connut, il pleure un second
Leurs enfans l'appellent en arrosant la pau-
pière.”

“Picturæ, Saltusque levis pollebat in arte,
Ipsa sonos meditans, meditans quoque car-
mina diva;
Sub digito molli resonabat in ære chorda,
Attonitæque aures tam suavi voce tenebat.”

“Immatura perit, sed tu felicior, annos
Vive tuos, conjux optime, vive meos!”

The last of these, wherein the person dead is introduced, by way of prosopopœia, speaking to the living, is an old and well-known epitaph, but it is worthy of the Augustan age, and has found its way to Père Lachaise.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Enfield, Feb. 25.

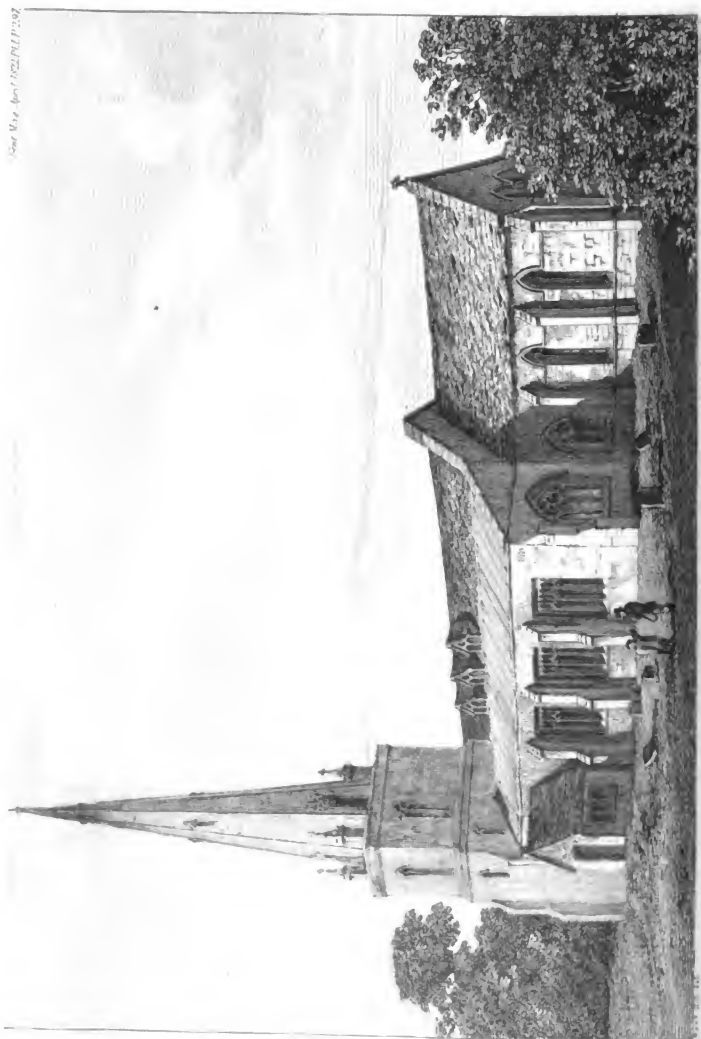
I N addition to the remarks in p. 104, I allow me to add, that the first Sir Hugh Myddelton, who brought the New-river water to London, bore for his arms, originally, Argent, on a bend Vert three wolves' heads erased of the field; which he changed to, Argent, on a pile Vert three wolves' heads erased of the first*, in memory of that undertaking. Crest: out of a ducal coronet, a dexter hand erect, proper. Allowed by Sir Henry St. George, knt. Richmond herald, and deputy and marshal to Sir Richard St. George, knt. Clarencieux king of arms, at the Visitation of London, 1633, 1634, 1635. Motto: VIRTUS PALMA.

It may not be improper to admit a short description of the seal of the New River Company: viz. The hand of Providence issuing from clouds, and distributing water over London; with this motto: ET PLVI SVPER VNAM CIVITATEM, taken from a part of the 7th verse of the 4th chapter of Amos.

Yours, &c.

B. will be obliged if our Enfield Correspondent M. will inform him by what connexion Sir Hugh Myddelton was enabled to style Robert Bateman “brother,” which he does in his will, leaving him a legacy, and constituting him one of the overseers of it.

* With the arms of Ulster, as a baronet.



Good View April 1852 P.L. P. 297

ODBESSLEY CHURCH, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGL.

MR. URBAN, *Worcester, Sept. 15, 1815.**

BEING on a visit to a friend near Worcester, I was induced to make the enclosed sketch of the Church of Ombersley, in consequence of information that an Act of Parliament had recently been obtained for demolishing that venerable pile†, and rebuilding it on a new site. That some memorial may exist of the old church, should this intention take place, I request that you will insert an engraving of it in your valuable Magazine.

The village of Ombersley, like every place in the vicinity of the beautiful city of Worcester, is extremely neat, consisting of one long street on the Shrewsbury road. On the left is a handsome seat of the Marchioness of Downshire, which descended to her Ladyship from the noble family of Sandys, and which she has lately much improved. The church stands at a short distance to the East of the mansion, the rich woody grounds of which are greatly embellished by its fine spire. The fabric is spacious, venerable, and handsome, consisting of a nave, aisles, and a large chancel. (*See Plate I.*) The architecture is generally in the earliest pointed style. Attached to the South-west end is a low plain tower of large dimensions, and considerable antiquity; from whence rises a lofty and beautiful spire. This, from the similarity of style, was probably designed by the builder of the celebrated steeple of St. Andrew's at Worcester‡, which, for delicacy and taper finishing, is certainly without a rival§. Some feet of the Ombers-

ley spire were many years ago taken down and never rebuilt; the summit is now clumsily terminated. The nave is separated from the aisles by three handsome pointed arches on either hand; these repose on clustered pillars, each consisting of four round shafts; the capitals are plain. A similar arch divides the nave from the chancel. Within about 20 feet of the West end, which is terminated by a respectable pointed window with mutilated tracery, the nave is crossed by a round Norman arch of a wide span. The ceiling is of oak pannel work, formed into a cove, now much deformed by some heavy dormant windows, which have been inserted into it. The windows of the South aisle are square-headed, excepting that at the East end, which is pointed, and though small, is a beautiful specimen of ramified tracery. Those of the N. aisle have very early pointed arches. The chancel has two elegant narrow lancet lights in the South, and three on its North side. There are three very beautiful canopied recesses or stalls on the South side of the altar, in the early lancet style, highly adorned with trefoils and corbels of human heads.

In this church are several monuments of the Sandys family, but none of much antiquity. The inscriptions are given in Dr. Nash's History of Worcestershire. Since that work was published, a monument has been erected to the late Lord and Lady Sandys, setting forth that "Edward Lord Sandys died March 3, 1797, aged 71; and Anne Maria Lady Sandys, Nov. 1, 1806, aged 87."

The church is strong, and, with the exception of its pews and pavement, in good repair, and if moderately attended to, might last for ages. The spire is certainly in a shattered state, and must probably be taken down; but the expence of restoring this great ornament of the surrounding scenery, the loss of which must be regretted by every person of taste in the county, and of new pewing and paving the venerable and interesting church, would be trifling indeed, compared with the charge of rebuilding the whole on a scale and in a style in any degree adequate to the convenience and stateliness of the antient structure.

In the churchyard is a mutilated cross,

* We owe many apologies to our respected Correspondent for having so long delayed the insertion of this Communication.—EDIT.

† This ancient structure was wholly destroyed about the year 1816.—EDIT.

‡ See it engraved in vol. XC. l. 497.

§ The citizens of Worcester have with a public spirit worthy of high commendation, lately repaired and newly cased the tower, which was much decayed. This has been admirably executed, exactly according to the original work. It is, however, to be regretted that their finances did not enable them to restore the pinnacles, without which this steeple, slender to excess, has an unfinished and meagre effect, which these ornaments, so absolutely essential to this species of structure, would entirely correct.

cross, the base of which is elegantly carved.

Amid a multitude of inscriptions on grave-stones is the following quaint moral :

"Earthe walks on earthe in glitt'ring gold;
Earthe goes to earthe, before it would;
Earthe builds on earthe castles and towers;
Earthe says to earthe, all will be ours."

Yours, &c.

H. O.

Mr. URBAN, Philadelphia, Jan. 21.

YOUR very valuable Miscellany is imported into our country, and read and admired by numbers. It is wonderful that it should have been continued so long with the same spirit and success, and it forms a striking contrast to so many of your former competitors who have successively sunk into oblivion. It can excite no surprise that errors are sometimes discovered, and it can give no offence if one of your readers on this side of the Atlantic presumes to point them out.

I am not sure whether it was in one of your Numbers, or in some other periodical work lately brought over to us, that I noticed a charge against some American writers of gross plagiarism; but I have never met with a grosser attempt to impose upon the public by a representation of American manners, than is contained in your Ninety-first Volume, Part i. p. 399, where, under the garb of a Letter from Philadelphia, a ludicrous description of the domestic habits of our ladies in respect to *whitewashing their dwellings*, &c. is given. Now, Sir, the whole of this supposed Letter—except the introductory paragraph—is literally transcribed from the works of the late Judge Hopkinson, a man of great wit and humour, who died at Philadelphia about 30 years ago. His works, in three volumes, were published after his death by one of his sons. This sportive effusion had a closer relation to the habits of Philadelphia at that time than it now has. The fashion of papering rooms has been substituted for lime-washed walls, and the reluctant husband is seldom obliged to evacuate the premises on this account.

At page 413, in the same volume, there is a sensible and correct description of the nature of farming in the neighbourhood of one of our large cities. If all those who write letters from this country were equally accu-

rate and candid, it would prevent the difficulties which are too frequently the consequence of emigration when uninformed.

Page 493. The want of fertility in intellectual existence, a hackneyed reproach on America, is admitted by the author of the Progress of Literature (although he observes it is by no means a *phenomenon*), and is attributed to the want of adventitious causes, physical, moral, or political.—The remark bears at last the appearance of a kind disposition towards us, but is the opinion of Europeans on this subject a sound one? As to general information, the people of America, or at least of the United States, fall short of no part of Europe. But it is alleged, that we have produced no very striking genius,—no Shakspeare, no Milton, no Newton, &c. After premising that genius is the direct gift of Heaven, and that its breaking forth depends very little on previous education (witness your Shakspeare), we ought to recollect that North America has been settled only about 300 years. Some of our states, Pennsylvania for instance, only 150 years; and Carolina, Georgia, &c. still less; that our population, on the declaration of independence, was little more than two millions and a half. In 1790, there were not four millions, and although, by our last census (1820), we have been found to contain 9,785,583 (an astonishing increase, but the census is taken by sworn officers, and cannot be disputed); and, therefore, comparing the two data, population, and duration of time, with the nations of Europe, why should it be thought strange that such phenomena (to use the word in the sense adopted by your author) should not have been found among us? In twelve centuries, with twelve millions of people, your little island has produced some of the greatest geniuses known in the world. Multiply these two quantities, and you have 144 millions, and double it (on account of the usual duration of the efficient life of man), and you have 288 millions. Against this we oppose (in a rough calculation), the total amount, on the same principle, of our inhabitants, at about 10 millions.

Is not the chance of finding men of genius among 288 millions somewhat greater than among 10 millions?

This subject might be pursued much further did leisure permit; and a catalogue

logue of illustrious Americans might be brought forward—but it is needless.

Let me only add, that we are all of European extraction; a very great majority from Great Britain and Ireland. Can it rationally be supposed that the soil and climate have deteriorated our mental faculties? And if not, why should it be supposed (at least *à priori*) that they are deteriorated?

Before I conclude, permit a digression to another and very different subject.

In page 278, you notice the duel in 1777, between Capt. Tollemache and Capt. Penington (not Pennington) of the Guards. The writer of this understood at the time of this melancholy transaction, from several British officers, that a very trifling dispute on board ship, Capt. Tollemache being the Commander of the vessel in which Capt. Penington came out to New York, relative to the latter whistling while on the quarter-deck during a calm, produced the first ill blood between them. The duel was fought at a tavern in New York, where Capt. Penington had dined. The parties were alone; no pistols were used. The combat was carried on with the sabres then usually worn by military and naval officers.

I have only, in conclusion, to say that this is a genuine letter from a native American, and not, like your fictitious narrator of *white-washing*, &c. from a borrowed character.

Yours, &c.

M. N.

RETROSPECTIONS ON THE CHARACTER AND TENDENCY OF THE MORAL SPECULATIONS OF DR. JOHNSON AND M. HELVETIUS.

(Continued from p. 225.)

IF Johnson and Helvetius descanted on the same subjects—the complexion and capacity of the moral powers and dispositions of man,—if, in the course of investigations as to their true aims and bias, they, respectively, exhibited penetration of mind and activity of thought,—they each, in their systems, differed essentially from the other,—and the judicious mind, whilst viewing the philosophy of morals, which they have, individually, advocated and maintained, must soon discern the wide dissimilarity in thinking, and the widely opposite tendency which pervades their theories,

as affecting human society, and the laws on which it is formed.

As the mind naturally goes into detail on the merits of two authors on whom it expatiates with interest, I proceeded to view the respective services which they had, each, performed for literature and science, and the *guerdon* of praise of which these services may be pronounced worthy. But, whilst contemplating the writings and the systems of Helvetius, I could not help reverting, in idea, to the middle of the 17th century,—when the Philosopher of Malmesbury taught to the world his impious and pernicious tenets;—and half-fancied I saw blended in the doctrines of the former, the frigid and inhospitable tenets of Hobbes, together with the licence, latitude, and even the paradox which distinguished his own countryman Rousseau in the 18th,—while, on the other hand, the more elevated views of mankind, connected with Natural Religion, which a Shaftesbury had pointed at, and an Addison had so amply illustrated, seemed, in the writings of a Johnson, to be expanded and energized to a moral code,—to a system of philosophy whose sublime features raised it incomparably higher in the estimation of the good and the just,—of all those indeed who exercise the faculties of a reasonable soul. Whoever (thus the thread of my reverie continued) contemplates Johnson as a moralist,—as a speculator upon the passions and governing principle of mankind, is often struck with the wide grasp of his views, and the weight of his sentiments,—powerful as the style which gave them utterance,—with the extent of his knowledge of life, and of the springs of human action. While he admires the restless vigour of his genius, in illustrating the varied purposes which rule in the minds of a thousand individuals, of the same ultimate aims, he is forcibly impressed with the purity and elevation of that system of ethics, whose obligations and relative parts he endeavours to unfold in all the glowing terms and redundant figures of a masculine and impetuous eloquence.

When we contemplate Man as a mixed agent (in whom frailties, and noble endowments are blended in unequal proportions), through the medium of the Rambler, we are convinced, that in the abstract, and considered as such an agent, the high virtues

virtues of temperance, disinterestedness, magnanimity, and greatness of soul are our chief end, in relation to our moral being, and ought to be our aim. We feel our sympathies respond with an emulation something beyond esteem, whilst we contemplate them through the sublime features of a Johnsonian essay or apology.

In estimating the character, or the merit of Johnson,—as an original speculator upon men,—the diversity of their views, and the temperament of their moral dispositions,—it must, however, constantly strike the reader that his strength lies not in the metaphysical sagacity with which he has struck out systems, and framed hypotheses, but in the singular promptitude and felicity with which he has descanted upon human weaknesses and wants,—delineations which have all a secret affinity with the happiness and moral elevation of his species. — Throned on a pinnacle of moral and intellectual superiority, he surveyed life with all its checquered infelicities and enjoyments, consequent often on the errors, follies, vices, and weaknesses of those who constitute its agents,—the one he illustrated by agreeable fictions, by beautiful similitudes and allegories,—the other he lashed with the poignant wit, fertilized by the labouring energies of his gigantic mind. In his familiar illustrations of social life,—in his pictures of sentiments and manners, he often assumes a tone of lofty and dignified speculation. More nervous, if not more intrinsically elevated than the Moralists of the Addisonian school, he frequently launches into apostrophes of the most splendid imagery, and the most sublime eloquence, in his oriental tales and apologies,—and may be said to raise the imaginations and the sympathies of his readers to pure and exalted contemplations of things uncontaminated with the vulgar and sordid objects of sense,—things which have their origin “beyond this visible diurnal sphere”—by his allegories and well-imagined fictions, connected with human life, in its varied and multifarious relations.

It will probably be said, upon a comprehensive and impartial view of Johnson's character, that, unskilled as he was in the science of metaphysics and natural philosophy, his speculations on man were necessarily confined to a limited circle;—that Helvetius, on

the other hand, analyzed his capacities with metaphysical subtlety, and traced his volitions through their minute forms, until he found that other sciences, besides that of morals, have a relation to his character and conduct in life; that the French inquisitor conceived that not only these peculiar studies were involved in defining man in his ambitions, appetites, and propensities, but that the studies in which a Malebranche and a Montesquieu gained such just celebrity,—the science which investigates him under the influence of political laws, and the operations of mind, were necessary in order to develop his hidden springs with accuracy and truth;—that, consequently, a copious field in this respect was opened to the latter, in which the former had never delved, and of which indeed he was wholly ignorant and regardless.

It is true, that in the study of man, his passions, and propensities, Helvetius examined him upon a wider scale of analyzation,—while, on the other hand, Johnson, as is frequently the case with less rigid dogmatists, despised those branches of science to which he had not given the energies of his mind. Devoted to the moral progression and improvement, at once of his countrymen and mankind, he had imbibed a prejudice that whispered him that the abstract experimental studies of physics and metaphysics had a tendency to stifle the more amiable passions of human nature, and extinguish their fine susceptibilities by implanting a cold and frigid habit of temper, which shunned every axiom, unless in the shape of results and demonstrations. This, perhaps, is abundantly evident from the 24th paper of his Rambler, where he draws the character of Gellidus, and amplifies upon the train of thinking in a man whom the love of abstract studies had estranged from the world, and rendered wholly incapable of any generous emotion connected with life or friendship.

But if this be true,—if Helvetius, on the other hand, strikes powerfully upon his readers in the acuteness and comprehensive sagacity with which he has analyzed the bias, propensities, and moral and mental faculties of his species, in order to strike out a code differing in its essentials from that of any former speculator in this department

of the sciences, and, although sophisticated and licentious, is certainly in very many cases characterized at once by depth and impartiality in argument,—Johnson, in the aggregate of his pretensions as a writer of original powers, more than compensates for the comparative narrowness of the *ARENA* in which he investigated. Johnson, indeed, had other grounds of excellence and of fame,—although he never, when compared with the author of *De l'Homme*, applied the energies of his mind patiently to watch the operations of matter and contingency on the human character and thinking. His eloquence stands displayed in a series of original speculations teeming with the impressions of active thought, as exercised upon the passions and intelligent faculties of all human kind; in animated portraits abounding in sublime imagery, where vice in its various shapes, and, on the other hand, virtue, piety, and greatness of soul, are mingled and worked up with a vivid luxuriousness of allegory, and expanded with a lofty eloquence of high-reaching thought and fancy.

As a writer, Helvetius shines rather in the extensive research which he employed in accumulating a field of evidence from man in a social state, whether civilized or savage, in the innumerable ranks, orders, and degrees, which he presents to the meditative eye of Philosophy; and in the profound judgment with which he has distinguished the uniform operation of motives in the human breast, from those sudden resolves which seem to be lighted up in an intelligent agent by contingency and peculiar situation.

If Johnson is often great in the delineations of fancy, and the display of character, the French hypothesizer in Ethics strikes into new paths for his materials, adduces unnoticed traits in the history of man's volitions, ruling propensities, and wants, from which he draws corollaries, and arbitrates, as he vauntingly announces, the real bias which on all occasions sways mankind.—If man, in his innumerable relations, was their common subject, while the strength of the Englishman stands reflected from the dignity of his sentiments in unfolding high moral truths, the Frenchman claims celebrity from his bold and subtle ratiocinations connected with man as a being of passions and intelli-

gent powers, and of complicated views and aims.

Thus it appeared to me, as I pursued my mental retrospect, might the comparative merits of Dr. Johnson and Helvetius, as authors, when brought into parallel with each other, be estimated. When contemplated individually, as occupying a distinguished place among the many, who, in their respective schools and countries, successively lived and thought, but who are now numbered with the "illustrious dead" of other times,—who have descanted on man, his follies, foibles, passions, bias, and capacities,—they certainly, from their talents, occupy a conspicuous station. The scope or the medium of their importance, however, through which they stand reflected, vastly widens when the dignity, worth, and tendency of their writings, as they respectively affect human nature, in every age, is brought under our review.—Upon weighing the aggregate of good which may be elicited from the moral and philosophical speculations of each, as relating to the agent man, in the reformation of folly and ennobling the human character (and this assuredly is, or ought to be, the great end of this department of the sciences), a discriminative glance will soon produce a conviction that,—while the former seems every where animated with the great purpose of upholding the interests of virtue, piety, religion, and greatness of mind,—analyzing, indeed, folly in all its varieties and forms, but with a reference to the introduction of a higher order of things,—the latter seems actuated with a bias exactly the reverse.—His hypotheses manifestly lead not only to a system of universal licentiousness, as connected with animal propensities, but teaches that all the powers of understanding receive a bias and direction from impulse and appetite; and that man, as the mere creature of chance and circumstance, is only virtuous through self-interest, and a perception of pleasure or of gain.

If his ratiocination and corollaries, therefore, have an essential tendency to inculcate the gratification of passion and appetite, in what direction soever they may point, it is not by any means matter of surprise that, although he does not avowedly attack the principles of Revealed Religion, his treatises *De l'Homme* and *De l'Esprit* were,

were, upon their publication, proscribed by Constituted Authorities, even in his own country, and that, together with the suffrage paid to genius, they incurred the animadversions of all the Learned in Europe. If the aggregate tendency of his theories, in connexion with education,—in connexion with the native faculties of the soul,—in connexion with considerations, or with the impulses of virtue or religion, favour a degrading hypothesis, which centers every thing great, honourable, and dignified, as connected with the human soul, in sordid objects and sensual gratification,—although the paradoxes of Rousseau, and the unblushing impiety of Voltaire, had not been proscribed as dangerous to the links of human society,—the brilliant novelties of Helvetius were not unjustly so deemed. When brought under the notice of mankind in the severe shape of Philosophy, and as the patient result of established principles,—corollaries deduced from well-argued facts,—the moral sophistry of its postulates doubtless appeared to the reflecting eye of judgment, tenfold the object of censure and disgust.

Melksham.

E. P.

(To be continued.)

P. 224. b. l. 11 from bottom, read "with the din of arms."

Mr. URBAN, March 30.
THE various and useful communications of your Correspondent A. H. are always sought for with peculiar interest, and combining, as they generally do, marks of extensive reading and correct information, I was somewhat surprised to find, in his "*Nugæ Curiosæ*," the word "*cabal*" derived from the Greek, which I had always understood to be of true English origin, when used to denote a *faction*, and of no higher antiquity than the time of Charles the Second; who, according to Goldsmith's History, "was beset by some desperate counsellors, who importuned and encouraged him to assert his own independence. The principal of these were Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, a junto distinguished by the appellation of the '*Cabal*,' a word containing the initial letters of their names." The word, when used to denote the Cabalistic study, is derived by Johnson from the Hebrew term signifying tradition.

A. H. also attributes, on the autho-

rity of Mosheim, the division of the Bible into chapters to Stephen Langton; but on referring to the article "*Bible*," in the *Ency. Brit.* I found as follows:

"The division of the Scriptures into chapters as we at present have them, is attributed by some to Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reigns of John and Henry III. But the true author of the invention was Hugo de Sancto Caro, commonly called Hugo Cardinalis, because he was the first Dominican that was raised to the degree of Cardinal. He flourished in 1240, and projected the first concordance; and the aim of this work being for the more easy finding of any word or passage in the Scriptures, he found it necessary to divide the book into sections, for till that time the Vulgar Latin Bibles were without any divisions at all. These sections are the chapters into which the Bible hath ever since been divided."

It appears by the same article that "the sub-division of the chapters into verses as they now stand in our Bibles, had its origin from a famous Jewish Rabbi, named Mordecai Nathan, about the year 1445." PASTOR.

Mr. URBAN,

March 12.

WITHOUT presuming to clear up, in any one point, the doubts of your Correspondent "H." (p. 134), upon the subject of some Cornish families, from the circumstance of having had to investigate matters connected therewith, a few observations may perhaps assist his researches.

The principal pedigree of the family of Carmino that I have met with, is one inserted in the Harleian Manuscript, No. 1079; it is from Visitations made in 1573 and in 1620. This pedigree is annexed to one of the family of Petit or Petyt, which last is also annexed to one of Killigrew.

Although these Visitations are apparently alluded to by your Correspondent, for the better elucidation of that part to which my observations will refer, I beg to insert it.

"Sir Oliver Carmino, Lo. Chamberlain to K. R. II.; he died 1345, buried in the Fryers at Bodmyn, with his legs across." He married "Eliz. sister to John Holland, Duke of Exeter, buried at Bodmyn."

From this extract it is clear, that if the date of 1345 be correct, Sir Oliver cannot have been Chamberlain to Richard II. In a pedigree of the Petyt family, certified in 1662 by Dugdale, then Norroy, and contained in the

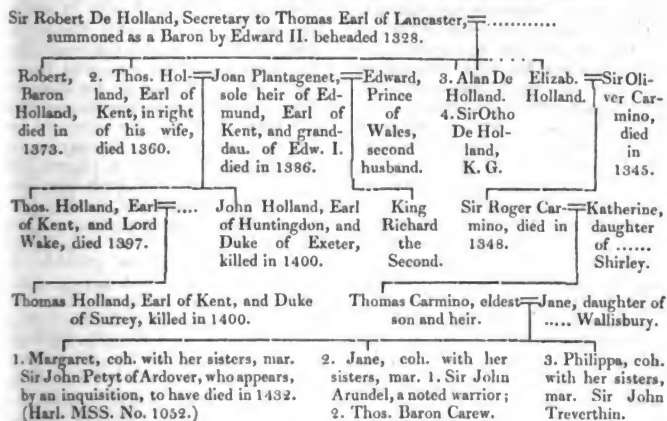
the Harl. MSS. No. 1052, Sir Oliver Carmino is called the Chamberlain of Edward III. and the husband of Elizabeth the sister of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent and Duke of Surrey; but in an account of the Petyts of Yorkshire (descended from a marriage with a coheirress of Carmino), which appears in the fourth and fifth editions of Guillim's Heraldry, we find it stated that Sir Oliver Carmino was Chamberlain to Edward the Second.

Having reason to believe that the account in Guillim was furnished to the editors by Mr. William Petyt, an

eminent Antiquary, who was subsequently Keeper of the Records in the Tower, I think some weight may be attached to its authority.

With respect to the alliance with the noble family of Holland, I endeavoured a short time since to reconcile the discrepancy in the Visitations which is noticed by "H." but without effect.

I suspect that the real nature of this alliance was as in the undermentioned Pedigree, which is given the more at length, that the dates, &c. may be the better compared.



I have hitherto found the pedigrees of the family of Holland so very short and unsatisfactory, until the period of their connection with the Royal house of Plantagenet, that, presuming the marriage of Sir Oliver Carmino to have taken place in the reign of Edward II. I am not surprised at an omission which would scarcely have occurred, had the lady been the sister or niece of the half brothers of King Richard the Second.

P.

Mr. URBAN, March 15.

AS your respectable and independent Journal is ever anxiously devoted to national as well as provincial projects of improvement, I beg leave to lay before you the substance of "A Short Letter to Lord Liverpool on an Amelioration of the Taxes *," which

I have been induced to print, in order to obtain a more general consideration of the subject.

In this pamphlet I have recommended a *conditional* Property or Income Tax of not exceeding 5*l.* per cent. as my Practical Remedy for the National Distress. Allow me then, Sir, the opportunity of saying a few words to justify the different view I have taken of the subject to any person who has previously treated of it, as well as to illustrate the real character of my proposition.

The causes of our general distress, and an anxious desire to attempt to remedy it, cannot but arrest the attention of every well-wisher of his country. Suffice it, then, for my present purpose, to state, that with the most impartial consideration I am able to give to this important subject, I have no hesitation in affirming it, as my fixed belief, that *Taxation is the primary*

* "By a Whig of the old School. Printed for W. Clarke," pp. 16, 1822.

many cause of that universal depression which pervades all ranks and classes of society. To alleviate then the burthen of Taxation, must be our earnest concern. I therefore have proposed a 5l. per cent. Property or Income Tax (amounting say to six millions) to be substituted for an equal amount of the most oppressive Taxes so to be reduced; and which, I uphold, will afford effectual and instant relief. For, let me ask, by what other mode can we realize the great and salutary sum of *nearly eight millions* so immediately available for the reduction of those Taxes which oppress us all, but more particularly the middling and lower classes of society?

That I am not mistaken in the above amount, has been unfortunately and but too clearly demonstrated by Lord Londonderry's speech at the commencement of this Session: for whilst it must be confessed that the result of that speech has disappointed the best hopes of the country, and, in its ineffective consequences, urgently calls upon the patriot Members of Parliament for their most active succour to the distresses of their fellow-men; still I say my statement is confirmed by *that exposé*, in having offered the acceptable but disappointing sum of one million and a half towards a partial reduction of the Malt Tax. Consequently, this last sum, added to my supposed product of the proposed Property or Income Tax, will render the amount of *nearly eight millions* instantly applicable to an entire remission of the various Taxes on malt, candles, hops, soap, hides and skins, and of *half* of the Taxes on salt, beer, and tobacco and snuff, which are universally acknowledged, in their oppressive influence, to paralyze the best efforts of the country.

Consider, Sir, the great benefits and improvements which must accrue to the general condition of society, from the accomplishment of this most important and salutary desideratum.—Surely, then, the higher classes cannot hesitate not only to acquiesce in, but in their patriotism to encourage, the adoption of this worthy sacrifice on their part; and particularly as they must not forget, that as *all* classes will be benefited by a remission of the most oppressive Taxes, so will they (the rich) individually be better enabled to bear this proposed remedial Tax of 5l. per cent.

The result of such honest sacrifice will be *general cheapness*; by which the farmer will be able to pay his reasonable rent with punctuality; the manufacturer, the artisan, and the poor, to live in plenty, and in consequent contentment; and the rich respectfully and in the generous resumption of old English hospitality.

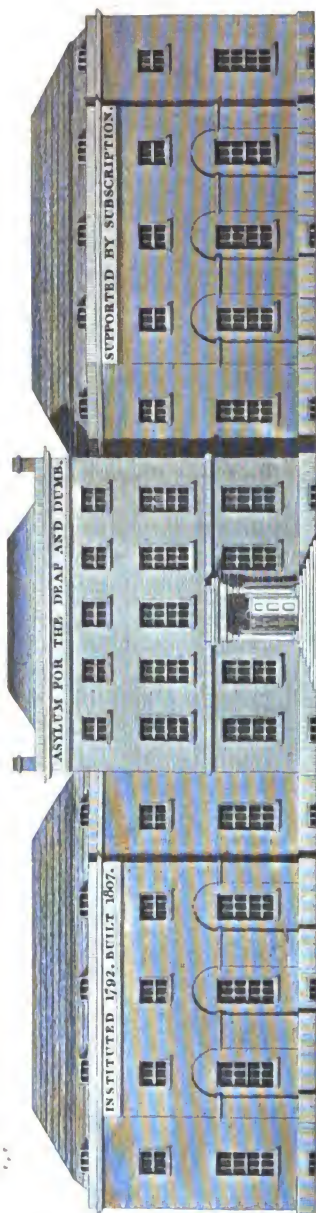
Such being the certain results deducible from the practical amelioration of our Taxes, which I have done myself the honour of recommending, allow me, Sir, in conclusion, more particularly to address myself to *my brother Farmers*; and which I offer in sincerity, and for *their* peculiar consideration. It is too palpably demonstrable, and as implicitly believed, that *Taxation is the chief cause of our distress*. Allowing then every possible credit to Mr. Webb Hall and his followers for their zealous energies in favour of agriculture, still it is futile to expect *real* relief from a Corn Bill, from new duties, from a correction of the averages, and the like. The important subject of our *National Distress* cannot be viewed on such narrow grounds; it must be treated as a *national question*. I therefore entreat my brother Farmers henceforth to cease to petition for *partial* legislation, and to unite *with all classes* in our best wishes and prayers that the Parliament will in its wisdom adopt the practical and efficacious remedy, which is now humbly recommended, in the *substitution of a Property or Income Tax of not exceeding 5l. per cent. for an equal amount of those Taxes which oppress the public at large, but more particularly the middling and lower classes of society*.

A WELSH FARMER AND
PROPRIETOR.

MR. URBAN, March 5.
THE Battle of Flodden-field having been mentioned in page 36, perhaps some of your readers may not be apprized of the allusive augmentation to the arms of Thomas Duke of Norfolk and his descendants, given to him by King Henry VIII. for his signal services at that battle, viz. "on the bend an escocheon Or, charged with a demi-lion rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure flory, counter flory Gules." This is frequently depicted in a negligent manner, which may be attributed

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ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, KENT ROAD, LONDON.

attributed in some degree to the minuteness of the objects, and the want of the above information.

After the above victory, the Duke of Norfolk, agreeably to the habits of that time, gave as a cognizance to his retinue a white lion, the supporter of his house, trampling on the red lion of Scotland, and tearing him with his claws; which they wore on their left arms.

AD.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. (With a Plate.)

HAVING received a concise "Sketch of the Origin, Progress, and present state of the Asylum for indigent Deaf and Dumb Children," Kent-road, near London, we have the pleasure of inserting an abstract in our Miscellany, conceiving it will be highly gratifying to our Readers to be put in possession of an *Authentic Historical* document relative to a charitable Establishment, the first of the kind formed in Europe, and which, in the benevolence of its object, the liberality of its support, and the extensive utility of its effects, does so much honour to the National character.

"The instruction of the Deaf and Dumb having, at length, become a subject of very general interest in most civilized countries, the Conductors of the first Asylum established in Britain for extending to the indigent a participation in this inestimable blessing, have thought that a concise detail of the proceedings by which this interest has been here awakened, might not be unacceptable to the Supporters and Friends of the Institution.

"Fully to understand and duly to appreciate the benefits intended to be conferred by this Institution, it is previously necessary to reflect upon the dreary and affecting situation of the *uninstructed* Deaf and Dumb.

"The power of speech, or the capacity of expressing and conveying our thoughts in the use of language, is one of the chief distinctive characteristics and privileges of human nature; and is not only the channel of mutual communication, but also the means of giving operation to the rational faculties, and opening the mind to reason, science, and religion. Deaf and Dumb Children, being deprived of the usual means of acquiring, by the ear, this distinguishing faculty of the species, are, until some other channel is opened to them, excluded also from this general source of information; they consequently remain in a state of deprivation and ignorance, bordering upon, and often terminating in, confirmed idiotism.

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And if a few, by a peculiar energy of mind, may be roused to some partial exertion, they are almost always found to be suspicious, discontented, and sullen, being debarred from the common enjoyments of their fellow-creatures, and unable to comprehend the motives for many of the actions they behold. Thus the uninstructed Deaf and Dumb must be causes of unceasing sorrow to their afflicted parents and friends, and in most cases useless and burthensome, often dangerous and injurious, members of Society.

"Such a destitute and deprived situation had long and generally been considered as entirely hopeless; the calamity being thought not only incurable, but also without alleviation.

"This opinion was in some degree corrected among the learned by the Publications of Dr. Bulwar in 1648, of Dr. Wallis in 1662, of Dr. Holder in 1669, and of Dr. Amman in 1700:—and the subsequent establishment of a School at Edinburgh, afterwards removed to Hackney, made many of the superior classes of Society in this country acquainted with the possibility of teaching the Deaf and Dumb to understand written language.

"The knowledge of an instructed case having strongly impressed the benevolent mind of the Rev. John Townsend, it occurred to him that the charitable zeal of his benevolent countrymen would, if properly excited, willingly extend the advantages of instruction to the Deaf and Dumb Children of their INDIGENT BRETHREN. He stated his ideas to that generous friend of every description of human suffering, the late Henry Thornton, Esq. who readily promised his support and assistance. Thus encouraged, Mr. Townsend drew up and circulated an Address. Among the earliest friends to whom this Address was given, the Rev. Henry Cox Mason, then Minister of Bermondsey, must be named. His cordial and powerful co-operation greatly promoted the effect of this appeal. The zealous exertions of these benevolent friends in a short time produced sufficient subscriptions to defray the expenses of taking a house and commencing the beneficent undertaking. This was done in the autumn of the year 1792. A competent Master was inquired for, the present able Teacher, Dr. Watson, was engaged, and in the first year six children were admitted.

"This Asylum being thus founded, the blessing of Providence attended these labours of charity. Every year the number of Supporters increased, and every year the number of admissions was also proportionably augmented. Under the able conduct and management of the Committee, a series of judicious and unceasing efforts were made to collect and diffuse INFORMATION ON THIS

SUBJECT.

SUBJECT. Many, who perhaps had never personally known any, or not more than one Deaf and Dumb person in the immediate circle in which they lived, and who therefore had reflected little upon the subject, have read, with surprise and astonishment, a succession of half-yearly Lists, containing the names of nearly one hundred indigent Deaf and Dumb applicants; and this surprise has been augmented, by finding that the solicitude of the afflicted parents was not always limited to a single object, but that many of them had to lament, not the mute sorrow of one child only, but that of *two, three, four*, and, in some instances, of *five children in the same family*, suffering under the same misfortune*.

“Connected with the useful publicity which this Charity has thus acquired, and indeed itself forming one of the most powerful and beneficial means of continuing and extending that publicity, is the very advantageous method (carried into effect by the voluntary labours of the Committee) of **ADMITTING THE CHILDREN INTO THE ASYLUM BY PUBLIC ELECTION OF THE GOVERNORS.**”

“The personal interest that is excited in behalf of any particular individual, is not only useful to that individual, but is also most beneficial to the whole class of Deaf and Dumb, by increasing the number of subscriptions, and augmenting the ability of the Institution. For the numerous and pressing solicitations that are made to the several Governors, though in some instances very distressing to their feelings, are found to extend most advantageously the information necessary to the support of the Charity, and to convey a most impressive, irresistible, and permanent conviction, of the necessity and utility of such an establishment.

“But these active and powerful appeals to the public commiseration would soon lose their effect, if no adequate relief could be afforded to the Deaf and Dumb. The Conductors of the Institution therefore refer with the utmost confidence to the test of experience, and with the most heartfelt gratification direct the notice of the Public to the present state of this Asylum, and to the *blessings it confers*—**THE REAL AND SUBSTANTIAL RELIEF IT BESTOWS**—on the unfortunate objects of its attention. When children, who had left their parents and friends in all the silent misery of dumb ignorance, return to their homes capable of expressing their wants, their fears, and their hopes;—capable of speaking, of reading, of writing, of enjoying intellectual communication, and of assisting in useful labour;—not only the family of the individual, but the whole neighbourhood also, feels the impression—

* In twenty families (applying to this Charity for relief), containing 155 children, no less than 78 were deaf and dumb! being more than half the whole number.

curiosity is excited—the instructed children are questioned and examined—and those who never before had heard of the Institution, or heard of it only to doubt its utility, and stigmatize it with the character of vain and ineffectual, now, convinced by the evidence of their own senses, admire its effects, acknowledge its utility, and subscribe to its support.

“Similar impressions are also produced by inspection of the Asylum. Visitors may there see Children in all the progressive stages of mental improvement, advancing from the dull blank of solitary ignorance, as received by the Institution, to the several degrees of opening intellect in the expanding mind of a communicative, useful, rational, moral, and religious being; acquiring, with the use of language, a participation in the *comforts of social intercourse*, and in the *consolations of Christian hope.*”

“As the Institution became more publicly known, those poor unfriended objects who had pined in obscurity and cheerless ignorance, were, by the hope of relief, brought forward in such large numbers, that the lists of Candidates every half-year far exceeded the ability of the Asylum to receive them. In about 12 years, the numbers maintained and educated in the house, at the same time, had increased to about 50; and as five or six only finished their education yearly, no more than that number could be admitted, although the applicants were every half-year 70 or 80. A larger house was found absolutely necessary. More animated exertions were therefore resorted to, and powerful appeals from the Pulpit, and in every other possible way, were made to the Public, which were strengthened and sustained by the incontrovertible evidence of fact and experience, that **RELIEF COULD BE, AND WAS, LARGELY AFFORDED**; that the rational and intellectual faculties of these poor uninformed children of deprivation and ignorance might be called into action; that they might be taught to read and write; become intelligent and social beings; receive the inestimable privileges of Gospel instruction; and be made acquainted with their duty to their God and Saviour. These numerous appeals were nobly, were largely answered. The generous feelings of a Christian and British People enabled the Committee to build, and, without infringing upon the Fund for General Purposes, to pay for, the present Asylum†; the first stone of which was laid by its munificent Patron the DUKK OF GLOUCESTER, July 11, 1807; and into which the Pupils were removed on Oct. 9, 1809.

“During the first 14 years of this Charity, nearly ONE HUNDRED of these poor children were educated, and sent into the world useful members of Society: and during the subse-

† See it engraved in Plate II. p. 305.

quent 14 years, about FIVE HUNDRED MORE have received the same advantages.

"This Building was originally constructed for the reception of 150, and subsequently extended so as to receive 180 of these unfortunate Children, under the hope that this extent would be sufficiently large to answer the calls for admission. Experience, however, soon proved the insufficiency of this provision. For though, since the completion of the New Building, the admissions have usually amounted to between 40 and 50 within each year, yet the applications have been found to increase in a still larger proportion. To prevent so lamentable an occurrence, the Committee resolved on a further enlargement, which has lately been completed, and by which they have been enabled, not only to afford better accommodation to the Children before in the Asylum, but also to increase their number to *Two Hundred and Seven* of these mute supplicants to the benevolence of the Publick. This number now forms the establishment actually enjoying the benefits of instruction."

The Anniversary Sermon in behalf of this most interesting Charity, was preached on Sunday, March 17, 1822, at Curzon Chapel, by its highly respectable and benevolent Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Yates;—and on Wednesday March the 20th, the Duke of Gloucester, the patron of the Institution, presided, for the 15th time, at its Anniversary Festival. The company assembled was numerous and respectable.

The first toast was "The King!" which was received with every expression of loyalty and applause.—"The Royal Family," and other loyal and constitutional toasts succeeded. On the health of "His Royal Highness the Patron" being proposed by Mr. Alderman Atkins, it met with that enthusiastic reception which proclaimed the heartfelt approbation of those present, of his Royal Highness's benign and persevering exertions in favour of objects whose relief brings satisfaction home to every bosom. Nothing more cordially unanimous could be witnessed than the desire evinced by the assembly to promote the advancement and extension of the benefits the Institution confers, which were feelingly and eloquently set forth, in the course of the evening, in appropriate speeches, by the Royal and illustrious Chairman; by the active Treasurer, William Notidge, Esq.; by the founder and sub-treasurer, the Rev. John Townsend; and by the able secretary, the Rev. Dr. Yates. It was stated that two hundred and seven of these children of priva-

tion are now under tuition; and, for the gratification of their benefactors, some, of both sexes, were introduced and conducted round the room, giving specimens of their acquirements in writing, arithmetic, speech, and knowledge of language! The looks of the children bespoke comfort and happiness, while those of their benefactors beamed delight.

We are happy to add, that this most interesting Charity is supported by about 7500 Subscribers; and that the subscriptions announced on the present occasion amounted to nearly 800*l*. Still, however, fresh exertions are necessary; for, as the Institution becomes more known, the applications for relief are more numerous than ever. This circumstance, if duly considered, must prove a powerful motive to urge a continued and increasing support of a Charity, which, as its funds are augmented, extends its usefulness; and which, as compassionately expressed by the Royal and Illustrious Patron, "ought to know no limit, until every supplicating object in the United Kingdom can participate in the blessings conferred by this truly Christian Institution."

EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Doctors' Commons,*
March 2.

I AM sure that I need not state the possession of your valuable Magazine from its commencement, to induce you to give insertion to this reply to the observations made by your Reviewer, on a paper of mine communicated to, and published by, the Society of Antiquaries: I have merely to appeal to your own sense of justice.

I should not, however, have thought it requisite to vindicate what a Council of the Society have deemed worthy of publication, were it not from a fear that to leave unanswered the remarks on my "Observations on Military Garments," may prejudice the sale of a book on ancient armour, now in the press. Yet, in so doing, I am not actuated by self-interested motives: that work is in the hands of booksellers, the profits and expence all theirs, and whether or not they sell a single copy, can to me be neither productive of benefit nor disadvantage.

In the first place, I am censured for not accompanying my paper with plates. To that I reply that the paper forms but a small part of the volume, and
the

the number of plates (for number there must have been, as the originals from whence they would necessarily be taken, would each supply but a part of the subject) would have been so disproportionate an appropriation in the volume, as might have induced the Council to have declined the publication of the paper altogether. But drawings were not presented to them, for the very reason given by the Reviewer, that "the dissertation merely implies a nomenclature of different parts of military costume;" or rather that its object was to explain from different writers the meanings of such names as were given to them. But suppose I had given plates, and said, this is the Hauqueton, this the Gambeson, and so forth; would not the question have been put—"how do you prove it?" If so, I must have, in the first instance, quoted the descriptions of antient writers, and then I should be doing just what I have done; and if the Reviewer does not understand them because they did not with their descriptions give delineations, the fault is surely not mine.

Every critical antiquary well knows that no dependence is to be placed on any manuscript, painting, or sculptural representation which is not of the period to which it refers. I will ask then, if Maillot is to be more relied on than myself, unless he produces better authorities. His "ten different kinds of mail" are taken from Montfaucon's faulty plates of the Bayeux tapestry; so faulty that the Society of Antiquaries employed, at a considerable expence, the late Mr. C. Stothard, to make fresh drawings of that curious fragment of antiquity. Engravings from these are now in a course of publication, and I will venture to assert, in opposition to Maillot, that but *two* different kinds of mail, the masced and flat-ringed, are all that can be found in them, the mascles being sometimes lozenge-shaped and sometimes square.

I am aware that *targe* was sometimes employed to signify the circular plates that protected the arm-pits; and, what at first seems extraordinary, to imply a weapon of offence, but in this case as the diminutive of *semitarge* "a scymitar." But the "on donnoit" of Maillot is not sufficient to convince me, without some contemporary evidence, that the word "*targe*" was,

except metaphorically, ever applied to the cuirass.

When I mentioned the *slit-part* of a Saracen's gambeson, I used the expression of the translator of Joinville, my worthy friend the late Colonel Johnes, because his translation is of easier access than the original manuscript, and I wished to shew that by those words were meant what Raymond de Agiles calls *culcitæ de gambasio*, "the cushions of the wambais." But with respect to the plate in Montfaucon, to which the Reviewer is pleased to refer me, I will inform him, first, that the painted glass from which it purports to be taken, was not set up till near one hundred years after the event commemorated; and next, that that plate of Montfaucon's may, from those of the Tapestry, be inferred to be but a very inaccurate copy. Unfortunately, after the most diligent enquiry among the Savans in Paris, I regret to say, this glass no longer exists.

The Reviewer is very kind to inform me, that the Hauqueton is older than the year 1478, but surely that is implied in my words which he quotes, for by "seems to have taken the form" is shewn an alteration, and consequently that the thing must have had a previous existence. But by the *statue* of Childeric I. I rather think he means his portrait engraved on his gold ring, found in the grave attributed to him, which has on it a pectoral of small plates similar to what is represented on that of Charlemagne; for the statues of the early kings of France are not of prior date than the 13th century. But I assigned the year 1478, as the time when the Hauqueton was the name given to a species of gorget.

There are three papers of mine on the subject of armour and military garments in the XIXth volume of the *Archæologia*, and though the Reviewer has been pleased greatly to eulogize the first, he would have done me more justice, as they are intimately connected, by criticizing the whole together*.

Though he has not seen "any thing like Saracen armour on English monuments," I will venture to assert, that with the exception of plate, all European armour has been copied from the Asiatics.

* The remainder of the Reviewer's strictures on the subject, will be found in our present Number, p. 334. EDIT.

I there-

I therefore, in my turn, recommend this gentleman to look again not only at English monuments, but at my “dispatch,” where he will find the key with “the cypher,” in the references to illuminations and sculpture, accessible to such as may deem it worth their while to examine them.

I agree with him in one thing, that the subject requires a volume, if not more, and acquaint him that in the forthcoming work he will find eighty plates and twenty-seven vignettes, which I hope will give him more satisfaction than they do

Yours, &c. S. R. MEYRICK.

Mr. URBAN, *Retford, March 7.*

I WISH it was in my power to inform your Correspondent “C.” at what period of the Christian æra, the symbols of a lion, a calf, a man, and an eagle, were first applied to the Evangelists. I possess several books printed in the fifteenth century, in which they appear as *appropriated* emblems; and it is proved, as well by Turner’s *Tour* as by other volumes, that many Churches of early date were ornamented with these symbols. Any certain or rational account of the exact time may probably be despaired of; but I cannot resist the opportunity which this question affords, of giving you, out of the earliest *English* impression of the Book called “*Dives et Pauper*,” (printed by Pynson in 1493) the following very far-fetched *Reasons* for the practice; and I shall, in my turn, be glad to have the truth ascertained as to its origin, and whether or not emanating from the See of Rome.

INVESTIGATOR.

Extract from the Book called “*Dives et Pauper.*”

“*Dives.* Why ben the iiii euāgelistes peynted in such diverse liknes sith they were mō al iiii. *Pauper.* For diverse manner of writig’ & teaching, Mathew is peynted in lyknesse of a man. For he principally wrote & tauzt the māhode of Criste, and tolde howe he bicame man; and most specially and most opely wrote his genologie. Seint John that wrote, ‘In principio erat verbū,’ is peynted in lyknesse of an egle, whiche of alle foules fleeth highest, & in sighte is sharpest, & may se the ferthest. So Seynt John spake and wrote highest of the godhode, and hadde

more isight & vnderstondynge in the godhede, than the other euāgelistes. Seint luke is peynted i the lyknesse of a calf, or an oxe, bicause that he spekith moost openly of the passion of cryste that was offryd vp to the fadre of heuen on the altre of the crosse on gode fryday, as the oxe or the calf was offryd on the aulter in the tēple, by the lawe, for saluacion of the people, which offrynge was toknyng of cristes passion. And for that seint luke spekith moste openly of cristes passion, whiche was betokned by the sacrifice of the oxe. Therefore he is paynted & presentyd by the lyknes of an oxe. Seynt marke is peynted i lyknesse of a lyon, bicause that he spekith moost openly of cristes resurrection, how he rose frō deth to lyf. For whan the lyonesse hath whelpid they lye dede iiii daies & iiii nightes, til on the thridde day, the lyon their fader cometh, & maketh an hidous cry ouir them. And anoon wt y^t voice & crye they quyckne and waken, & in manner ryse from deth to lyue. And for this skille is seint mark p’sented by the liknesse of a lyon, for he spake more openly of cristes resurrection. And therefore his gospel is rede on ester day. Also thou shalt vnderstonde y^t Criste was god & man & preest & kyng. Mathewe spake moost openly of his manhode, and began at his manhode, and therefore he is paynted in the likeness of a mā. Seint John spake moste of his godhode, and began at his godhode, And therefore he is painted in the liknes of an egle, as I said firste. Seynt luke spake mooste of his presthode, and therefore he is paynted in the likeness of an oxe, or of a calf, For that was the principalle sacrifice that the prestes by the olde lawe offryd i the temple. Seynt mark spake most of his kingdome, shewing him kynge of alle thinge, And therefore he is paynted in the lyknesse of a lyon, that is kynge of vnreasonable bestes.”

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

YOUR Magazine having frequently been the successful medium of directing the hand of charity to succour meritorious want, as well as to lead unobtrusive genius up the steps of fame, I know it will gratify your good heart to co-operate with me in the honest *endeavour*, at least, to accomplish both these objects, in the person of one, who forms too humble

ble an estimate of his own talents or of his own deserts, to claim kindness for himself.

At present I have no other knowledge of the individual whom I wish to serve, than what is derived from a small volume of Poems, with which, some time since, he was pleased to present me, accompanied by a modest letter, expressive of his fears that it would not prove worthy of my acceptance. The contrary, however, was the case. I found much in it to admire, on account of its genuine poetic character, and much also to applaud, for a soundness of religious and moral principle. From that volume many extracts might be made, confirmatory of this impartial judgment: but I prefer a transcription of two short pieces (because they are short) which he has, this day, sent me in a letter of too-grateful acknowledgment, for a trifling return I made for the present, with which he was pleased to favour me. Sincerely wishing to serve a man, apparently so deserving of patronage, he will pardon me if I introduce the short specimens, by quoting a part of his last letter. After feelingly stating the failure of a subscription to indemnify him for publishing his little volume, at a time when sickness had reduced a wife and infant child to the borders of the grave, and a stagnation in that branch of business to which he is devoted, he says, "I am now labouring under indisposition both of body and mind; which, with the united evils of poverty and a bad trade, have brought on me a species of nervous melancholy that requires the utmost exertions of my philosophy to encounter. Begging pardon for thus obtruding myself upon your retirement, and throwing myself at the footstool of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, I am, Rev. and much-venerated Sir, your very obedient humble servant, R. MILLHOUSE, Mole-court, Milton-street, Nottinghamshire.

TO A LEAFLESS HAWTHORN;

Written in Autumn.

- "Hail, rustic Tree! for, tho' November's
wind [ground;
Has thrown thy verdant mantle to the
Yet Nature, to thy vocal inmates kind,
With berries red thy matron-boughs has
crown'd.
"Thee do I envy: for, bright April show'rs
Will bid again thy fresh green leaves ex-
pand;

And May, light floating in a cloud of flow'rs,
Will cause thee to re-bloom with magic
hand.

"But, on my Spring, when genial dew-drops
fell, [with frost;
Soon did Life's north-wind curdle them
And, when my Summer-blossom op'd its
bell,
In blight and mildew was its beauty lost."

SONNET;

Written in Spring.

"When, in my happy vernal day of life,
Succeeding autumns ravag'd Nature's
bloom,
Oft have I felt a transitory gloom,
And, anxious, wish'd an end to wintry strife,
Seen, with new joy, the green hill break
the tomb
Of melting snows,—whence the gay sky-
lark sprung,
And, mounting up, his morning carol sung,
While violets sigh'd away their first per-
fume.
But now, tho' flow'rs are all around me flung
Tho', into anthems, burst forth ev'ry grove,
Sad, mid the varied sweetness do I rove,
And, melancholy, stray the groves among!
For, ah! what charm has Nature for the
breast [oppress?"
That holds a throbbing heart with want

These two witnesses, if I mistake not, will speak more forcibly to the generous feelings and elegant minds of your readers, Mr. Urban, in behalf of the stricken Bard, than any friend can speak for him. *The fresh green leaves of the hawthorn, expanding in the bright sunny showers of April; and May, with the lightness of an Ariel, floating on a cloud of flowers,—the green hill of Spring, as at the great resurrection-day, breaking the tomb of melting snows, in which it had been imprisoned,—the lark, rising from it to sing his choral at the gate of heaven,—the pristine violets sighing away their virgin perfume,—the groves bursting forth into anthems, at the return of that glad season,—these are expressions uttered by the very spirit of Poesy; while the dark and melancholy contrasts, with which each picture is concluded, must be felt by every one not unsusceptible of the finest impressions of human nature.*

Should a humane and enlightened publick be disposed to aid this mentally-endowed child of Nature (his sole endowment) perhaps the promptest way of befriending him may be the best—*his dat, &c.*; and that would be by speedily purchasing the remaining sets of his publication,

publication, or by encouraging a reprint of it, with such additional Poems as he may have written.

LUKE BOOKER, *Vicar of Dudley.*

P.S. It may interest the friends of their country to be informed, that the man thus respectfully introduced to their compassionate consideration, has filled with credit the post of Corporal in a Provincial Regiment.

Mr. URBAN, *Hampton Court,*
March 15.

AMONG other plagiarisms idly charged against that gifted poet Lord Byron, is the incident of the *White-bird*, recorded in Don Juan, hovering over a death-bed. Permit me to observe, that if his Lordship is liable to censure on this account, so must the author from whom he is said to have derived it.

The *White-bird*, in presage of death, is a traditionary agent that superstition has made use of for centuries; and Lord Byron, in his boyish days, may have often heard of it, especially in the families of sea-faring people.

In Howell's Letters, you will perceive one, bearing date July 1, 1684, from which I have made the ensuing extract. M. E.

"Near St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street, I stepped into a Stone Cutter's; and casting my eyes up and down, I spied a huge marble, with a large inscription upon it, which was thus:—

1. "Here lies John Oxenham, a goodly young man, in whose chamber, as he was struggling with the pangs of death, a bird with a white-breast, was seen fluttering about his bed, and so vanished!"

2. "Here lies also Mary Oxenham, sister of the above John, who died the next day, and the same apparition was in the room."

"Another sister is spoken of then."

And the fourth inscription is as follows:

"Here lies, hard by, James Oxenham, son of the said John, who died a child in his cradle, a little after, and such a bird was seen fluttering about his head a little before he expired, which vanished afterwards."

Mr. URBAN, *March 5.*

YOUR Correspondent, "a Layman" (p. 111) observes respecting Curates, "when we take into consideration the previous expences of an university education, and the funds subsequently necessary for upholding themselves as gentlemen, and main-

taining an intercourse with the best society, it must be acknowledged that their present provision (where the parties have no private income) is not adequate to their station."

In fact, however, very many Curates never had "an university education;" and I agree in opinion with your Oxford correspondent D. N. (vol. LXXXIV. part ii. p. 335) that for many years before Lord Harrowby's bill passed, "the stipend was far from mean or inadequate," and that "an augmentation of the poorer livings might be made, without disparagement of the rank or dignity of the higher ecclesiastical orders."

In your vol. LXXXIV. part ii. p. 337, a Correspondent observes, that none of the small Crown livings have been "augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, in conjunction with the Patron's benefaction; and consequently they have, in fact, been less improved than many benefices in private patronage, which have been augmented by the bounty, assisted by the benefactions (of money, lands, or tithes) of the respective patrons." This is certainly no inconsiderable defect in our Church establishment. It may, however, be easily remedied. Several large tracts of waste land (comprising many thousand acres) belong to the Crown. To enclose some of those large tracts of Crown land, would be highly advantageous in many respects; and if one hundred acres were allotted to each Crown living, the clear yearly income of which does not exceed 150*l.* it would not only improve the value of those livings, and ameliorate the condition of the respective incumbents, but (as your Correspondent justly observes) it "would tend to the honour of his Majesty's Government, and the Good of the Established Church." And it may not be improper to add, that I am fully persuaded that the appropriation of part of the Crown lands abovementioned, to so good a purpose as the augmentation of small Crown livings, would afford great pleasure to our most gracious and beneficent Sovereign.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 14.*

I READ with much pleasure your additional biographical remarks on my late learned friend Dr. Whitaker, and the interesting anecdote of him, when he was, some years ago, on a visit

visit at Mr. Parker's of Browsholme, in company with Dr. Watson, late Bishop of Landaff, and some other Clergymen. His Lordship, your friend informs you, was then so much struck by the Doctor's profound learning in Divinity, that he afterwards observed to Mr. Parker, "though I have so long filled the Professor's chair, yet I was obliged yesterday to go to my fourth, nay even to my-fifth shelf, to cope with the Doctor's knowledge of the old and learned authors of Divinity."

Now, not long after this visit, Dr. Whitaker gave me a particular account of the conversation which he had with Bishop Watson. His Lordship having advanced some doctrine, a little heterodoxical, the Doctor thought himself bound to confute his assertion, by adducing various passages from the Fathers and Orthodox Divines of the Church of England. So forcible and appropriate were the Doctor's arguments, that the Bishop was absolutely *posed*, and though he might have recourse to the *fourth or fifth shelf*, he was unable to *cope* with the Doctor, but gently took him by the hand, and jocosely though artfully waved the argument by saying, "my good friend, when you come to see me at Calgarth, I shall be happy to resume the subject." Notwithstanding Dr. Watson's excessive vanity, he was a most pleasant companion. I will now, said Dr. Whitaker, give you one example of it. "I never," remarked his Lordship, "expect to rise higher in the Church, though all the world knows it is not for want of abilities." I have reason to suppose that the severe, though just critique on the "Life of Bishop Watson," in the Quarterly Review, was written by Dr. Whitaker.

Some idea may be formed of Dr. Whitaker's powers of extempore eloquence, from the following narrative. Some years ago I went to pay a visit to my late respected friend at Holme. I there met with a neighbouring Clergyman. Soon after my arrival, there was a funeral of a very respectable parishioner. Supposing that an eulogy over the remains of so virtuous a character might have a good effect on his hearers, he preached a funeral sermon on the occasion. I sat at some distance from the pulpit, and observed that the Doctor's address was entirely extempore. Though he preached more than half

an hour, he possessed such a *copia verborum*, and such a degree of fluency and propriety of expression, that the learned Clergyman never observed that it was an extempore address.

Finding that the Methodists began to increase in his neighbourhood, and that some of his flock were seduced by their zeal, or by their extempore though uncouth harangues, he was determined to *become all things to all men, in order to gain the more*. His first model of preaching, he told me, was the plain and pious Bishop Wilson. Afterwards, when use had rendered extempore preaching familiar to him, his custom was, to retire into his library about half an hour before the service began. Having selected his text, he seated himself in his arm chair and closed his eyes;—in this manner he arranged and divided his Sermons. After so short and peculiar mode of preparation, it was truly wonderful to hear with what pathos, correctness, and energy he addressed his attentive audience. P. W.

Mr. URBAN, March 23.

YOUR pages from the earliest periods have been filled with curious circumstances and anecdotes illustrative of Natural History; and this is a branch of inquiry so rational and so entertaining, that to apologize for noticing the most minute particulars in the organization, faculties, or habits of the smallest insect, would be to insult former Correspondents, and offend my good old friend the Editor.

The Ant is perhaps one of the most curious of the insect tribe, and the eye of Philosophy and Religion condescend to look upon it with admiration and surprise for instruction and example. In most of the actions of this little creature, there appear contrivance and a degree of instinct oftentimes bordering closely on man's boasted reason—in others there is a power and ingenuity exercised, not so readily ascribed perhaps to any rational motive, but still amusing and interesting to a contemplative observer of Nature and her works.

Here in the country it is frequently an amusement with young persons, aye and old ones too, Mr. Urban, to breed pheasants and partridges, and the food best adapted to rear them is found to be the eggs of Ants. The nests of these little creatures are made in

in small hillocks of earth, raised by them for the purpose, or in the act of loosening the soil to receive the infant tribe; the whole of this is removed by a spade, and placed in a pail or box on which there is a lid or cover to prevent the anxious parent from conveying away their young, which, when disturbed, they will do with surprising activity.

It is a curious circumstance, not to be easily accounted for, that upon removing this lid once or twice in the day, or oftener, the inside surface will be found entirely covered with eggs, attached to it by some fine filament or mucus, while the Ants themselves remain in the earth beneath; and thus it will be so long as an egg remains to be removed; and this is the more extraordinary, because these ova are as large, or indeed, in common larger than the parent insect.

Although we cannot discover in this little fact, any circumstance to shew, according to our notions, any peculiarly wise provision of nature for the safety, protection, or nourishment of the creature, which are the universal objects of instinct in the irrational animal, yet do I consider it worthy this short notice, as a matter of curious and not useless entertainment.

Yours, &c.

FORMICA.

MR. URBAN,

March 1.

THE apocryphal book of Ecclesiasticus, declared in our modern translations of the Bible to have been composed by Jesus the son of Sirach, and which in the *Prologe* thereto (as given by Tyndal and all the older translators) he says his grandfather (the High Priest who returned from Babylon with Zorobabel) had written in Hebrew, and he himself interpreted or translated the same, in the time of Ptolomy Evergetes (more than two hundred years before the birth of our Saviour), being held by the Western Churches in great esteem, was introduced by our first Reformers, and also by the Compilers of the Articles of the Established Church, into the public service.

I find on the authority of divers ancient writers, that the Hebrew copies are all lost, and that the Greek translation by the grandson is the present only original. The occasion of my present address to you arises out of the

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forty-third chapter of this excellent Book of Wisdom—a chapter containing the sublimest description of the works of the Almighty, that perhaps was ever penned. Going through the whole compass of created matter, from the first to the twenty-second verse; the author says in the twenty-third verse, “*by his Counsel he appeaseth the deep, and planteth islands therein.*” Accidentally looking over the same chapter in Cranmer’s or the Great Bible, I found the verse rendered “*in his Councell he setteth the depe, and (the Lord) Jesus planted it.*” Wondering much to find the sacred name of Jesus so introduced, I was curious to search all the Bibles I possessed, and having given the result of that search, I shall take leave to ask a few questions, to which I trust some of your learned readers will vouchsafe to reply. The Bibles by Tyndal, Taverner, and Matthews in 1537 and 1549, and the reprint of Cranmer in 1562, have the same words as the Great Bible of 1539. Parker’s (or the Bishop’s Bible) of 1572 and 1574, contains these words,—“*In his Counsel he appeaseth the deep and hath planted islandes in it,*” which is quite similar to our present translation, and (as you see) leaves out the name of Jesus. The only Greek copy of the Bible which I could get access to (printed in 1725) has these words, “*λογισμῷ αὐτοῦ ἐκόπασεν ἄβυσσον, καὶ ἐφύτισεν αὐτὴν Ἰησοῦς,*” supporting the old translators (before Archbishop Parker) in the introduction of the name of Jesus. The Latin translations of 1478, 1519, 1529, 1578, and 1590 (all by different printers), render the twenty-third verse by the words, “*in cogitatione sua placavit abyssum, et plantavit illum D’n’s Jesus.*” The translation of Tremellius, &c. has “*Sermocinatione ejus quiescit abyssus, et in ea insulas plantavit;*” and the more elegant translation by Castellio gives “*Ille æquor mente sua pacat, et in eo plantavit insulas.*”

My first question arising out of these facts is, on what authority has the name of Jesus been introduced into five old English and five old Latin translations of the Bible? or omitted in Parker’s and the modern Bibles?

Secondly. What is the meaning of the word, as used by the son of Sirach (if he *did* use it)?

Thirdly.

Thirdly. Has the word Jesus in any other part of the Bible been used to denominate the Father Almighty, in contradistinction to the Son of God?

Fourthly. Must we suppose the word to be an interpolation, or to have been used by the author *prophetically* of the Redeemer?

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

(Continued from p. 220.)

DURING the fourth persecution of Christians, under the Emperor Adrian, which began in A. D. 126, and continued under Antoninus Pius, who succeeded to the empire in A. D. 138, while Adrian tarried at Athens, happening to be initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries, he expressed such zeal about the heathen superstition, that many put the former edicts against the Christians in execution. By this means the persecution became so hot, that they were obliged to remonstrate, particularly Quadratus Bishop of Athens, and Aristides a Philosopher in that city, who presented apologies to Adrian, wherein they defended the Christian religion against the objections of its adversaries; and in confirmation of its divine original, strenuously urged our Lord's miracles, particularly his curing diseases and raising the dead. These apologies, which are now lost, together with letters from Serenius Gracianus, representing the injustice of the procedure against the Christians, greatly assuaged the Emperor's zeal, and made him write to the Governors of the Provinces, and particularly to Minucius Fundanus, Proconsul of Asia Minor, commanding that "no Christian should be disturbed on account of Religion. And that whosoever accused them, without alleging any other crime against them, should be punished." (Euseb. Eccl. Hist. Lib. 4. c. 8, 9.) Adrian having thus began to entertain a favourable notion of the Christians, did not stop here. He caused a great many temples to be built without images. These Lampridius, a heathen writer, tells us he dedicated to Christ, intending to receive him among the Gods; which temples remained in the time of Lampridius, and from Adrian were called *Adriani*.

Alexander Severus also, who obtained the purple in A. D. 222, had the

image of Christ in his private chapel, with those of Abraham and Orpheus, and had conceived the design of building him a temple, had not the priests, after consulting the Auspices, found that if what he proposed were accomplished, all men would become Christians, and the other temples would be deserted. (Lamprid. apud Hist. Aug. Scrip. p. 439, D. p. 351 E.) (See Macknight's "Truth of the Gospel Hist." 4to. 494, 510.)

The persecution of Christians arose from the baseless foundation of the pagan idolatry and superstition, which the perpetrators of those measures had sufficient penetration to foresee would soon yield to the faith of the Gospel: and placing therefore their whole reliance on their false Gods, referred all their efforts to the support of their national errors—"they observed that no stop had been put to their conquests until Christianity began to prevail—in proportion to the spreading of this faith, the calamities of the empire had multiplied; they therefore referred the whole greatness of their state to the favour of the Gods anciently worshipped, and all its misfortunes to the neglect of the primitive religion and the prevalence of Christianity." Ibid 515.

The Christians had flourished so much in Nicomedia, in Bithynia, as to have erected and maintained several churches, and a cathedral church opposite to the Imperial palace; but when Dioclesian, who had during the course of a prosperous reign favoured the Christians, arrived at Nicomedia, he listened to the persuasion of Galerius, who was their enemy, and gave orders in A. D. 303 for demolishing that church—a Christian publicly tore the edict, and was punished: a few days afterwards, part of the Imperial palace was consumed by fire, and the Christians were supposed to be the incendiaries; upon this, Dioclesian published an edict, commanding the Christian churches to be demolished, their bibles to be burned, those who had obtained any office in the magistracy to be degraded, and the meaner sort to be sold as slaves—this was the cause and commencement of the tenth persecution. Ibid. 516.

Galerius afterwards published an edict, directing that the Christians should thenceforth be spared, and their churches and meetings be allowed them; entreating, at the same time, that

that they would put up public prayers for the Emperor. They suffered both favour and persecution alternately, under Licinius; and at length (A. D. 306) Constantine became emperor, and was the first who openly declared himself a Christian. (Zozimus, Lib. 2. 102.) He allowed to all men liberty of conscience—and as Christians were accustomed to observe the first day of the week as a festival, in memory of the resurrection of Jesus (Euseb. in *vita* Const. l. 4, c. 18,) he commanded that on that day throughout the Roman dominions, no court of justice should be opened, and no work or business of any kind be done, except that of agriculture; this law is still extant. (C. lib. 3, de feriis, tit. 12.) (Macknight, 518.)

It is evident from the nature of things, that the introduction of the Gospel upon the ruins of the established religion, must in all countries have been effected in opposition to the sword of the Magistrates, the craft of the Priests, the pride of the Philosophers, and the humours, passions, and prejudices of the People, all closely combined in support of the national worship, and to crush the Christian faith, which aimed at the subversion of heathenism. *Ibid.* 521.

In the progress of the third century, we find the Bishops assuming an authority which they had not before possessed; they are said to have violated the rights of the people, and to have made gradual encroachments on the privileges of the presbyters. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, defended this official dignity with more zeal and vehemence than had ever been hitherto employed in that cause, though not with an unshaken constancy and perseverance, for in difficult and perilous times, necessity sometimes obliged him to yield, and to submit several things to the judgment and authority of the Church. (1 Mosheim, 266.) The evil effects of this conduct, and the numerous offices into which ecclesiastical duties were divided, the indolence of some, and the overstrained activity of others, gave the victory to ambition over Christian humility—and opened the way to a growing Hierarchy instead of the primitive simplicity of Gospel truth. The Bishop of Rome had assumed the supremacy, and was denominated Pontiff, and issued decrees for the persecution of heretics, and for

deposition against such as delivered doctrines not acceptable to his own.

In most of the Provinces, in the same century, there were certain fixed places set apart for public worship among the Christians—nor is it therefore improbable that these churches were, in several places, embellished with images and other ornaments—the times and forms of celebration seem to have continued—but the sermons and discourses were very different from those of earlier times, and had degenerated from ancient simplicity; but Origen was the first who explained the Scriptures in his lengthened discourses. The ceremony of the Lord's supper was administered with enlarged pomp—vessels of gold and silver were introduced, and those who were in a state of penitence, and had not been baptized, were deemed not fit to be admitted to it—these exclusions were in imitation of the practice in the heathen mysteries.

Baptism was administered to proselytes after long trial and preparation—and the remission of sins was given to the imposition of hands, conferring the sanctifying gifts of the holy spirit as necessary to a life of righteousness and virtue. (Eusebius. *Ecl.* 7, 8.) (Mosheim, 1. 291.) Fasting and prayer were generally practised, and the sign of the cross was considered as the surest defence against the snares and stratagems of malignant spirits—and hence no Christian undertook any thing of moment without arming himself with the influence of this triumphant sign. P. 294.

In the third century, while persecution followed many of the Christian sects, yet it was in general foreborne—at court, and in all the orders of the nation, there was a considerable number who lived entirely unmolested, and their religious persuasion was become no obstacle to their preferment. They held their worship openly in houses for the purpose, with the knowledge of the Magistracy, and many of the Emperors were very favourably inclined towards them: and in the case of both the Philips, it is still a subject of critical controversy, whether they embraced the light of the Gospel, or doubted or rejected it. (See Origen, lib. 1. against Celsus. Eusebius, *Eccles.* lib. 6. c. 5. Homily on Luke 7. Mosheim, Cent. 3.)

The sacred writings were generally read, and translated into several languages;

guages;—and the labours of Origen and other pious Christians greatly assisted in enlarging the bounds of the Church: and their charity and virtuous example every where excited amongst the Pagans not only an admiration, but a desire to embrace it.

Paris, Tours, Arles, Cologne, Treves, Mentz, and probably Scotland, were added to the number of states in which churches were founded by the zeal of the Christian teachers and converts. While history records the cruel severity of the emperor Severus Maximus, Decius Gallus, Volusianus, Valerian, and their servants, it also enumerates the names of suffering piety and zeal which no subsequent times have surpassed. It must ever remain a glorious triumph to the honour of these early sufferers that the Church of Christ, though discouraged, was not subdued, through their perseverance.

In the persecution under Diocletian, at the opening of the fourth century, his own ignorance and cruelty yielded to the persuasion and misrepresentation of the enemies to the Christians, for the edicts which he issued, not only of torture, slaughter, and blood, but also of the pulling down their churches, burning all their books and writings, and taking from them all their civil rights and privileges, and rendering them incapable of any honours or civil promotion. (1 M. 315.) But the tranquillity of the Church was restored by the revolution, which called Constantine, the son of Constantius Chlorus, who died in Britain, to the Imperial throne, and deposed Galerius, A. D. 304. He soon after gave them liberty to live according to their own laws and institutions, and during his march to reduce Maxentius, he embraced Christianity, in consequence, it is said, of his vision of a sacred cross. He began by tolerating all other religions, but he soon became convinced that Christianity alone maintained the possession of heavenly truth, and of a divine origin;—and he used the utmost power of his authority in the abolition of the ancient superstition. But he reserved for the close of his life his edicts for destruction of the temples, and for prohibiting the Pagan sacrifices (p. 322); and it was not till a few days before his death that he received the ceremony of baptism at Nicomedia, from the hands of Eusebius, bishop of that place. It was the

common practice to defer baptism until the last hour, that they might ascend pure and spotless to the mansions of life and immortality.

The Emperor Constantine thus became the first monarch who espoused Christianity, and he had sufficient influence with his army, his ministers, and his people, to induce them to second his views. Pagan altars and superstitions were thrown down, but they could not fall without the stain of severity and blood,—they could not yield their power over the minds of the people without vindicating their ancient claims, and calling aloud for vengeance against their destroyers. Philosophers and rhetoricians employed all the arts and eloquence of persuasion to bring back their superstitious authority; and some of milder disposition invented means by which both religions might, as they conceived, be acceptable together;—they taught that the Pagan and the Christian were the same, and that the latter had always been exemplified by the rites of the former,—that Jupiter was God,—that Juno in her obstinacy shewed the character of ancient Israel,—the chaste Diana was a type of the Christian Church,—and the two serpents that Hercules strangled in his cradle were the Pharisees and Sadducees. Such ideas were ascribed to Amminius, Marcellus, Chalcidius, and Themistius;—but these and many such were soon lost in their ephemeral conceits. The true knowledge of God and of his blessed Redeemer was gone forth, and could not be recalled,—the Gospel now had its triumph, and it must ever be lamented that its zealous promoters did not always follow the mildness of its doctrines;—human power too often shows its weakness in the midst of physical strength.

The additions of pomp and ceremony, which increasing power and authority considerably tended to establish, had advanced so much in the sixth century, that Mosheim says an incredible number of temples were then erected in honour of the saints, both in Eastern and Western provinces. The places set apart for public worship were already very numerous, but it was now that Christians first began to consider these sacred edifices as the means of purchasing the favour and protection of the saints, and to be persuaded that these departed spirits

rits defended and guarded against evils and calamities of every kind the provinces, lands, cities, and villages, in which they were honoured with temples; their number were almost equalled by that of the festivals, which were now observed in the Christian Church, and many of which seem to have been instituted upon a pagan model.—(Ch. 4, p. 4.)

It may rather be said that the festivals of the Pagan mythology were wisely converted to Christian use;—many were abolished; for the system of idolatry was far more prolific of these days of religious observance, than the simplicity of the Christian system would adopt; but many were retained and happily converted into solemn commemorations of the principal events which had established the Christian faith, both in the time of its Divine Founder and of his succeeding apostles and martyrs,—a plan which contributed greatly at those days, as it does in modern times, to keep alive in the remembrance and pious gratitude of those who profess the name of Christians, a sense of the great things that have been done for them, and without which they would be too apt to either disregard or totally forget them. These have been considerably diminished in number in the Reformed Church; and whoever candidly reads the single prayer which is the only devotional part of the Liturgy that designates the peculiar day, will find that the charge is not founded in fact, which some who dissent from the Established Church have asserted, that prayers on those days are addressed, like those of the Roman Missal, to the saints themselves.

The establishment of a Hierarchy in Great Britain bears date A.D. 596. King Ethelbert having married Bertha daughter of Cherebert, King of Paris, who was a Christian, he became favourable to it; and Gregory the Great sent Augustine with 40 Benedictine Monks, who, with the Queen's influence, converted the King, changed the heathen temples into churches, erected Christ Church at Canterbury into a cathedral, founded the Abbey of St. Augustin, received episcopal ordination from the primate of Arles, was invested by Gregory with power over all the British Bishops and Saxon prelates, and was the first Archbishop of Canterbury.—(Mosheim, II. 97.)

In the seventh century, after the establishment of Boniface on the Papal throne of Rome, by the profligate Emperor Phocas in the year 612, Honorius employed all his diligence and zeal in embellishing churches and other consecrated places with the most pompous and magnificent ornaments; for as neither Christ nor his Apostles had left any injunctions of this nature to their followers, their pretended Vicar thought it but just to supply this defect by the most splendid display of his ostentatious beneficence. The riches and variety of the sacerdotal garments then used at the celebration of the Eucharist, and in the performance of divine worship, formed an adjunct to this splendour of decoration.—(Mosheim, II. 183.)

During the whole of the 11th century, all the European nations were most diligently employed in rebuilding, repairing, and adorning their churches; actuated by a dismal apprehension in the preceding century, that the world was approaching to its final dissolution; but when these fears were removed, the tottering temples were rebuilt, and the greatest zeal, attended with the richest and more liberal donations, was employed in restoring the sacred edifices to their former lustre, or rather in giving them new degrees of magnificence and beauty.—(Mosheim, II. Cent. 11. Part 2, c. 5, s. 3.)

It appears from ecclesiastical history that previous to the Reformation in the 16th century, the face of Religion was remarkably changed, the divisions that had formerly perplexed the Church increased considerably; and the Christian societies that relinquished the established forms of divine worship, and erected themselves into separate assemblies, upon principles different from those of the Roman Hierarchy, multiplied from day to day.—(Mosheim, IV. Intro.)

This grand revolution, which arose in Saxony from small beginnings, not only spread itself with the utmost rapidity through all the European provinces, but also extended its efficacy more or less to the most distant parts of the globe; and may be justly considered as the main and principal spring which has moved the nations from that illustrious period, and occasioned the greatest part both of those civil and religious revolutions that fill the annals of history down to our times.

The

The face of Europe was in a more especial manner changed by this great event.—(Mosheim, IV. 5.)

Since nothing is more inconsistent with that subordination and concord which are among the great ends of civil government, than *imperium in imperio*, i. e. two independent sovereignties in the same body politic—the genius of Government, as well as the spirit of genuine Christianity, proclaims the equity of that Constitution that makes the supreme Head of the State the supreme visible Ruler of the Church also. (Mosh. IV. 286, note, 16th cent.)

The very essence of civil government seems manifestly to point out the necessity of investing the Sovereign with this spiritual supremacy. (Ibid.) And agreeably to this principle, the wisdom of our ancestors has observed this caution in the venerable establishment of the English Constitution, whereby the just allegiance due to the Sovereign in his temporal capacity is not divided by any un-concurrent duty to the spiritual head, the union of their sway gives the Monarch an undistinguished power which secures the obedience of all sects and parties on the one hand, and diffuses the blessings of authority and mercy on the other.

Sufficient has been noted to trace the progress of the establishment of churches, and particularly of that in which we are most interested, and whose venerable history has been delineated by Warner and other ecclesiastical writers, who have written with the dutiful affection of filial piety.

A Church which has been justly celebrated for having produced men of the most profound learning, of the sincerest piety, of the most unshaken perseverance, and of the most truly Christian clarity, of any church in Christendom;—men who have borne the heat of controversy with liberal forbearance,—have eminently filled the chairs of instruction without rigidity,—and have maintained unsullied in its purity the Church, whose dogmas they were called to defend.

We who belong to this Protestant Church cannot but unite with our Christian brethren in the most unfeigned praise, that this blessing has been established in our land also; and that it has taught us to tolerate and to embrace all our fellow Christians, who

even differ from ourselves in modes and forms, knowing that we all acknowledge one Master in Heaven, who has fixed his divine Signet upon our profession, by which all men shall know that we are his disciples, namely, Christian love. A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

April 2.

THE Letter herewith sent was written by that eminent Welsh Antiquary and Naturalist *Edward Lhwyd*, to one of his learned friends, and has never, I believe, been published. CARADOC.

“FOR THE HON^d DR. MARTIN LISTER, AT THE OLD PALACE-YARD, WESTMINSTER.

Hon. Sir, *Oxford, April 18, 1693.*

“I HAVE been all this while expecting the return of our Lithoscopist; but have not yet heard any thing of him. My only hopes are, that, being a shoemaker, he has met with some employment in his trade, which has thus long detained him. Should he be lost in the late great snow, or otherwise, his wife and children must (I doubt) go a begging.

“I have just now received your present to the Museum: had we but a dozen such benefactors, we should in a few years have a choice collection of books. You take care to send us nothing but what is valuable and pertinent. But I could heartily wish Mr. Ashmole had also done the same in his legacy of books; and instead of many MS volumes of Mr. Napier's *Astrological Practice in Physic*, and above five hundred other astrological books, I wish he had given us 50 of his best books relating to coyns and other antiquities, and to natural philosophy: tho' his donation be in its kind also very useful and considerable; especially his MSS. relating to Heraldry, and his collection of pamphlets and English poems. I have not been so communicative of my discoveries in form'd stones as I guess you imagin: for tho' I have kept acquaintance and correspondence with some that are critics in that kind, I have notwithstanding reserved the greatest part of my observations to myself. 'Tis true some notions and hints they have had; but indeed they are not much obliged to me for them; for John Fitz-Roberts, to whom (relying too much upon his ignorance that way) I had given some petrified

petrified bones, as the *siliquastra*, &c. brought them to Woodward, to whom afterwards (making a virtue of necessity) I presented some better patterns; and also received some good returns from him. As to what I communicated to Mr. Ray, I reckon it very well disposed of. But as to the *siliquastra*, I shall, about a fortnight hence, send you an account of them, with specimens to be engraved: for Mr. Waller. I am, Sir,

"Your most obliged and
humble servant,
EDW. LHWYD."

OF THE LONDON THEATRES,
No. XI.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Continued from page 204.)

1733. **I**N September of this year, the revolvers from Drury Lane Company, consisting principally of Griffin, Harper, Joe Miller, Johnson, and the elder Mills, headed by Theophilus Cibber, agreed to rent the Theatre, being then unoccupied; and after making some hasty and necessary embellishments and alterations, opened it with the comedy of "Love for Love," and continued several months.

1734. "*Chrononhotonthologos*" was first produced here, and had a favourable run, performed "by the Company of Comedians of his Majesty's Revels," according to the description given by the author before his benefit advertisement.

In the Session of Parliament of 1735, there was introduced into the House of Commons the skeleton of "a Bill for restraining the number of houses for playing of interludes, and for the better regulating common players of interludes." This fact has entirely escaped the research of our theatrical historians. It was proposed to limit the number of Playhouses; and for that purpose recited the letters patent granted to Thomas Killigrew, his heirs, &c.; to Sir Wm. Davenant, his heirs, &c.; to Robert Wilkes, Colley Cibber, and Barton Booth, for 21 years; then vested in Charles Fleetwood and Henry Giffard: and the charter for 21 years held by the Royal Academy of Music. Various memorials were presented to the Members of the House of Commons against the Bill, as well on the behalf of the Co-

medians belonging to the Theatres Royal of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, as of the Comedians belonging to the Theatre in Goodman's Fields, also of Henry Giffard, the proprietor of that house, and of the subscribers*. But we have not seen any memorial for either Proprietor or Comedians of the Little Theatre in the Haymarket. The strong representation of facts made by the several cases, must have deferred the injudicious measures then proposed, which, however, became established as law, in a manner more galling to the feelings of the actor in 1737, by an Act passed as to explain the old unsavoury Vagrant Act.

1735-6-7. Henry Fielding collected together a company of Performers, under the title of "The Great Mogul's Company of Comedians." This company continued acting there rather more than two seasons. At first it is believed to have been with good success, but afterwards to diminished audiences; and probably the Company, which, as the bills announced, "dropped from the clouds," finally melted into thin air. Some of the pieces performed were the production of Fielding, who, for popularity, was most unsparing of the prime Minister, Sir R. Walpole, and his friends. Which circumstance, it is believed, confirmed the opinion of the Minister of the necessity for restraining theatrical productions and performances, and hastened the passing the obnoxious Licensing Act of 1737; the effect of which was immediately to close the Theatres in Goodman's Fields and the Haymarket.

The restrictions of the Act commenced the 24th of June, 1737, and passing the same was not speedily forgot. A large portion of society has ever been found ready to indulge in rational and unfevered amusements, and unceasingly jealous of any encroachment upon their esteemed public rights. The lapse of fifteen months,

* *The Case*, &c. states: "In the year 1731, a subscription being opened to build a new Theatre in Goodman's Fields, twenty-three persons became subscribers at one hundred pounds each, with which the said Theatre was built, and was by indentures assigned in twenty-three undivided shares to the subscribers, to secure to each of them one shilling and sixpence for every acting day, &c."

if it partially appeased, could not extinguish resentment, as appeared by the event arising from the following public announcement of the 9th Oct. 1738:

"Hay-Market. *By authority.* By the French Company of Comedians at the new Theatre in the Hay-Market, this day, Oct. 9, will be presented a Comedy called *L'embaras des Richesses*: the character of Harlequin by Mons. Moylin Francisque. To which will be added, *Arlequin Poli par L'Amour*; with several entertainments of dancing, by Mons. Pagnorel, Mademoiselle Chateaufneuf, Mons. Le Fevre, Madm. Le Fevre, and others. Boxes 5s. Pit 3s. Gall. 2s. Places, &c."

The intended performance, as might be expected, called forth all that true English feeling for which John Bull is so renowned, and the expression of public discontent upon the rising of the curtain swelled into a riot, and the actors were dismissed with contempt. The history of that evening is well known†; but not so the attempt afterwards made to awake the commiseration of the public in favour of this exotic company, in dispersing the following case:

"The case of the French Comedians.—Whereas we, Moylin Francisque and John Baptist Le Sage, were in England in the month of February last, and having then obtained leave to bring over a French Company of Comedians, for to represent the same in the Little Theatre in the Hay-Market, this season; we, for that purpose, returned into France, and collected together the best company that were to be had; being wholly ignorant of any affairs transacted in England relating to the regulation of the Stage, and not in the least doubting but that the Company would meet with the same encouragement as heretofore, made us engage with several performers abroad at very great expences, to come into England; and the night the said Company were to have acted, they met with such an obstruction from the audience, that a stop was put to the performance, and the said Company discontinued, and laid aside all thoughts of making the least attempt, since the same was not agreeable to the public. Notwithstanding, we the said undertakers, by the contracts we made, have been obliged to pay to each performer the same monies hitherto, and liable to the same obligations for the remainder of this whole season, as if the Company had performed the whole time; and

have besides expended large sums of money, and contracted several debts here, which we are not in circumstances to pay. So that we are obliged to lay our case before the public, in hopes that they will permit us to perform three nights only in one of the patent Theatres, so as to enable us to discharge those debts we have contracted here, and we will then humbly take our leave, and return to France, with grateful acknowledgment for the favour done to us.

"MOYLIN FRANCISQUE,
J. B. LE SAGE.

Suffolk Street, Nov. 6, 1738."

On the 13th of November, Mr. Rich, then proprietor of Covent Garden and Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatres, advertised at the bottom of the play-bills, "Whereas it has been industriously reported that the French Comedians are to perform in one of the Theatres belonging to Mr. Rich, this is to certify to the publick, that nothing of that kind was ever intended, or would have been permitted by him, unless the same had been with the general consent of the town."

In April 1741, English Operas were performed here. The opera of "The Happy Captive" had attached a spice of the old leaven, as "an interlude, in two comic scenes, between *Signor Capoccio*, a director from the Canary islands, and *Signora Dorinna*, a virtuoso."

Here in the Spring of 1744, Macklin, who had seceded from Drury Lane Theatre, attempted to permanently raise an anarchical standard, and, as usual, expected to support fame by the aid of popular favouritism. He commenced with what the biographer of that veteran terms an "unfledged Company," but which company remains still of importance in the theatrical nomenclature, as a callow member of it was (the afterwards truly witty comedian) Samuel Foote. Little or no profit was derived by Macklin by taking wing in the gale of discontent, and as early as the 19th of December following, he recommenced at Drury Lane with a supplicating prologue, saying,

"I pray that all domestic feuds may cease,
And, *beggar'd* by the war, solicit peace."

In November of the same year, Theophilus Cibber, with a company, revived, as not performed for an hundred years, *Romeo and Juliet*, himself playing *Romeo*, and *Juliet* by Miss Jenny Cibber. The announcement

was

† Victor's History of Theatres, vol. I. p. 53.—Gentleman's Magazine, vol. VIII. p. 532.

was "At Cibber's Academy in the Haymarket will be a Concert; after which will be exhibited (gratis) a Rehearsal in form of a play, called *Romeo and Juliet*, &c."

1747. The comic powers of Samuel Foote wanted little practical ripening. In this season he commenced, on his own account, a new species of amusement, called "*The Diversions of a Morning*," framed to avoid the penalties of the Act. As the exhibition was a strong personal satire, and one of the characters Mr. Lacy, the patentee, an attempt was made on the part of that gentleman to check the performance, but without further effect, than occasioning the title to be altered to "*Foote's giving Tea*." A similar entertainment in the following year was called "*An Auction of Pictures*." These pieces, fraught with "living manners," proved extremely popular, and obtained crowded audiences.

1749 was memorable by two distinct riots at this Theatre, each provoked by exhibitions from which no other result could be expected. The first occurred on the 16th Jan. after the memorable hoax of the "*Bottle Bubble*," or "*Bottle Conjuror*," the event of which has been already detailed in your pages, vol. XIX. p. 42.

The second riot was on the 14th of November, arising from another, and we believe the last, attempt to establish the French performers, or, as more commonly called, "the Italian Strollers." Still strongly supported by the nobility, the opposition rested with the crowd in the gallery; and a ludicrous prologue, published at that period, describes the missile ammunition, as potatoes, turnips, eggs, and medlars. The following recurl is from the *Penny Post*, or *Morning Advertiser*:

"On Tuesday night the campaign opened at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, from whence we hear the victorious troops of the *Grand Monarque*, headed by the Right Honourable Lady P—, the celebrated Miss A—, with their auxiliaries, his G—the D— of H—, Lord H—, Lord &c. M. G. &c. and several others of as great honour and rank, attacked the gallery sword in hand (occasioned by a few unpolite English attempting to interrupt them in their performance) with such great success, that he it spoken to their immortal fame, they entirely defeated ten gentlemen, some of whom were run thro' the arms, face, eyes, and body.

GENT. MAG. April, 1822.

Three of the valiant heroes beat a boy almost to death! After which they made a most gallant retreat, and joined their commanders, the ladies: however, the Anglo-fool party at last reign'd triumphant, and all the Court wh—s and Gallic scoundrels were hiss'd out of the house. The pit was crowded with French cooks, barbers, and valets."

The company is said to have performed twice afterwards, with such indifferent prospect of success, as to be obliged to disband, and some of them became so much distressed as to ask public charity.

1755. Opened in August by Theo. Cibber and his actors, styled "*Baye's Company*." In 1758, the same manager obtained the Lord Chamberlain's license.

1760. In the Summer of this year, Mr. Foote, upon some urgent occasion, having hastily collected a company to perform the "*Minor*," found the plan so well received, as first to suggest to him an attempt to establish the house as a Summer Theatre, during the vacation, then regularly kept by the patent ones. This plan there was time to mature, as Foote could not obtain the house the following season, it being previously engaged by the more important manager of a company of learned or dancing dogs.

1762. Foote regained possession, gave his popular *Lectures on Oratory*, and continued to act during the summer seasons without interruption, magisterial or otherwise, until his unfortunate accident on Feb. 7, 1766, when, by a fall from his horse at the seat of Lord Mexborough, he broke his leg. That event gave him so much interest with the Duke of York, who happened to be present, as to occasion his obtaining a Royal License for acting plays at the Haymarket Theatre during his life, in each year from the 15th of May to the 15th of September.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE ISLAND OF ST. MICHAEL'S, AND ITS SPRINGS.

ST. MICHAEL'S is the principal of the Azores or Western Islands, which lie about midway between Europe, Africa, and America. Its trade may be considered as rather extensive, and has annually employed on the average for the last few years more than seventy vessels of different burthens.

thens. The communication with Portugal is the means of exporting to Lisbon, and the other ports of that kingdom, fruit, poultry, &c. &c. Various articles are received in exchange; the principal of which, as the religion is Catholic, consist of holy relics, dispensations, and images of saints. Much of their fruit, and some wine, are exported to England; whence they receive in return woollens, hard and earthenwares, and many other necessities. America also supplies them with pitch, tar, iron, boards, staves, lumber, and some Indian goods, which they pay for in wine and fruit. The island has also much intercourse with Madeira and the Canary islands for cattle.

St. Michael's is the only city of the island, but there are five towns, and upwards of fifty parishes. The inhabitants are affable, courteous, and hospitable to strangers. They are computed at more than 28,000 souls, and have regular establishments of infantry, artillery, militia, &c. with a proportionate number of officers to each. The dress of the principal inhabitants bears a strong resemblance to the English. The hat worn by the male peasantry is of a curious form, and gives them an appearance somewhat singular. Its crown is convex, not unlike some of the English hats, from which a front projects, bearing some resemblance to a shovel, and is turned up on each side like a horn. In breadth it is about twenty inches, and has a flap hanging from the crown, which passing over the shoulders buttons close under the chin, and shelters them from the weather.

Numerous mountains, hills, and vallies abound throughout the island; and from the singular appearance of the former, with distinguishable cavities at their summits, an accumulation of scoria, and other volcanic appearances, it is evident that they have been produced by some violent convulsion of nature.

Among the natural productions of the island, the hot and cold springs or fountains are the foremost, and arrest the attention of all who behold them. They present themselves in many directions, and from the phenomena they exhibit, confirm the existence of subterraneous volcanos; while their uses in eruptions, and other disorders

of the human frame, attest their utility to mankind.

The valley in which they are situated lies about twenty-five miles N.E. of Ponto del Gado, having upon its S.E. side a small village called Carcuis, or Furnace; from whence the valley takes its name. On an elevation about a quarter of a mile square, are several hillocks, in which are every where met with varieties of strata, pyrites, lava, pumice, clay of different colours, iron-ore, ochre, and calcareous earth, mixed with alum and sulphur. A number of hot fountains are here, and, singular as it may appear, there are several cold springs also. Many streams are formed by the hot springs, which, in their several courses, emit a sulphureous steam, the vapour from which, in a calm day, may be seen rising to a considerable height. The largest of these fountains, called the *Caldeira*, is nearly thirty feet in diameter, while its depth, notwithstanding several attempts, has not been ascertained. The water is scalding hot, and constantly agitated; it emits a vapour highly sulphureous, smelling not unlike burnt gunpowder, and depositing a clayey sediment of a light blue colour. A short distance, another of these wonderful productions is met with behind a ridge of lava, at the bottom of a projecting rock. It is not so large as the former, and is therefore denominated the second fountain, and called the *Forgu*, or *Forge*. The surface is seldom visible, from the dense sulphureous vapour that arises, which boils with considerable violence, and is accompanied by a noise, at the same time throwing up and scattering about a fine blue clay, incrusting the rock and surrounding objects. These fountains are the principal ones, but there are several others; and vapour is distinctly seen to issue in many places from the crevices of the rock. On placing the ear to some of the fissures, a noise similar to that produced by boiling water is distinctly heard; and from others water is occasionally thrown out, which actually scalds those who unwarily get within its reach.

The temperature of these springs is not uniformly the same. In some it is as high as boiling heat; in others more moderate, and in some very cold. The appearance of the water varies.

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In some springs it is limpid and transparent; in others turbid, of a white or reddish hue. All the waters generally deposit a blue or red clayey substance.

Crystals of alum and sulphur are found in abundance; some of which are beautiful and curious; and where the vapour issues and exudes from the apertures of the rock, the crystals are from one to two inches in length.

A small river bends its course through the valley; on whose edge in several places are hot springs, and occasionally in the middle of the stream a perceptible agitation may be observed, which is doubtless produced by them; and an ochry sediment is deposited on the pebbles and stones of its bed, while the bushes on the banks are incrustured with sulphur and alum. The taste of these waters greatly varies: in some it has a strong impregnation of vitriolic acid; in others carbonic; in others aluminous, or ferruginous; while in others it is perfectly insipid. Not far from these hot springs is a hill of pumice stone, from which issue several springs of cold water. In their short course some deposit a pale yellow ochry sediment, and others that of a higher colour. The taste of the water is sharp, the smell ferruginous, and the pungency excessively penetrating. In a glass it sparkles like Champagne. To the West, not quite half a mile, are several other hot springs, to which invalids resort, who seek their uses. Farther on, are also others of a similar nature. Nearly a mile further to the West, is a small river called *Sanguis-lenta*, or bloody river, from its red colour. On its banks are several cold springs of a strong ferruginous taste and smell. About a mile South of this river, beyond a range of mountains, is a cluster of hot springs, possessing properties as various as the others. One of them is about twenty-four feet in length, and twelve in breadth. Near it are several cold springs in a state of agitation similar to the hot ones. They have a sharp taste and smell, and are highly impregnated.

The inhabitants residing near the springs render them subservient to their use by placing their cooking utensils on the water, or on the smoking crevices, and thus prepare their different meals. It is not to the human race alone that these wonderful productions are useful, but also to the cattle, who at times

may be seen entering the sulphureous steam to cleanse themselves of filth and vermin.

N. I.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE MAY-GAMES, AND THE REASON OF THEIR SUPPRESSION.

IT was usual, on the first of May, for all the citizens who were able, to divert themselves in the woods and meadows with May-games; diversions not confined to the lower class, but equally the entertainment of persons of the highest rank; a remarkable instance of which is inserted in Hall's Chronicle, under the year 1515, when that author observes, that King Henry VIII. and Queen Catharine, accompanied by many lords and ladies, rode a *maying* from Greenwich to the high ground of Shooter's Hill, where, as they passed along, they saw a company of 200 tall yeomen, all clothed in green, with green hoods, and bows and arrows. One, who was their chieftain, was called Robin Hood, and desired the King and all his company to stay and see his men shoot; to which the King agreeing, he whistled, and all the two hundred discharged their arrows at once; which they repeated on his whistling again. Their arrows had something placed in the heads of them that made them whistle as they flew, and altogether made a loud and very uncommon noise, at which the King and Queen were greatly delighted. The gentleman who assumed the character of Robin Hood then desired the King and Queen, with their retinue, to enter the green wood, where, in arbours made with boughs, intermixed with flowers, they were plentifully served with venison and wine, by Robin Hood and his men.

About two years after, an event happened which occasioned the epithet of evil to be added to this day of rejoicing. The citizens, being extremely exasperated at the encouragement given to foreigners, a priest, named Bell, was persuaded to preach against them at the Spital; and, in a very inflaming sermon, he invited the people to oppose all strangers: this occasioned frequent quarrels in the streets, for which some Englishmen were committed to prison.

Suddenly a rumour arose, that on May-day all the foreigners would be assassinated, and several strangers fled: this

this coming to the knowledge of the King's Council, Cardinal Wolsey sent for the Lord Mayor and several of the City Council, told them what he had heard, and exhorted them to preserve the peace. Upon this affair a Court of Common Council was assembled at Guildhall, on the evening before May-day, in which it was resolved to order every man to shut up his door, and keep his servants at home; and this advice being immediately communicated to the Cardinal, met with his approbation.

Upon this, every Alderman sent to inform his Ward, that no man should stir out of his house after nine o'clock, but keep his doors shut, and his servants within till nine in the morning. This order had not been long given, when one of the Aldermen, returning from his Ward, observed two young men at play in Cheapside, and many others looking at them. He would have sent them to the Compter, but they were soon rescued, and the cry raised of "Prentices, prentices! Clubs! Clubs!" Instantly the people arose: by eleven o'clock they amounted to six or seven hundred; and the crowd still increasing, they rescued from Newgate and the Compter the prisoners committed for abusing the foreigners; while the Mayor and Sheriffs, who were present, made proclamation in the King's name; but instead of obeying it, they broke open the houses of many Frenchmen and other foreigners, and continued plundering them till three in the morning; when beginning to disperse, the Mayor and his attendants took three hundred of them, and committed them to the several prisons. While this riot lasted, the Lieutenant of the Tower discharged several pieces of ordnance against the city, but without doing much mischief; and about five in the morning several of the nobility marched thither, with all the forces they could assemble.

On the 4th of May, the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Surrey, and others, sat upon the trial of the offenders at Guildhall, the Duke of Norfolk entering the city with 1300 men. That day several were indicted, and on the next thirteen were sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered; for the execution of whom, ten gallowses were set up in several parts of the city, upon

wheels, to be removed from street to street, and from door to door.

On the 7th of May, several others were found guilty, and received the same sentence as the former, and soon after were drawn upon hurdles to the Standard in Cheapside; but, when one was executed, and the rest about to be turned off, a respite came, and they were remanded back to prison.

After this, the soldiers who had kept watch in the city were withdrawn, which making the citizens flatter themselves that the King's displeasure against them was not so great as they had imagined, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and several Aldermen, went in mourning gowns to wait upon the King at Greenwich; when, having attended for some time at the Privy Chamber door, his Majesty with several of the nobility came forth: upon which, all of them falling upon their knees, the Recorder, in the name of the rest, in the most humble and submissive terms, begged that he would have mercy on them for their negligence, and compassion on the offenders, whom he represented as a small number of light persons. His Majesty let them know that he was really displeased, and that they ought to wail and be sorry for it; for, as they had not attempted to fight with those whom they pretended were so small a number of light persons, they must have winked at the matter: he therefore ordered them to repair to the Lord Chancellor, who would give them an answer. Upon which they retired, deeply mortified.

Being informed that the King was to be at Westminster Hall on the 22d of May, they resolved to repair thither; which they did with the consent of Cardinal Wolsey, Lord High Chancellor. The King sat at the upper end of the Hall, under a cloth of state, with the Cardinal and several of the nobility: and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and several of the Common Council attended: the prisoners, who then amounted to about four hundred, were brought in their shirts, bound together with cords, and with halters about their necks; and among them were eleven women. The Cardinal having sharply rebuked the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty for their negligence, told the prisoners, that, for their offences against the laws of the realm, and against his Majesty's

Crown

Crown and dignity, they had deserved death: upon which they all set up a piteous cry of "Mercy, gracious Lord! Mercy!" Which so moved the King, that at the earnest intreaty of the Lords, he pronounced them pardoned; upon which, giving a great shout, they threw up their halters towards the top of the Hall, crying, "God save the King!"

After this affair the May-games were not so commonly used as before.

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W. R.

ACCOUNT OF A MAY-DAY COLLATION,

Given by Whitelocke, in the English Manner (during his Embassy from Oliver Cromwell), to Christina, Queen of Sweden, and some of her favourite Ladies and Courtiers.

THIS being May-day, Whitelocke, according to the invitation he had made to the Queen, put her in mind of it, that as she was his mistress, and this May-day, he was by the custom of England to wait upon her to take the air, and to treat her with some little Collation, as her servant.

The Queen said, the weather was very cold, yet she was very willing to bear him company after the English mode.

With the Queen were Woolfeldt, Tott, and five of her ladies. Whitelocke brought them to his Collation, which he had commanded his servants to prepare in the best manner they could, and altogether after the English fashion.

At the table with the Queen sat La Belle Countesse, the Countesse Gabriel Oxenstiern, Woolfeldt, Tott, and Whitelocke; the other ladies sat in another room. Their meat was such fowl as could be gotten, dressed after the English fashion, and with English sauces, creams, puddings, custards, tarts, tanseys, English apples, bon chrétien pears, cheese, butter, neats' tongues, potted venison, and sweet-meats, brought out of England, as his sacke and claret also was; his beer was also brewed, and his bread made by his own servants, in his own house, after the English manner; and the Queen and her company seemed highly pleased with this treatment; some of her company said, she did eat and drink more at it, than she used to

do in three or four days at her own table.

The entertainment was as full and noble as the place would afford, and as Whitelocke could make it, and so well ordered and contrived, that the Queen said, she had never seen any like it: she was pleased so far to play the good housewife, as to enquire how the butter could be so fresh and sweet, and yet brought out of England? Whitelocke, from his cooks, satisfied her Majesty's enquiry; that they put the salt butter into milk, where it lay all night, and the next day it would eat fresh and sweet as this did, and any butter new made, and commended her Majesty's good housewifery; who, to express her contentment to this Collation, was full of pleasantness and gaiety of spirits, both in supper-time, and afterwards: among other frolics, she commanded Whitelocke to teach her ladies the English salutation; which, after some pretty defences, their lips obeyed, and Whitelocke most readily.

She highly commended Whitelocke's musick of the trumpets, which sounded all supper-time, and her discourse was all of mirth and drollery, wherein Whitelocke endeavoured to answer her, and the rest of the company did their parts.

It was late before she returned to the Castle, whither Whitelocke waited on her; and she discoursed a little with him about his business, and the time of his audience, and gave him many thanks for his noble treatment of her and her company.

Our author informs us, that two days after this entertainment, Mons. Woolfeldt, being invited by Whitelocke, told him that the Queen was extremely pleased with his treatment of her. Whitelocke excused the meanness of it for her Majesty. Woolfeldt replied, that both the Queen and all the company esteemed it as the handsomest and noblest that they ever saw; and the Queen, after that, would drink no other wine but Whitelocke's, and kindly accepted the neats' tongues, potted venison, and other cakes, which, upon her commendation of them, Whitelocke sent unto her Majesty.

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W. R.

Mr. URBAN, March 3.

IN your last volume, p. 495, is an account of the Abbey of Fonthill, Wilts, in which the judgment and taste

taste of the late Mr. Wyatt as an architect, are rather severely dealt with. Your Correspondent, who signs himself "A Passer-by," might rather be considered a Judicious Observer, for he has certainly given an accurate description of the exterior of the building, and exposed its most glaring faults; but I am inclined to believe that Mr. Wyatt is not justly chargeable with these things, having understood that his judgment was not exclusively consulted in the progress of the work. The building has received additions at various times, and tower has been added to tower, without much regard to the structure as a whole. The object of my present address, however, is only to supply what your Correspondent regrets his inability to accomplish, a description of the splendid interior. Mr. Storer the artist was allowed, a few years since, to enter this sanctuary, and he has published the result of his observations in a volume which is enriched with several views of the building. From this work I have made a few extracts, which may be interesting to some of your readers. Having taken a general survey of the mansion, Mr. Storer proceeds thus to describe its interior:

"The brown parlour, fifty feet in length, receives its appellation from the dark coloured oak with which it is wainscoted. It is lighted by eight pointed windows. The upper tracery of the windows is enriched with painted glass by Eginton, after the drawings of the late eminent artist R. Hamilton, R. A. representing a series of some of the most historical personages among Mr. Beckford's ancestors. The room is fitted up with splendid simplicity, two large pieces of tapestry adorn its Northern side. Between them, over the chimney, is a whole length portrait of Peter Beckford, Esq. Mr. Beckford's great-grandfather. The windows of the parlour are hung with two suits of curtains, the inner one is of blue damask, bordered with the tressure of Scotland; the other suit is scarlet, which gives the light a rich and sumptuous effect. The ceiling tessellated by a neat moulding, has at each intersection four oak-leaves entwined. Attached to this parlour, is a small drawing-room with a groined roof, and an appropriate chimney-piece of purbeck marble. Opposite we remarked, upon a table of curious construction, an antique vase of the purest alabaster. A closet in the little room contains specimens of an almost unequalled collection of ancient china, which is dispersed in the various apartments of the Abbey. This room leads from the parlour,

through the cloister, to the great hall. Opposite to this a winding staircase conducts to the apartments above, and to a small gallery. We now proceed to the small gallery which is above the yellow-room; it contains costly tables, inlaid with oriental alabaster, and many invaluable pieces of china. Adjoining this is an apartment devoted to the use of such artists as are employed in directing the works now carrying on at Fonthill; it contains a collection of the rarest books and prints, illustrative of ancient costume. A passage now leads to Mr. Beckford's bed-chamber; this room has two closets, filled with curious specimens of carving in ivory, and other rarities. On one side of the apartment is a large glazed cabinet, in which are most exquisite pieces of japan. This being the South-east extremity of the building, we return Northward through the dressing-room, to the upper library or gallery, which is vaulted by an obtuse arch. At the North end of this gallery is a square room that looks through a tribune into the great octagon; there are two of these beautiful openings opposite to each other. The room of the South tribune contains precious cabinets and valuable pictures. All further progress this way being interrupted by the octagon, we return again through the lobby of the dressing-room, whence a stair-case conducts to the central Eastern tower; here is a bed-chamber hung with the finest Brussels tapestry, an apartment over which terminates this part of the building. The yellow damask room, so called on account of its splendid yellow hangings, has five windows: three of them compose the upper part of the Western oriel, the other two face the South. In this room are some of the finest cabinets of japan, and Buhl work in Europe; one of the latter formerly adorned the apartments of Fontainebleau, and is remarkable for a beautiful medallion of Louis the Fourteenth. On the North-west side of the damask-room, in the small octagon tower, is an apartment called the green cabinet room: it contains two frames with alto-relievos in ivory, of the time of Edward the First."

"We now ascend the staircase that leads to the entrance of the great tower, and come to the suit of rooms that surrounds the octagon. A staircase now winds up to the leads of the circular tower, whence we enter the upper part of the great octagon; ascending by an inclined plane, in a circular direction, we reach the top of this lofty structure, which is two hundred and seventy-six feet in height. It would be almost endless to enumerate the interesting objects that are visible from this elevation; some conception, however, may be formed, when it is known that the tower has its base upon an eminence considerably above the level of the top of Salisbury spire, and there is no hill

hill in the immediate neighbourhood of sufficient consequence to bound the commanding height of its summit. Descending through the octagon on the North-east side of the Abbey, we observe a tower containing several apartments. The upper one is a bed-chamber lined with hangings of blue, strewed with white mullets (the original arms of the house of Douglas), and drawn together in the form of a tent. Re-entering the octagon, King Edward the Third's gallery presents itself. This contains seven lofty windows; opposite to them are portraits of Henry the Seventh, Edward the Fourth, John of Gaunt, the constable Montmorency, Alphonso King of Naples, and John of Montfort, Duke of Brittany. Facing the centre-window is a fire-place of alabaster, composed of an arch resting upon columns with vine-leaf capitals. Above is a whole-length portrait of Edward the Third, copied by Mr. Matthew Wyatt, from a picture in the vestry of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The windows of this gallery are hung with curtains of purple and scarlet. Upon a sculptured frieze are the achievements of seventy-eight knights of the most noble order of the garter, all persons of eminence in English and foreign history, and from whom Mr. Beckford is lineally descended. In continuation of this stately apartment, is a vaulted gallery, wainscoted with oak, and ribbed with deep mouldings, partly gilt and partly coloured; the floor is entirely covered with a Persian carpet of the most extraordinary size and beautiful texture. This gallery receives a glimmering light through six perforated bronze doors, modelled after those of Henry the Fifth's chantry in the Abbey of Westminster. These doors are hung with crimson curtains, which, increasing the solemn gloom, add to the effect of the oratory, which we are now approaching. The oratory is part of an octagon; the roof, which is entirely gilt, terminates at each angle with delicate fan-work resting upon a slender column. From the centre of the ceiling is suspended a golden lamp, elaborately chased. The altar is adorned with a statue of St. Anthony, admirably executed in alabaster by Rossi. On each side are lofty stands, upon which are placed candelabras of massive silver, richly gilt. The effect of this solemn recess must be seen to be conceived, nor can any description convey an idea of the awful sensations it inspires." J. E.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, April 9.*

THE following particulars respecting the King of Denmark being invested with the Garter, in 1582, may at the present period be acceptable to your Readers. CARADOC.

"On the eight and twentieth of June, Peregrine Bartie lord Willoughbie of Eresby, appointed ambassador

to Frederike the second king of Denmark with the garter, whereunto he had beene elected and chosen a long time before, tooke his leave of the Queenes Majestie at Greenwich; with whome sir Gilbert Dethicke, alias Garter principall king of armes, was joined in commission, for the investing of the said King into the order; and Robert Glover, alias Summerset herald, was also present, and gave his attendance in the same voiage, as likewise did a competent number of gentlemen and yeomen, in all to the number of six and fiftie persons, besides mariners, &c. The said lord ambassador prepared himselfe towards Kingstons upon Hell, where he embarked with his whole traine on the fourteenth daie of Julie, and prosperously arrived at Elsenore in Denmarke on the one and twentieth daie of the same moneth, where he was honorablie interteined. On the 13th daie of August he presented himselfe before the King in his castell of Croneborough, and made his first speech unto him in Latine; which speech being ended, the Lord Willoughbie delivered unto the King hir Majesties letters, and withall the commission for the King's investure into that honorable order of the garter. Which letters the King opened, and delivered them to Henrie Ramelis, his chancellor for Germanie, whom he commanded to answer my lord's formal oration. From the King my lord was conveyed to the Queenes presence, unto whome also he delivered hir Majesties letters with salutations. The next daie, being Thursdaie, the fourteenth of August, the King, roiallie prepared, received the robes of the order with his owne hands, and with great contentment accepted and wore the garter, the collar, and the George, when as my lord concluded the whole dedication with sundrie wel-wishings. In the end wherof, he put the King in mind of the oth, and thankfull acceptance of the order, to be testified by a publike instrument, as was before promised; whereunto the King answered, by his chancellor Nicholas Kaas, with many effectuall words: and immediatelie, in sign of joie, a great volce was discharged of all the great shot in his castell; and the lord ambassador, with all his traine, was roiallie feasted and rewarded. On Thursdaie the sixteenth daie of August, the King tooke my lord ambassador foorth on hunting two

two leagues from Elsenore, and there in the dinner time uttered many loving speeches. And, after, to wit, on the one and twentieth of September, the lord ambassador, with all his traine, imbarked at Emden, and arrived at Bromeholme, in Norffolke, on Thursdaie, the 27th daie of September."

Mr. URBAN, April 10.

IN a short Preface to Gascoigne's "*Princely Pleasures at the Court at Kenelworth*," 1576, the printer (Richard Jones), after noticing the great curiosity expressed by the publick at large to see a true representation of those entertainments, adds,

"And these I have (for thy amusement, gentle reader) now published: the rather, because of a report therof lately imprinted, by the name of '*The Pastime of the Progresses*;' which (in deede) doth nothing touch the particularitie of euery commendable action, but generally reherseth hir Majestie's cheerefull entertainment in all places where shee passed: together with the exceeding ioye that her subiects had to see hir: which report made verie many the more desirous to have this perfect copy: for that it plainely doth set downe every thing as it was in deede presented, at large: and further doth declare who was the authour and deviser of every poeme and invencion."

Though this "*Pastime*" does not profess to give the Prose and Poetry of Gascoigne, it probably contains many particulars respecting the Queen's entertainment at the great houses which were honoured by her presence when going through Northamptonshire to Long Ichington, Warwick, and Kenelworth; and the communication of a copy of it would be esteemed as a very essential favour by J. NICHOLS.

P.S. The following letter to Ld. Burleigh, June 18, 1575, though it does not specify the precise place, shews that the Queen rested some days at one of her own palaces, in her road to Kenelworth.

"My good L. The great expectation I had of your being here before this tyme, hath caused me to be more sylent to you then ells I had been; but finding your coming yet doubtfull (albeyt I hope *Kenelworth* shall not misse you), I will lett your L. understand such newes as we have, which ys only and chefully of her Majesties good

health, which, God be thanked, ys as good as I have long known yt; and for her lyking of this House*, I assure your L. I think she never came to place in her lyfe she lyked better, or commended more; and synce her coming hither, as oft as wether serves, she has not been within-dores. The howse lykkes her well, and her owen lodgings specially. She thinks her cost well bestowed, she sayth, yf it had been five times as much: but I wold her Majesty wold bestowe but half as much more, and then I think she should have as pleasant and comodys as howse* as any in England. I am sorry your L. ys not here to se yt. Even by and by her Majesty ys going to the Forest, to kill some bucks with her bowe, as she hath done in the Park this morning. God be thanked, she is very merry. But at her first coming, being a marvelous hott day at her coming hither, not one drop of good drink for her, so ill was she provided for, notwithstanding her oft telling of her coming hither; but we were fain to send to London with bottells, to Kenelworth, to divers other places where ale was. Her own here was such, as there was no man able to drink it; yt had been as good to have drank malmsey, and yet was it laid in about three dayes before her Majesty came. Hit did put her very farr out of temper, and almost all the company beside so: for none of us all was able to drink either bere or ale here. Synce, by chance, we have found drink for her to her lykyng, and she is well agayn: but I feared greatly, two' or three dayes, some sickness to have fallen by reason of this drynk. God be thanked, she is now perfect well and merry; and I think, upon Thursday come se'nnight, will take her journey towards Kenelworth, whear I pray God she may lyke all things no worse than she hath done here: I hope the better by the good newes. For the graunt of her Majesty touching the Concealed Wards, &c. as I have to thank your L. for the friendly dealings, so will I be no whit the less thankfull than I have promised; and therof your L. assure yourself, though it please you to refer it to my consideration. It shall be even as I offered your L. at first, and so shall your own dealers be the doers as myne. And as I know your L. charge to be as myne, and as your place required, so wold it did lye in me, or may lye in me, to help to better yt; as you shall sone find, when the occasion shall offer, that I will deal no less, but more earnestly than for myself; for so I may do; and what your L. shall impart unto me at any time for the accomplishment hereof, ye shall se how willingly and carefully I will deal in yt: And so wishing you good health, and alway well to do, with my most hearty commendations, will byd your L. farewell. In some hast, reddey to ryde, this Tuesday toward evening, [June 18]

Your assured friend, R. LEICESTER.

REVIEW

* Which of the Queen's Houses was this?—Probably either Havering in Essex, or Grafton in Northamptonshire.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

50. *Index Monasticus; or, the Abbeys and other Monasteries, Alien Priories, Friaries, Colleges, Collegiate Churches, and Hospitals, with their Dependencies, formerly established in the Diocese of Norwich, and the antient Kingdom of East Anglia, systematically arranged and briefly described, according to the respective Orders and Denominations in each County, and illustrated by Maps of Suffolk, Norfolk, and the City of Norwich, and the Arms of Religious Houses.* By Richard Taylor, of Norwich. Lond. fol. pp. xxii. 164. Rodwell, &c.

HENRY the Eighth, in the decreased appetite of his sacrilege, considered the Monastic buildings as eatables, and gormandized with his ostriches* of Courtiers, upon stones, lead, and bell-metal. The pretence was, that the Birds or Monks, whom he treated as sparrows, might not be reinstated in their nests by popular violence; but the magnificence of the Monastic Churches was in general so superior to the Parochial, that an exchange might well have taken place, and the latter have been pulled down instead. Thus these beautiful monuments of our National Architecture would have been preserved (like the fine Church of Tewkesbury and others) by the mere veneration of the Laity. Self-interest has, however, neither ears nor feelings; and the Sovereign, in his fanatical rage for hunting Ecclesiastics, turned whipper-in, and dealt out himself the flesh to his hounds, and wielded the whip instead of the sceptre. Admitting that Popery and Monachism were bad things, a better King might have permitted the existing generation of Monks to have died off, and prohibited renewal. This might have been accompanied with that proper pluralities would have been abolished. As to Society, that has been no gainer, poor's-rates having been instituted through loss of the Monastic charities; and with regard to unproductive labourers, there can be no doubt but that the Funding system has multiplied them ten-fold more than ever any particular forms of religion possibly could do. Lazy fellows are the

natural offspring of riches and superfluous production, and if we have now no Monks, we have more lounging gentlemen, professional men, and soldiers.

That the institution of Monks and Nuns, in a society of high civilization, is a pernicious mischief of the most serious kind, cannot be disputed; but in the barbarous ages, such associations grew out of the desire of peace and self-preservation. The Augustan history exhibits this origin; but our present concern is not with the thing in a general view. We have only, as Pilgrims, to visit in reverence the consecrated spots which our ancestors regarded with the feelings of the Israelites towards the holy ark; and, as philosophers, to execrate the tyrant who pulled down the houses, because the tenants were obnoxious to him.

The elegant and well-digested work before us, is ushered in with an explanatory and elaborate preface. Mr. Taylor well illustrates the nature of the communities formed by the British Saints, with the exception of the first sentence, which is not precisely correct, for they were not "assemblies of Christian families," in our sense of that term, viz. marrying, children-getting, fagging hard for a maintenance, domestic quarrels, and other disagreeable *et ceteras*, annexed to living in the family stile. These Monks avoided all this, and

"Lived together, for the advantages of society, of instruction, and of civilization, not for religious purposes solely. In these barbarous times, it was no wonder that persons of all ranks should be disposed to enter or to found 'those retired societies, where science first began to appear; where truth, the most interesting truth, was to be heard; and where civilized manners prevailed,' instead of the brutal roughness which characterized those ages. The habits of the members of these Christian communities differed little from those of the common classes of persons in their respective countries, and, in the long course of ages, became singular only by their retaining, without alteration, the antient mode. Their habitations were simple; their manners peaceful; their society instructive; their retirement voluntary. Subjecting themselves to no unnecessary and unsocial restrictions, binding themselves with no vows of poverty, of chastity,

* We are aware that this property, ascribed to the Ostrich, is fictitious.

chastity, or of obedience, they yet observed these points more scrupulously than those who, in after times, ceremoniously vowed to practise them. Fanaticism alone introduced, in later times, restraint, severity, and oppression." *Introd.* p. i.

Some very curious matter, from Mr. King, is also inserted, bearing the title of *Monastic Prisons*. Under the authority of Mr. Fosbroke, (Gloucester City, p. 264), we observe, that the Monastic Prison was annexed to the Infirmary; that the pretended prison at Gloucester was the Vestiary (*Id.* p. 259), and that, in our opinion, the instances below quoted refer to different things.

"This place at Worcester Cathedral was tolerably convenient, and had a remarkable pipe cut through the wall, sloping towards the altar, to enable the person confined to see the celebration of mass in the south transept beneath." p. vi.

This, we conceive, was a mere Confessional, as was, we think, also, the following.

"In the Church of St. Alban's Abbey, was a cell within one of the pillars, called the Prison pillar, in the nave, and had a small loop-hole to afford light and air, and to admit of the imprisoned monks seeing the celebration of mass at a certain altar." p. vi.

The last instance, quoted as a monastic prison, is this,

"At Ewenny, a Benedictine Priory in Glamorganshire, under the tower of the South gate is as singular a dungeon as has ever been found in any religious house. Passing through a strong door-way, and along a gallery only one foot and a half wide, by two turnings at right angles, you arrive at a very deep dungeon, only six feet in diameter, placed directly within the centre of a very strong tower." p. vi.

This prison, it is to be observed, was under the South gate; and it is well-known, that the Porter's Lodge in castles and abbeys had a dungeon. Thus in the description of Thornbury Castle (*Leland's Collect.* i. p. 658) is the following paragraph:

"On the left hand thereof is a Porter's Lodge, containing three rooms, with a Dungeon underneath the same for a place of imprisonment."

In the Survey of Bridlington Priory (article *Gatehouse*) is this item:

"In the Northe syde of the same Gatehouse ys there a prison for offenders," (*Archæologia*; xix. 271) i.e. common delinquents, as the black hole in watchhouses.

These mistakes are Mr. King's, not Mr. Taylor's: who quotes the former *verbatim*. The distinction between *Monastery* and *Convent* (p. ix.) is merely that of the earliest æras. *Monasterium* was not limited by the Monks themselves to the recluse orders. William of Malmsbury, for instance, applies the term *Monasterium* to the Benedictine Abbey of Gloucester, a society living in community.

Very judicious remarks are made concerning Leper or Lazar houses, and the frequency of the disease, owing to "inattention to personal cleanliness."

"In all the numerous military castles after the Conquest, the garrison and servants slept upon trusses of straw, and were crowded together without any external communication with the light or air." p. xii.

Of the Hospitals, Mr. Taylor observes,

"As the reception of pilgrims and poor travellers was formerly one of the principal uses of the Hospitals, they were generally situated by a road side." p. xiii.

From Mr. Fosbroke's "*Berkeley Manuscripts*," it appears that the use of Inns by Travellers was rare.

The article on Conventual Seals is very instructive.

"Previously to the time of Edward III. the convent seals represented the patron saints and the abbots seated upon thrones; but after this period they constantly exhibited these figures sitting or standing beneath canopies and arches." p. xxii.

We must now take our leave of this standard and valuable work, and refer our readers, for further particulars, to Mr. Taylor's own account in our Magazine for last Sept. p. 208, and that of a Correspondent, in June, p. 518.

We have, however, one merit in particular to notice, viz. that the work informs us where views of existing or once existing remains of the fabricks are to be found.

The paper, printing, and plates, are in a style worthy the work.

51. *Kenilworth Illustrated; or, the History of the Castle, Priory, and Church of Kenilworth. With a Description of their present State.* 4to. pp. 178. Merri dew, Coventry.

FOR this elegant volume we are indebted to Messrs. Merri dew and Son, of Coventry, its spirited Publishers, and

and to Messrs. W. and T. Radcliffe, the eminent Engravers, at Birmingham. The Author of *Waverley* has rendered every thing that can be collected respecting this celebrated place, particularly interesting to the reader; and the Novelist (vol. III. p. 86) has mentioned the Work now under review, in his Romance, with peculiar commendation. It is indeed well deserving of it, being got up (as the phrase is) with every attention to the beauty of its typography, and the elegance of its embellishments. It is illustrated by nearly 20 Plates, including a fine Portrait of the Earl of Leicester, various Views of the Remains of the Castle, Priory, Church, &c.; and a beautiful Monument by Westmacott to the memory of Mrs. Gresley.

The History of the Manor, Priory, and Castle, seems to have been compiled as an accompaniment to the Plates, but it is drawn with great care, and is a very considerable enlargement from Sir William Dugdale by a masterly hand, of congenial taste with the original author, bringing the description down to the present period. "The actual Survey of the Castle in 1821," illustrated as it is with an accurate plan, and some exquisite engravings, is an absolute treasure-trove. In our last volume, (part i. p. 247) we gave the history of this ancient Castle, with a View of it as it appeared in 1620, copied from a fine print published by Messrs. Merridew, from a drawing by Henry Beighton in 1716, of a curious fresco painting then existing upon a Wall at Nuneham Padox, the Seat of the Earl of Denbigh.

In the Appendix are biographical Memoirs of Robert Laneham and George Gascoigne; with Reprints of Laneham's "Letter," and Gascoigne's "Princely Pleasures at Kenilworth." Having so recently given ample details of these splendid pageants (see pp. 50, 151), we shall merely state that these tracts are here carefully and literally reprinted from the original editions in the possession of William Staunton, esq. accompanied with judicious notes and observations. The reprint of Gascoigne contains the Printer's Address, and various Readings, from an unique copy formerly belonging to Dr. Farmer. To these are added, some unpublished Masques, of great literary merit, performed before

Queen Elizabeth; from a coeval Transcript, in a Volume of Manuscript Collections, by Henry Ferrers, esq. of Baddesley Clinton, co. Warwick; now in the possession of William Hamper, esq. F.S.A. of Birmingham, from whose able assistance, and that of Thomas Sharp, esq. of Coventry, the whole of this excellent Publication owes much of its Literary merit.

It may reasonably be conjectured, without disparagement to his literary reputation, that they are from the pen of the well-known and ingenious writer, George Ferrers, whose productions raised him to a conspicuous station among the poets of the Elizabethan age. Of the celebrated Lord of Misrule, see our last Volume, part ii. p. 321.—The occasion on which the first Part of these Masques was performed is supposed to have been on the Anniversary of the Queen's Accession in 1590, when Sir Henry Lee, her Majesty's personal champion, resigned his office, through age and infirmity, to George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. The Second Part was probably acted when the Queen, either in continuance of the same fête, or soon after, visited the aged Knight at his own habitation, at Quarendon, near Aylesbury.

For an account of Sir Henry Lee and his family, with their epitaphs, and description of their burial-place at Quarendon, see our vol. LXXXVII. part ii. pp. 106. 115. 290. 489; vol. LXXXVIII. part i. pp. 116—120.

52. *The Martyr of Antioch; a Dramatic Poem.* By the Rev. H. H. Milman, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. 8vo. pp. 168. Murray.

THE subject of this poem is of the most elevated description. It is particularly calculated to inspire the mind with the deepest veneration for that religion which was sealed and attested by the blood of its early promoters; and for which, in later times, a Cranmer, a Hooper, and a Latimer bled. Mr. Milman may be considered as a champion of the sacred muse. The purity of his religion and the elegance of his numbers may, in some degree, administer an antidote to the baneful *effluvia* of the "Satanic School." He has already acquired considerable celebrity by "*The Fall of Jerusalem*," and other poems of a similar tone, which

which bear the impress of genius, attended by religion and virtue. His language accords with the devout sublimity of the subjects. It is not so much calculated to astonish the mind, as to excite the emotions of the heart. The fervour of imagination and the brilliancy of imagery which distinguish the epic bards of classic lore, it is true, are not to be discovered. The theme which inspires the Christian's muse needs not the glowing numbers of the Chian bard. The one breathes the soft strains of eloquence and truth; the other dazzles with the vivid glare of poetic fire, as the thundering tide of battle rolls along.

The author has evidently introduced many fictitious embellishments from his own imagination; notwithstanding, the piece is an admirable *tout ensemble*. It has been the writer's object to represent a young and beautiful female labouring under the internal and mental agonies to which converts to Christianity were primarily exposed. She, like thousands, had to surrender life when it appeared to be endowed with the highest blessings of Providence; and to abandon this world when all its pleasures, its riches, and its glories were in her power. It was from such trials as these that the meek religion of Christ came forth triumphant. As a contrast to this, the worship of Apollo is introduced, which was the most dazzling and alluring of all the Pagan superstitions. The Temple and Sacred Grove of Daphne, at Antioch, were renowned for their splendid magnificence. Strabo, Chrysostom, and other ancient writers, have transmitted elaborate descriptions to posterity. The colossal figure of Apollo almost filled the capacious sanctuary erected to his honour. The temple was enriched with gold and gems, and superbly adorned by the skill of the Græcian artists. During the reign of Julian the Apostate, the temple of Daphne and the statue of the god of light were burnt to the ground, and the walls of the edifice were left a naked and awful monument of ruin.

This Poem is founded on a Legend, recorded in the Roman Calendar, of St. Margaret. She is stated, by the legendary historians, to be the daughter of a heathen priest, who officiated in the temple of Apollo, in the splendid city of Antioch. The period of time is the reign of the Emperor Pro-

bus, near the end of the third century, when persecutions against the Christians were carried to the most relentless intolerance. Olybius, the Prefect of the East, then resided at Antioch. He is enamoured of Margarita, the daughter of Callias, priest of Apollo, and wishes to obtain her in marriage. She had been secretly converted to the Christian belief; and therefore rejects his offer. She is so determined against the abjuration of her faith, that she ultimately receives the crown of martyrdom.

The piece opens with a choral hymn in praise of Apollo. The scene is in front of the temple. At the conclusion Callias, the chief priest, Macer, governor of the city, Olybius, the prefect, and several Roman citizens, enter into the most extravagant eulogies on the lovely Margarita, the priestess of Apollo.

FIRST PRIEST.

I once beheld her, when the thronging people
Prest aound, yet parted still to give her way,
Even as the blue enamour'd waves, when first
The sea-born Goddess in her rosy shell
Sail'd the calm ocean.

SECOND PRIEST.

Margarita, come,
Come in thy zoneless grace, thy flowing locks
Crown'd with the laurel of the God; the lyre
Accordant to thy slow and musical steps,
As grateful 't would return the harmony,
That from thy touch it wins.

THIRD PRIEST.

Come, Margarita.
This long, this bashful, timorous delay
Beseems thee well, and thou wilt come the
lovelier, [spring,
Even like a late long-look'd for flower in

One of the priests then enters the sanctuary, and "in Apollo's name calls forth the tardy maiden" to join in their solemnities; but she appears not.

CALLIAS.

Shame upon the child,
That thus will make th' assembled lords of
Antioch,
And sovereign Rome's imperial Prefect, wait
Her wayward pleasure.

FOURTH PRIEST (returning from within.) Callias!

CALLIAS.

Ha! what now?—

FOURTH PRIEST.

Callias!

CALLIAS.

Hath lightning smitten thee to silence?
Or hath some sinister and angry sign,
The bleeding statue of the god, or birds
Obscene

Obscene within the secret sanctuary,
Appall'd thee ?

FOURTH PRIEST.

In the holy place we sought her;
Trampled in dust we found the laurel crown,
The lyre unstrung cast down upon the pavement,

And the dishonoured robes of prophecy
Scattered unseemly here and there—and—

CALLIAS.

What ?

FOURTH PRIEST.

And Margarita was not there.

CALLIAS.

Not there !

My child not there ! Prefect Olybius,
This is thy deed—I knew that thou didst
love her, [stand

And mine old heart was proud to see thee
Before her presence, awed ; the sovereign
lord [captain,

Of Asia, Rome's renown'd and consular
Awed by my timid, blushing child ; whom
now

His Roman soul hath nobly dared to rend
From her afflicted father.

OLYBIUS.

Holy Callias,

By Mars, my god, thou wrong'st me !

Whilst Callias threatens to punish
Olybius, under the erroneous impression
that he had carried off his daughter,
Vopiscus, a Roman, who aspires
to the Prefecture, announces himself
as the bearer of dispatches from the
Emperor Probus. He complains of
the mild treatment of Olybius towards
the despised sect of Galileans. The
address of Vopiscus presents a striking
portraiture of the intolerant spirit of
the age, with regard to Christianity.

VOPISCUS.

Great Olybius,

I am the bearer of the Emperor's mandate,
Would I might add of wonted thanks and
praise.

'Tis said that here in Antioch, the high place
And chosen sanctuary of those Galileans,
Who with their godless and incestuous rites
Offend the thousand deities of Rome,
Making them waste our mildew'd lands with
dearth,

Attain our wholesome airs with pestilence,
And shake th' indignant earth, even till our
cities, [down

With all their unwarn'd multitudes, sink
into the sudden yawning chasms beneath
them ;—

'Tis said, even here Olybius hath let sleep
The thunders of the law, which should have
smitten

With the stern frequency of angry Jove,
When with fierce storms he darkens half the
world !

Wherefore, instead of flying in close haunts,
And caves, and woods, the stern extermination,

They climb our palaces, they crowd our
camps,
They cover all our wide and boundless
realms ;

While the sad Priests of all our Gods do sit
Round their cold altars and ungifted shrines,
Waiting in vain for victim or oblation.

The Prefect warmly justifies his conduct and motives. He portrays the devoted energy of the Christian martyrs with admirable feeling :

" I saw in this wild scorn of death a grandeur

Worthy of a nobler cause ; 'twas Roman
virtue,

Tho' not for Roman glory."

" The edict of the Emperor is to me
As the unrepealed word of fate."

Margarita is now introduced, and on hearing the stern decree of Olybius is overpowered by the intensity of her feelings. The superstitious spectators are not aware of the real cause ; but suppose the Priestess to be labouring under the influence of their god.

A most affecting and tender scene afterwards ensues betwixt Olybius and Margarita, in the grove of Daphne. She there declares her conversion to Christianity. The Prefect's declaration of his passion is extremely vivid.

" Hear me, I say, but weep not, Margarita, [brow
Though thy bright tears might diadem the
Of Juno, when she walks the Olympian
clouds. [is thine—

My pearl ! my pride ! thou know'st my soul
Thine only ! On the Parthian's fiery sands
I look'd upon the blazing noontide sun,
And thought how lovely thou before his
shrine [locks.

Wast standing with thy laurel-crowned
And when my high triumphal chariot toil'd
Through Antioch's crowded streets, when
every hand [name,
Rain'd garlands, every voice dwelt on my
My discontented spirit panted still
For thy long silent lyre."

Margarita's soul is obdurate to all his entreaties. She abruptly leaves Olybius, and hastens to the burial-place of the Christians. They are singing a funeral anthem for the soul of a departed brother.

" Brother, thou art gone before us, and thy
saintly soul is flown," &c.

The language is extremely affecting ; but the versification is too deficient in harmony ; like

" A wounded snake, it drags its slow length
along."

Mar-

Margarita immediately warns them of their impending fate. Her address to Fabius, the aged Bishop of Antioch, is truly pathetic. The Roman guards shortly arrive, and seize many of the Christians. Fabius, Diodorus, Charinus, and Calanthias, are taken away for execution. On the following morning Callias discovers, in an interview with his daughter, that she has been converted to Christianity. The pleremy of his mind, on this unexpected intelligence, forcibly reminds us of King Lear's blood-thrilling ejaculations,

"Blow winds, crack your cheeks," &c.

The old priest, deeply imbued with Pagan superstition, is distracted to madness, and wildly exclaims,

"Lightnings blast—not thee,
But those that by their subtle incantations
Have wrought upon thy innocent soul!"

The Christians are arraigned in the Prefect's Hall, and on refusing to abjure their faith, are ordered for execution. Margarita is also condemned, in consequence of having been found singing devotional hymns with the Patriarch Fabius. She is conveyed to the palace of the Prefect, and is offered the choice of marriage with Olybius, or the funeral pyre with the Christians. On one side appear the nuptial preparations in the temple; on the other, the amphitheatre and implements of torture. Without hesitation she chooses the funeral pyre.

At the dawn of day the citizens of Antioch assemble in crowds to witness the intended immolation. The Christians still adhering to their faith, are executed one after another. This subdues not Margarita's courage. She firmly rejects both threats and entreaties, and eventually receives the crown of martyrdom. Olybius is so affected by the moving and heart-rending scene, that he instantly resigns his high office, assumes the cross, and becomes a Christian. Callias himself follows the example, and renounces the visionary creed of Paganism. Intelligence soon arrives that the multitude, subdued by the magnanimous serenity with which the lovely priestess encountered death, had adopted the Christian faith.

"OFFICER.

The Enchantress Margarita, by her death
Hath wrought upon the changeful populace,
That they call loudly on the Christian's God.
Emboldened multitudes from every quarter
Throng forth, and in the face of day proclaim

Their lawless faith. They have ta'en up the
body,
And hither, as in proud ovation, bear it
With clamour and with joy. All Antioch
crowds
Applauding round them."

A Christian hymn, breathing the genuine spirit of devotion, concludes the Drama.

53. *Archæologia*, vol. XIX.; (concluded from
p. 144.)

ART. XXXV. *An account of an unprinted English Poem, written in the early part of the Fourteenth Century. By Richard de Hampole, entitled "Stimulus Conscientie," &c. By Joseph Brooks Yates, Esq.—If poems are published, we presume that it is on account of the light which they throw upon ancient manners. This before us is merely prayer in verse, animated— but mostly without imagination. We do not conceive that Milton borrowed from it his "darkness visible" (see p. 327), because "darkness that may be felt occurs in Scripture;" and we think it mauvais goût to publish from ancient poems, more than extracts, elucidating or instructing in matters of History and Archæology.*

ART. XXXVI. *On the Lorica Catena of the Romans. By Sam. Rush Meyrick, LL.D. &c.—Dr. M. is of opinion, "that the ingenious and elegant manufacture of interlaced chain mail was not known in Europe before the middle of the reign of Henry III. of England (p. 336) and he infers, "that we have no direct authority for concluding that the interlaced chain-mail was known to the ancients (p. 337)." It is evident, that the term mail is very vaguely applied to all armour, not consisting of plates, by writers on the Middle Ages; and also, that Dr. M. means a specific kind of mail. But here again, as before, we are called upon to attend a drama performed by invisible players; and are placed in the situation of blind people, who are asked to give their opinions of persons and faces, by hearing their voices. We are not assisted, as we ought to be, by distinguishing plates. It is universally admitted that fish-scale and mail armour were derived from the Barbarians. Malliot (p. 11) says, concerning the Franks, soon after their invasion of Gaul, "ils se firent des cuirasses avec des peaux d'ours ou de sangliers, et*

adep-

adoptèrent bientôt la cotte des mailles ou haubert dont se servaient les Gaulois. Cette armure ne les couvrait que depuis la gorge jusqu'aux cuisses: mais on y ajouta dans la suite des manches et des chausses." At their first irruption they had no cuirasses at all. "Lorsqu'ils firent leur irruption dans les Gaules ils n'avaient point de cuirasse (p. 10). Unfortunately we have no representation of any men in armour till the ninth century (our 10th), when he gives us (pl. xiv.) from Montfaucon, the Canons of Tours presenting a Bible to Charles the Bald. On the side of the throne stand two officers armed. Each wears an absolute Roman cuirass, of one piece of leather or metal, fitted to the body, with strips on the shoulder, and skirts. These figures have the triangular helmet, (as in *Strutt*, pl. xxix. f. 7.) which, as worn, exactly resembles the military cocked hat. In pl. xix. we have a knight of the year 1022. His armour is linen and padded, being a tunic down to the knees, and his legs are protected in the same manner. In the same and succeeding century, the mail is square or lozenge, not ringed; sometimes it is scaly (pl. xxii). Under the reign of Robert the Devout, who reigned from 997 to 1031, the French adopted, instead of the stuff or linen corset, from the Normans, "une espeece de tunique de mailles" (p. 63). The Saxon King, in *Strutt*, (*Dresses*, pl. xix.) from a MS. of the eighth century, wears a just-à-corps of mail, including the thighs. It appears to be formed of small round plates, sewed on leather; though *Strutt* says (p. 55) that it consists of small rings of wire, interwoven with each other, or quilted upon a tunic or jerkin of leather in such manner as to be rendered pliable; and in either case, is the *Lehpinged bynn*, or armour with rings, mentioned by the Saxon authors: but it is plain, that were it of simple interlaced rings, it would not set close to the body below the hips, as in the representation. He argues (p. 115) with Malliot, in ascribing the introduction of Mail-armour to the Normans; but observes (p. 116) "that the *plated* mail in the form of small diamonds (as we before find in Malliot) appears to have been the first defensive armour completed by the Normans. It disappeared, however, about the middle of the 12th century, and was superseded by the chain

mail, which was then introduced with additional improvements, and universally adopted. (Ibid.) It appears plain, that the adoption of the mail, merely consisting of iron rings only, not fastened upon leather, was occasioned by the preferable substitution underneath of the padded jacket, which the mail prevented from being torn and cut; and that it was partly intended for this protection of the Gambeson, not as complete armour, is clear, because it could be no defence against the thrust of a spear, arrow, or sword, even with the aid of leather, only in case of cutting downwards. The leathern mail was therefore far inferior to the simple rings, with the padded corset beneath, for then both straight and hacking blows would be resisted. As to the date of its introduction, we content ourselves with giving the opposite opinions of Dr. Meyrick and *Strutt*. Except a passage from Sidonius (*Carm.* ii. 322) upon the *Lorica hamata*, Dr. M. has quoted every thing upon the subject known to us: and has confirmed from Varro, that the *ferrea tunica ex annulis* was an improvement of the Gauls upon that of leather (see the passage in p. 346), though in the French imitation, before quoted from Malliot (pl. xiv.) there is not the slightest appearance of rings, plates, or mail in any form*.

Art. XXXVII. *Observations on the use of the Mysterious Figure called Vesica Piscis, in the Architecture of the Middle Ages, and in Gothic Architecture.* By T. Kerrich, M. A. &c. — Though Mr. Haggitt has clearly demonstrated the Oriental origin of the Pointed Arch, in his excellent Letters, yet the *Vesica Piscis* may have additionally biassed the early Christians. The term *Vesica Piscis* is a symbolical representation of Christ under the figure of a fish in a peculiar form (*Archæologia*, xvi. p. 306). The figure is called *Vesica Piscis* by Albert Durer (p. 355), and, for all we know, is an appellation invented by himself †, an opinion which we form, because

* It may be proper to observe, that the Reviewer of this Article has not had an opportunity of seeing the remarks of Dr. Meyrick in our present Number, p. 307. — EDIT.

† We have not referred to Ducange or Charpentier, because Mr. Kerrich would have done that, if the word had been to be found there.

no such term occurs in the authority below quoted. Mr. Kerrich says (p. 355) "perhaps ideas of particular holiness might be attached to it." We are happy to lay before the learned gentleman the following extract from the *Nouvelle Diplomatique*, because the subject is little known.

"Au haut et au côté gauche d'une inscription, peinte sur un morceau de verre, et publiée par le sénateur Buonarrotti, on voit le mot grec ΙΧΘΥΣ, poisson. Il est composé de cinq lettres, qui, prises séparément, forment ces noms Ιησους Χριστος, Θεου Υιου, Σωτης, Jesus Christ, fils de Dieu, notre Sauveur. Le mot ΙΧΘΥΣ est un symbole, que les premiers Chrétiens faisoient graver sur leurs cachets, leurs anneaux, sur les lampes, les tombeaux, et les urnes sépulchrales, avec la figure d'un poisson. Cet usage faisoit allusion aux eaux de baptême, où les fideles sont regenerés; comme le poisson est engendré dans l'eau, et ne peut vivre hors cet element. Aussi Tertullien appelle-t-il les Chrétiens petits poissons. 'Nos pisciculi secundum Ixthum nostrum Jesum Christum in quo nascimur.' La piété des premiers Chrétiens leur faisoit encore voir dans le poisson une figure sensible de notre Seigneur Jesus Christ, qui a chassé le Demon, et rendu la vue au genre humain; comme ce grand et mystereux poisson, dont le jeune Tobie se servit par ordre de l'Ange, chassa le Demon, et rendit la vue au saint vieillard Tobie."

Eusebius and Augustine ascribe this acrostic to the Erythraean Sibyl; but this is quite out of the question.

Art. XXXVIII. *On the large Silver Coins of Syracuse.* By Richard Payne Knight, Esq. V.P.—Mr. K. says, "that no antient coins are at all comparable to these large coins of Syracuse; whether it be for grandeur, richness, and elegance of design, boldness, truth, and softness of relief; precision, extent, and delicacy of finish." (p. 369.) Good engravings of the chief of them would therefore have been very acceptable. Mr. K.'s remark, according to our knowledge, is original, and very important: for Pinkerton says (*Medals*, i. 39. new edit.) "the Grecian coins have never yet been regarded with proper attention by men of taste.—To the man who admires medals solely as pieces of workmanship, those of Greece will afford the highest satisfaction. Considered in this view, and indeed in most others, they excel those of Rome, the best times of Rome, to a surprising degree. The perfect beauty and tenderness of

the female portraits, and the strength and expression of the male, cannot be exceeded by the largest efforts of Grecian sculpture." Mr. K. has therefore pointed out to us the best of the Greek coins: for in Sicily "the art of coinage was carried to a perfection, unknown to any other country." *Id.* 301.

The coins in question are those with the head of Ceres or Proserpine on the one side, and a Quadriga driven by a Victory on the other, commonly called Syracusan medaglions.

Art. XXXIX. *The Runic Inscription on the Font at Bridekirk considered, and a new interpretation proposed.* By Wm. Hamper, Esq. F.S.A.—Mr. Hamper says, that the inscription merely records the name of the sculptors, and does not commemorate the conversion of Ekkard and the Danes. We should like to know when the old Runic character was first disused in this kingdom: for these Runes, as engraved (pl. xxxv.) are of the most antient kind, not the more recent Uphilan. The best engraved Runes are the most antient.

Art. XL. *On the Posts antiently placed on each side of the Gates of Chief Magistrates of Cities in England.* By John Adey Repton, Esq.—Every body who has read Steevens on Shakspeare, must recollect the Sheriffs' Posts, where proclamations were stuck up, and read bareheaded (why, see *Berkeley MSS.* p. 128). It appears from (pl. xxxvi.) that these posts were richly sculptured pillars or pilasters in a fancy stile: but barbarously enough painted. Mr. Repton has enriched the account with some very curious extracts from old plays.

Art. XLI. *On the Lituus of the antient Romans; shewing that this name had a twofold signification; being used to denote a sign of the highest Priesthood, and also an Augural staff; but that the whole series of numismatic writers have considered it as applicable solely to the latter: together with some other Observations in Illustration of a Jasper Intaglia Signet, bearing the sacrificial symbols of the Roman Pontifex Maximus; and recently discovered under remarkable circumstances in Cambridge.* By the late Edw. Dan. Clarke, LL.D.

This paper is the last of the Volume, and, like the concluding scene of a Pan-tomime, is a splendid display. The late Dr. Clarke

Dr. Clarke was a Milo of erudition, and as powerfully carried a load of abstruse learning, as the Roman did the ox, with the muscular vigour of Atlas. Dr. Clarke discriminates the tendril-shaped Lituus from that of the form of a shepherd's crook. The former he considers as the Quirinal Lituus of Virgil, older than the Roman æra, and indicative of sovereignty, without any allusion to the Augurate, which was represented by the other *Lituus* in the form of a *Pedum* (p. 392). He adds, that the βασιλικὴ ραβδος of the Greeks, and the *Sceptrum regale* of the Romans, when they had the Canoe-form, were symbols of military dominion, as the tendril-formed Σκῆπτρον was of the highest pontifical dignity (p. 397). Of the first affirmation, there can be no doubt, for Justin says expressly, "Per ea adhuc tempora regis [Romule] hastas pro diademate habebant, quas Græci *sceptra* dixere. Nam et ab origine rerum, pro diis immortalibus veteres hastas coluere: ob cuius religionis memoriam, adhuc deorum simulacris hastæ adduntur." (*L. xliii. c. 3. p. 318. Ed. Delph.*) There were state sceptres and common ones, called *Ferulae*. Of sceptres there are various representations on the Hamilton Vases. In Kirke (pl. iv.) is a figure holding a staff, like a billiard mace. He is crowned with myrtle, and offers a branch of jesamum. He is defined as an Augur, conveying fruitful seasons (p. 3). In pl. xiv. p. 9. we have the *Ferula*, a symbol of Bacchus, a staff, with a flowering bulb at top. In pl. xxviii. p. 20, the sceptre of Atlas is a staff also, with a flower on the top, emblematic of the family of Uranus, an African King, who first civilized his country, by bringing his people into towns, and teaching them the use and cultivation of fruits. In pl. lii. the sceptre of Bellerophon is likewise long, and crowned with a bud expanding. In pl. lvi. the sceptre of a Queen is similar.—The term *Lituus* was vague; for the musical instrument so called is of the shape of an ox's horn, or rather of the Rhytium or old drinking horn. (See *Burney's Music*, I. pl. iv. fig. 10). The word therefore offers us no aid as to a precise idea of form. The *tendril-shaped* symbol, presumed to be the Quirinal

Lituus of the old Kings of Italy before Romulus, (as in p. 391) could not be borrowed from the vine, for it was not planted in the environs of Rome till the year 600 U. C. and then was very rare. From whatever source it was derived, probably one of those which Dr. Clarke suggests, to us it appears to be in one form a representation of fertility and fecundity, which was to attend the government of the Prince, whose effigies it accompanies, and thus to imply a characteristic of him in civil life, as the spear did in the military; and though we do not deny its denotation, in one form, of pontifical power, we think that the flower in pl. xxxvii. f. 2. and pl. xxxviii. f. 8. and pl. xxxix. f. 18. had the distinct meaning, of which we have presumed it to be indicative, when under the form of a flower: for that was the symbol of Hope, and many Imperial figures bear a flower. In short, we do not consider the figures, which we have quoted, to have ever been *litui* of any kind, quirinal, augural, or musical, but originally Egyptian hieroglyphics. If we are in error, the Hamilton vases, which represent Italian habits, costumes, &c. before the foundation of Rome, and abound in representations of royal personages, have misled us. Thither we have naturally resorted, under the conception that it was the proper source to ascertain whether the old sceptre of the Italian Kings was, or not, of the form of the Lituus, called Quirinalis by the very learned Doctor. Kirke's good selection was the only book to which we could refer, and in none of the figures there do we see the sceptre of any other forms than those described. The larger collection, and other musea, may furnish the requisite desideratum, which ought to be of an age anterior to the Roman; and, as it is, we speak diffidently, because we have derived infinite illumination and pleasure from the writings of Dr. Clarke, and we express even trifling doubt with pain, because we know that in many abstruse points of Archaeology, particularly those connected with very ancient superstitions, implicit reliance is not to be placed on the very authors who lived in the times. If the Sphynx had not been unintelligible, what would have been the fame of Œdipus?

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Œdipus? The symbols on the Intagliæ are indubitable, and most ably and ingeniously illustrated. We think that Dr. C. speaks too severely (p. 394) of Mariette's work.

The remainder of the Volume consists of the usual dessert of Selections, which, we are happy to say, does not consist of skinny shrivelled walnuts, or nuts without kernels. The first article is an iron Axe, presumed to be Roman. The account says, "It is more particularly remarkable for the great length of the cutting edge, and the extraordinary thinness of the metal," p. 409. It is in our opinion more remarkable for having that edge bulging out upwards in the form of a wedge, and the middle part concave. We shall explain this construction. Montfaucon has engraved an axe of this form, published and explained by M. Misson. He calls it the *Securis*, or *axe to dismember the victim* (*Antiq. Expl.* ii. 93. *Ed. Humphreys*); and the wedge-like edge and thinness are evidently favourable to such a purpose.—The second is a Vase, with figures, which groupe, from the masks, seems, like a painting at Pompeii, intended to represent a scene in a play.—The third is an account of a presumed Roman Station at Harlow in Essex.—The fourth is a British Urn, found in a Pictish Cairn, at Crakraig, co. Sutherland, and singularly tasteful and elegant in the fasciæ and ornaments of the rim.—The fifth is a Ring with a posy, alluding to the supposed amuletical properties of gems.—The sixth gives an account of clay moulds for casting Roman coins, one of which was found between them.

We sincerely congratulate the Society upon the high improvement of its periodical volumes. *Archæologia* has been too long lean and phthisicky, coughing out "perhapses and probabls;" we now see her fattening with learning, and as plausible and as ratiocinative as an English counsellor. Her character will undoubtedly end in inveterate blue-stockings; but it will be one of most agreeable taste and elegance, that of referring to the edification and beauty derived from antient learning and art, not the mere tombstone literature of humble topography, simply A. B. C. and spelling of single syllables, to be acquired in a month. We speak in no disrespect of the indispensable conservative part of the

Science; merely, that it is not sufficient for the character of an Antiquary to know only that initiatory accident of his profession. But gratified as we are, our eulogium cannot be unqualified, so long as we are compelled to dine upon fish without sauce; and read without eyes, i. e. to understand objects of vision by verbal description only. Communicators should be required to accompany their Essays with Drawings, or, if the objects are well-known, to refer us to the authorities.

54. *Some Passages in the Life of Mr. Adam Blair, Minister of the Gospel at Cross-Meikle. Edinburgh. pp. 337. Blackwood.*

THIS is a very touching and beautiful tale, so entirely novel in its conception, and powerful in its execution, that we are hardly aware of any work of fiction with which it can with propriety be compared. It has little of the stirring incident which characterizes the Novels of the Author of *Waverley*, but it has all the tender pathos, the intense and overwhelming interest by which they are so peculiarly distinguished. There is nothing to startle or surprise, no "hair-breadth escapes," nor "perilous adventures by sea and land," to arrest the attention of the reader, and hold him in breathless expectation from page to page.

The story, composed of the everyday incidents of domestic life, winds its way in one quiet stream of beauty and tenderness (bearing on its bosom the flowers of elegant reflection, which are every where scattered by the narrator), now stealing in gentle sinuosities among the sweet humanities of life; anon darkening beneath the storm of passion and of crime; and finally flashing on the sight, purified and halloved by the "thousand tears of agony and repentance."

"Seldom (says our author) has the earth held a couple of human beings so happy in each other as were Mr. Adam Blair and his wife. They had been united very early in love and wedlock. Ten years had passed over their heads since their hands were joined together; and during all that time their heart-strings had never once vibrated in discord. Their pleasures had been the same, and these innocent; their sorrows had been all in common; and their hours of affliction had, even more than their hours of enjoyment, tended to knit them together. Of four children whom God had given them, three

three had been taken speedily away;—one girl only, the first pledge of their love, had been spared to them. She was now a beautiful fair-haired creature, of eight years old. In her rested the tenderness and the living delight of both; yet often at the fall of evening would they walk out hand in hand with their bright-eyed child, and shed together tears, to her mysterious, over the small grassy mounds in the adjoining village cemetery, beneath which the lost blossoms of their affection had been buried."

"The long melancholy summer passed away, and the songs of the harvest reapers were heard in the surrounding fields; while all, from day to day, was becoming darker and darker within the manse of Cross-Meikle. Worn to a shadow—pale as ashes—feeble as a child—the dying mother had, for many weeks, been unable to quit her chamber; and the long-hoping husband at last felt his spirit faint within him; for even he perceived that the hour of separation could not much farther be deferred. He watched—he prayed by her bed-side—he strove even yet to smile and to speak of hope, but his lips trembled as he spake; and neither he nor his wife were deceived, for their thoughts were the same, and years of love had taught them too well all the secrets of each other's looks as well as hearts. Nobody witnessed their last parting; the room was darkened, and no one was within it but themselves and their child, who sat by the bed-side, weeping in silence she knew not wherefore—for of death she knew little, except the terrible name; and her father had yet been, if not brave enough to shed no tears, at least strong enough to conceal them.—Silently and gently was the pure spirit released from its clay; but manly groans were, for the first time, heard above the sobs and wailings of the infant; and the listening household shrunk back from the door, for they knew that the blow had been stricken; and the voice of humble sympathy feared to make itself be heard in the sanctuary of such affliction."

Such is the exquisite picture with which this book opens; and beautiful as are the various delineations that are to be found in its pages, there is perhaps no other point which could give the reader so just an idea of the powerful interest and delightful simplicity of thought which pervade the whole composition.

Hope expects his Promises—and Charity loves his Excellencies and Mercies. Taylor.

IT is with particular pleasure that we introduce this volume to the notice of our readers, to many of whom the Author's former work of "*Pietas Londinensis*" is, doubtless, well known; to such the present publication is peculiarly valuable, as forming a sequel, commencing nearly at the period to which *that work* was brought down. To all who interest themselves in the cause of Religion and Benevolence, or who are connected with any of the numerous Charitable Institutions here reviewed, such a compilation is highly desirable;—the utility of it must indeed be obvious to all. And it is gratifying to find the zeal and abilities of the author in unrelaxed exertion, keeping pace with the "unceasing and increasing" tide of British benevolence. It appears that in the Metropolis alone the "Institutions of Charity extend in number to nearly 500," and we are here presented with a concise but animated account "of more than 60 additional Societies, which, in the short interval of 12 years, have emanated from the same source of active benevolence; the whole together forming a standing record to the honour of my native city, too nearly allied to the national character to be suffered to pass unregistered to posterity." (*Dedication*, p. 4.) But the Author's plan is best given in his own energetic words.

"In endeavouring to present a concise view of each Charitable Institution to the reader's notice, or readily to satisfy the hasty search of the more desultory inquirer, I have stated first its design and object; then its history and character; and lastly its terms for contributions, and its official conductors; in all which it has been my principal care to let each speak in its own language from the documents committed to my inspection, with such additional remarks or observations as they excited. The reader must not therefore be surprised to find the merits of some institutions which differ in their system or principles well spoken of; he must conceive them all to be pleading for themselves, rather than to have adopted the Author to advocate their cause. I have also conceived, that as in my former publication, so likewise in this, it will afford a satisfactory view of our liberal Metropolis, to see its many charitable establishments in a connected arrangement, which presents a correct delineation of their respective features

55. *Philanthropia Metropolitana; a View of the Charitable Institutions established in and near London, chiefly during the last Twelve Years. By A. Highmore, Esq. Author of "Pietas Londinensis," &c. &c. The increase of Faith, Hope, and Charity—Faith believes the Revelation of God—*

tures and characters, and engage the attention of many a well-disposed and generous heart, to grant their patronage to those whose annual reports they might probably never have occasion either to seek or to examine."—(*Preface*, p. 25.)

While, however, we exult with the Author in this "increase of Faith, Hope, and Charity," we would exhort every one to lay to heart the principles inculcated in the following judicious sentence.

"It is admitted that in a natural sense, there can be no charity among any people unless there is a general love flowing throughout their common intercourse; a prompt desire to help each other by advice, by instruction, by physical strength, in health, in sickness, in prosperity, and in adverse fortune; a spirit of forbearance, a readiness to bear each other's burthens, and to forgive to the uttermost. If any man frustrates these duties, yet gives alms to any individual, or to any Institution for Charity, his inconsistency manifests his want of true benevolence."—(*Preface*, p. 13.)

The whole of the interesting contents of this volume afford abundant proof that the vivifying principle of genuine Christianity is constantly at work amongst us; and although we have much to deplore in the frequent instances of vice, ignorance, and folly, which surround us, yet we are cheered with the consciousness, that a large portion of the community, without distinction of sect or party, is engaged in the Christian work of administering to the spiritual and temporal wants of their more needy brethren, and in the practice of the new commandment, "To love one another!" We subjoin a list of the Charities classed according to the Author's arrangement.

I. *Societies for Religious Purposes.*

Prayer Book and Homily Society.
St. Swithin's Association for distribution of the same and Tracts.
Merchant Seamen's Auxiliary Bible Society.
Port of London Society.
Bethel Seamen's Union.
Relief and Instruction for poor Africans and Asiatics.
Baptist Missionary Society.
London Association in Aid of Moravian Missions.
The Continental Society.
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.
Home Missionary Society.
The like for London and Vicinity.
The Missionary and Tract Society of the New Jerusalem Church.

II. *Societies for Education.*

The City of London School of Instruction and Industry.

The National Society Schools.
The London National Auxiliary Schools.
The British and Foreign Schools.
The Bedford Free School.
The Caledonian Asylum.
The London Orphan Asylum.
St. Swithin's Sunday School.
The Jews' Free School.
The Jews' Hospital.
The Jews' Charity for Bread, &c.
The Jews' Ladies' Benevolent Institution.
The Jews' other Charities, Aid for the Sabbath, &c.
The Licensed Victuallers' School.

III. *Societies for Local Charity.*

The Maritime Cambrian Society.
The Cumberland Benevolent Society.
The Islington Dispensary.
The South London Dispensary.
Surrey Institution for Discharge of Debtors.
The Wiltshire Society.

IV. *Societies for Visiting, &c.*

General Philanthropic Society, Clerkenwell.
Female Friendly Union Society.
The Mother and Infants Friend Society.
The Ladies' Benevolent Society for Lying-in-Women.
The Dorcas Society for the like.
The Misericordia Society.
The Widow's Friend and Benevolent Society.
The Spitalfields Benevolent Society.

V. *Dispensaries.*

Royal Universal Dispensary for Children.
Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear.
The General Dispensary.
The Institution for the cure of Glandular and Cancerous Diseases.

VI. *Infirmaries.*

Asylum for the Recovery of Health.
For Asthma, Consumption, and Lungs.
For Cutaneous Diseases.
For Diseases of the Eye.
The West London Infirmary and Lying-in Institution.
Royal Metropolitan for Sick Children.
The Floating Hospital for Seamen.

VII. *Societies for Philanthropic purposes.*

Artists and their Families.
Pensions for Artisans, Mechanics, and their Widows.
For Poor Clergymen.
Guardian Society and Asylum for Public Morals.
Hayes's Trust.
Philanthropic Harmonists.
Hervé's National Benevolent Institution.
Nightly Shelter, &c. to the Houseless.
Law Association for Widows and Families.
Medical Benevolent Society.
Suppression of Mendicity.
Permanent and Universal Peace.
Encouragement of Industry and Reduction of Poor Rates.
Improvement of Prison Discipline.
The Theatrical Funds.
Registry of Female Servants.
Waterloo Subscription.

Addenda.

The Ladies' Royal Benevolent Society
Southwark Female Society.
City of London Lying-in Institution.

56. Walpole's *Memoires of the last Ten Years of the Reign of George II.*
(Continued from p. 238.)

THE last portion of the First Volume refers to the years 1752, 3, and 4, and contains, among garbled extracts from the Parliamentary Register, some anecdotes and sketches worth preserving. We cannot be expected in our narrow limits to follow the author in all his details through two such ponderous volumes, neither can we afford to extract accounts of any material length. We quote a few anecdotal fragments.

"Fox

now found it was time to consult his own security: he saw Newcastle throwing up works all round himself; and suspected that Pitt would be invited to defend them. He saw how little power he had obtained by his last treaty with that Duke; he saw himself involved in the bad success of measures on which he had not been consulted, scarce suffered to give an opinion; and he knew that if Pitt and Newcastle united, he must be sacrificed as the cement of their union. Indeed his Grace, so far from keeping terms, had not observed common decency with him. A few instances which Fox selected to justify to the King the step he was reduced to take, shall suffice. Early in the summer, Newcastle complaining of want of support, Fox told him that if it would facilitate his Grace's measures, he would resign Secretary of State to Mr. Pitt, and take an inferior place. This at the beginning of October the Duke recollected, and told Lord Barrington that if Fox would not take it ill, he would offer his place to Pitt the next day: so far from *not* taking it ill, Fox made it matter of complaint that his Grace had dared to think him sincere in the offer. In the list of the Prince's family, Fox saw the names of eight or ten members of Parliament, of whom he had not heard a word, till the Duke of Newcastle told him all was settled with the King; and which, though meant to soften, was an aggravation by the manner; at the same time acquainted him that the King would let Lord Digby (Fox's nephew) be a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince, preferably to the other competitors: 'But it was at my desire,' said the Duke, 'for his Majesty was very averse to do any thing for you.' Fox replied coldly, 'Lord Digby is not likely to live.' 'Oh!' said Newcastle, with a brutality which the hurry of folly could not excuse, 'then *that* will settle it.' Fox made no reply, but the

next day wrote him a letter to notify that he would go on no longer. Newcastle, thunderstruck with having accomplished what he had projected, reached the letter (he received it at the Board of Treasury) to Nugent, and cried, 'What shall I do?' and then hurried to Lord Granville, and told him he would resign his place to him. 'I thought,' said Granville, 'I had cured you of such offers last year.' 'I will be hanged a little before I take your place, rather than a little after.' Fox too went to vent his woes on Lord Granville, and prefacing them with a declaration of his unambitious temper, that shrewd jolly man interrupted him, and said, 'Fox, I don't love to have you say things that will not be believed—if you was of my age, very well, I have put on my night cap; there is no more daylight for me—but you *should* be ambitious: I want to instil a nobler ambition into you; to make you knock the heads of the Kings of Europe together, and jumble something out of it that may be of service to the country.' However, he had too much experience of Newcastle, to think it possible for Fox to go on with him, or to expect that Newcastle would let him."

"CHARACTER OF GEORGE THE SECOND.

"The King had fewer sensations of revenge, or at least knew how to hoard them better than any man whoever sat upon a throne. The insults he experienced from his own, and those obliged servants, never provoked him enough to make him venture the repose of his people, or his own. If any object of his hate fell in his way, he did not pique himself upon heroic forgiveness, but would indulge it at the expence of his integrity, though not of his safety. He was reckoned strictly honest; but the burning his father's will must be an indelible blot upon his memory, as a much later instance of his refusing to pardon a young man who had been condemned at Oxford for a most trifling forgery, contrary to all example, when recommended to mercy by the judge, merely because Willes, who was attached to the Prince of Wales, had tried him, and assured him his pardon, will stamp his name with cruelty, though in general his disposition was merciful, if the offence was not murder. His avarice was much less equivocal than his courage: he had distinguished the latter early; it grew more doubtful afterwards: the former he distinguished very near as soon, and never deviated from it. His understanding was not near so deficient as it was imagined; but though his character changed extremely in the world, it was without foundation; for, whether he deserved to be so much ridiculed as he had been in the former part of his reign, or so respected as in the latter, he was consistent in himself, and uniformly meritorious or absurd. His other passions were Germany, the

the Army, and Women. Both the latter had a mixture of parade in them. He treated my Lady Suffolk, and afterwards Lady Yarmouth, as his mistresses, while he admired only the Queen; and never described what he thought a handsome woman, but he drew her picture. Lady Suffolk was sensible, artful, and agreeable, but had neither sense or art enough to make him think her so agreeable as his wife. When she left him, tired of acting the mistress, while she had in reality all the slights of a wife, and no interest with him, the Opposition affected to cry up her virtue, and the obligations the King had to her, for consenting to seem his mistress, while in reality she had confined him to mere friendship—a ridiculous pretence, as he was the last man in the world to have taste to talk sentiments, and that with a woman who was deaf! Lady Yarmouth was inoffensive, and attentive only to pleasing him, and to selling peerages whenever she had an opportunity. The Queen had been admired and happy by governing him by address; it was not then known how easily he was to be governed by fear. Indeed there were few arts by which he was not governed at some time or other of his life; for not to mention the late Duke of Argyll, who grew a favourite by imposing himself upon him for brave; nor Lord Wilmington, who imposed himself upon him for the Lord knows what; the Queen governed him by dissimulation, by affected tenderness and deference: Sir Robert Walpole by abilities and influence in the House of Commons, Lord Granville by flattering in his German politics; the Duke of Newcastle by teasing and betraying him; Mr. Pelham by bullying him, the only man by whom Mr. Pelham was not bullied himself. Who indeed had not sometimes weight with the King, except his children and his mistresses? With them he maintained all the reserve and majesty of rank. He had the haughtiness of Henry the Eighth, without his spirit; the avarice of Henry the Seventh, without his exactions; the indignities of Charles the First, without his bigotry for his prerogative; the vexations of King William, with as little skill in the management of parties; and the gross gallantry of his father, without his good motive or his honesty: he might perhaps have been honest, if he had never hated his father, or had ever loved his son."

The Scotch Court at Rome is thus described.

"The Chevalier de St. George is tall, meager, melancholy in his aspect. Enthusiasm and disappointment have stamped a solemnity on his person, which rather creates pity than respect: he seems the phantom, which good-nature, divested of reflection, conjures up, when we think on the misfortunes, without the demerits, of Charles

the First. Without the particular features of any Stuart, the Chevalier has the strong lines and fatality of air peculiar to them all. From the first moment I saw him, I never doubted the legitimacy of his birth—a belief not likely to occasion any scruples in one whose principles directly tend to approve dethroning the most genuine prince, whose religion, and whose maxims of government are incompatible with the liberty of his country.

"He never gave the world very favourable impressions of him: in Scotland, his behaviour was far from heroic. At Rome, where, to be a good Roman-catholic, it is by no means necessary to be very religious, they have little esteem for him: it is not at home that they are fond of martyrs and confessors. But it was his ill-treatment of the Princess Sobieski, his wife, that originally disgusted the papal court. She, who to zeal for popery, had united all its policy, who was lively, insinuating, agreeable, and enterprising, was fervently supported by that court, when she could no longer endure the mortifications that were offered to her by Hay and his wife, the titular counts of Inverness, to whom the Chevalier had entirely resigned himself. The Pretender retired to Bologna, but was obliged to sacrifice his favourites, before he could re-establish himself at Rome. His next prime minister was Murray, nominal Earl of Dunbar, brother of the Viscount Stormont, and of the celebrated Solicitor-general. He was a man of artful abilities, graceful in his person and manner, and very attentive to please. He had distinguished himself before he was of age, in the last parliament of Queen Anne, and chose to attach himself to the unsuccessful party abroad, for whose re-establishment he had co-operated. He was, when still very young, appointed governor to the young princes, but growing suspected by the warm jacobites of some correspondence with Sir Robert Walpole, and not entering into the favourite project of Prince Charles's expedition to Scotland, he thought fit to leave that court, and retire to Avignon, where, while he was regarded as lukewarm to the cause, from his connexion with the Solicitor-general here, the latter was not at all less suspected of devotion to a court where his brother had so long been first minister."

In the close of the account of the year 1755, there is an attempt made to pourtray some of the most eminent Parliamentary characters of the day, but it deserves no serious consideration, as it seems executed in the same spirit of abuse which distinguishes the whole work.

The style of the Second Volume, and indeed the matter, is pretty much of a piece with the First; where it is original,

original, a string of calumnious assertions, unsupported by any testimony at all likely to weigh with the reader; and where it is not, an interloped transcript of Parliamentary Proceedings from books in every body's hands. In this volume he enters into a minute, and to us an interesting detail of the circumstances attending the trial and judicial assassination of the gallant but unfortunate Admiral Byng. It was in the year 1756 that this most detestable act of cruelty and injustice was perpetrated, and for once we are pleased to be able to sympathize with our Historian in the indignation he expresses on the subject.

“From Portsmouth (says Walpole) Byng, strictly guarded, at once to secure him from the mob and inflame their resentment, was transferred to Greenwich. His behaviour continued so cheerfully firm and unconcerned, that those who thought most moderately of his conduct, thought full as moderately of his understanding. Yet, if he could be allowed a judge, Lord Anson had, in the year 1755, given the strongest testimonial in Byng's favour, recommending him particularly for an essential service, as one whose head and heart would always answer. As a forerunner to the doom of the Admiral, so much demanded from, and so much intended by the Ministry, General Fowke was brought to his trial for disobedience of orders in refusing the regiment for Minorca. He pleaded the latitude and discretion allowed to him by his orders, and the imminent danger of his important government. Though the danger of that was increased by the probability that France would either offer Minorca to purchase the alliance of Spain, or assistance to recover Gibraltar, yet Fowke found neither efficient to save him; no, nor the diversity of opinions in his judges: yet it was plain from their sentence, that they by no means thought he came under the rigour of the law, condemning him only to be suspended for a year for having mistaken his orders.”

Of the numerous Addresses forwarded from all parts of the country against Byng, the most violent was that of the City of London.

The author notices with much feeling the interest generally felt in the Admiral's unfortunate affair.

“As the day approached for the execution of the Admiral, symptoms of an extraordinary nature discovered themselves. Lord Hardwicke had forgot to make the Clergy declare murder innocent, as the lawyers had been induced to find law in what no man else could find sense. Lord Anson himself, in midnight fits of weakness and wine, held

forth at Arthur's on his anxiety to have Mr. Byng spared; and even went so far as to break forth abruptly to Lord Halifax, the Admiral's relation by marriage, ‘Good God! my Lord, what shall we do to save poor Mr. Byng?’ The Earl replied, ‘My Lord, if you really mean it, no man can do so much towards it as yourself.’ Keppel, a friend of Anson, and one of the judges, grew restless with remorse. Lest these acts of conscience should be contagious, the King was plied with antidotes. Papers were posted up with paltry rhymes, saying,

‘Hang Byng,

Or take care of your King.’

Anonymous letters were sent to terrify him if he pardoned; and, what could not be charged too on mob-libellists, he was threatened that unless Mr. Byng was shot, the city would refuse to raise the money for Hanover.”

He then proceeds to relate the proceedings of the Court, the defence, and the sentence.

57. *A Dictionary of French Homonymes; or, a New Guide to the Peculiarities of the French Language.* By D. Boileau. 8vo. pp. 380. Colburn and Co.

THE French language is now so generally extended, that it may be truly said to keep pace in every country with its native tongue. In fact, in what part of Europe is it not in use? But to what cause shall we ascribe this universality? What has contributed to give it this preeminence over the living languages? Why has it become the language of Courts, and the medium of communication between Sovereign Princes?

It would be, perhaps, difficult to answer these questions in such a manner as to satisfy the different opinions of Scholars upon these points. However, let us here only advance the opinion most commonly admitted, and let us say that the lustre and politeness of the Court of Louis XIV. which since that period has served as a model for other nations, very much contributed to this end.

No one will deny that his age was the glory of the Literary world. The rewards granted to learning and merit, awakened the energies of mankind, and produced an infinity of learned persons, who by their talents and writings reflected immortal honour upon that celebrated age.

These splendid results did not remain long confined within the narrow limits of France; science, learning, and genius,

genius, know no bounds, but soon extend, and overcome every obstacle which are opposed to them.

Corneille, Racine, Boileau, Moliere, La Fontaine, and a great number of transcendent geniuses, produced works, which not only astonished, but excited the admiration of the learned world. A reputation so justly acquired, soon expanded among all classes of society. Every one was eager to read these productions; but to draw from them all the fruits which they contained, it was necessary to understand them in their native dress. For it is generally acknowledged, that Translations resemble their originals just as much as the *day does the night*. An infinite number of persons then felt the necessity of familiarizing themselves with these regenerators of Literature and Taste. Such was the first and most powerful motive which induced enlightened people to study the French language.

The less enlightened classes of society, upon whom a less laudable motive perhaps, but not less powerful, operated, equally applied themselves to this study, fascinated by the beauties of this language, and the smartness of its expressions, which appears to adapt itself in a peculiar manner to conversation and society in general.

Every reader will find in this work the means of surmounting a great number of difficulties which this language presents, especially for the understanding of conversation and narrative, of which foreigners often lose the thread and connexion.

This treatise of Homonymes will be particularly useful to the student in this respect; he will find here a great number of expressions which offer the same sound to the ear, but quite a different meaning to the mind.

Perhaps there already existed works which treat of this matter, but we believe we may say with truth, that there are none which have so well attained the object which the author proposed, or in which the subject has been so satisfactorily and so ably treated.

58. *An Account of the National Anthem entitled God Save the King! with authorities taken from Sion College Library, the Ancient Records of the Merchant Taylor's Company, the Old Cheque-Book of his Majesty's Chapel, &c. &c. &c. Selected, edited, and arranged, by Richard Clark, Gentle-*

man of his Majesty's Chapels Royal, Deputy Vicar Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, and of Westminster Abbey, and Secretary to the Glee Club. 8vo. pp. 208. Wright.

THIS eminent Musical Composer (to whom the Publick are indebted for the favourite pieces of the Glee Club, reviewed in our vol. LXXXIV. ii. 41.) has now produced, by patient investigation, from an apparently minute question, a series of entertaining historical facts, to which, it is gratifying to us to perceive, the Correspondence in our various Volumes has in no small degree contributed.

The best and shortest way of introducing the present Volume to our Readers, will be the transcribing a part of Mr. Clark's Dedication to "the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Tailors:—"

"In writing the History of our justly-celebrated National Anthem, '*God save the King*,' which, by your kind permission, is dedicated to you, I beg to assure you that this account has been the result of long and most assiduous research, during which no expense has been spared to render it in all respects worthy the Patronage of your *Loyal and Worshipful Company*, as well as interesting and acceptable to the Public. I beg also most respectfully to thank you for your kindness in permitting me to search your ancient Records respecting the grand and sumptuous entertainment given by your Loyal Company to His Majesty King James the First, on Thursday, July 16, 1607, congratulating him on his happy and wonderful escape from the Powder Plot, for which occasion the Anthem was written.

"These records have been of the most essential service to me, as they have been very instrumental in proving what I asserted in my prospectus, that the words of the Anthem were written at the particular request of the Merchant Tailors' Company by that celebrated poet Ben Jonson, that the music was composed by Dr. Bull, and that it was first sung in your Hall by the Gentlemen and Children of the Royal Chapel, who were all in attendance, with the Dean, the Sub-Dean, the Organist, and Master of the children, in their habits; an organ also being placed there on that occasion only. It also appears from the same records that the grace '*Non nobis Domine*?' was first

* "The composer, Mr. Byrde, being present as one of the Gentlemen of the King's Chapel. No other grace is known, and that has been handed down to us from the same period, viz. 1607."

sung on the same occasion by the said children, standing at the King's Table* ; and that the reason why such difficulty and obscurity have so long hung over the history or origin of the above Anthem, must be, that the grace, songs, sonnets, and music, which were composed and sung, and the speeches made at your Hall upon that great occasion, were all lost, or purposely destroyed †, or burned in the great Fire of London, in 1666, when part of your Hall was consumed. Your worshipful Company may, however, justly claim the honour of having set the example to succeeding ages of true and genuine loyalty, by having caused to be written at your particular request, and first sung in your Hall, the most loyal and popular Anthem that ever was composed: for this Anthem not only prays to the Almighty for the safety and future protection of the King, but for that of our holy religion, laws, and people, thereby embracing every thing that is sacred to us as Protestants, and dear to us as Englishmen‡. It is also worthy of notice, that the *present* Court of Assistants follow, most religiously, the example set them by their predecessors: the same beautiful and solemn grace, '*Non nobis Domine,*' and the incomparable anthem, '*God save the King,*' are invariably sung at the public festivities given at your Hall."

The Historical Introduction concludes with "a song written in honour of his late Majesty King George the Third, but applying equally to our most gracious Sovereign George the Fourth, and all the glorious House of Brunswick, whom God for ever preserve! and

"Send them victorious!
Happy and glorious!
Long to reign over us!
Around let acclamations ring,
Bless the true Church, and save the King!"

This loyal Song, which we need not copy, as it is well-known to most of our Readers, begins thus:

"Here's a health to old honest John Bull."

In this Volume are some good Portraits; much original Music; some Anthems on the Gunpowder Plot; a Loyal Scotch Song; a Translation of

"*Dulce Domum,*" with its history; a particular account of the several Oratorios of Handel; and the words of nearly Fifty Glees.

59. *Lady Jane Grey; and her Times.* By George Howard. pp. 390. Sherwood and Co.

THE dawn of the Reformation, that only sure basis of our Civil and Religious Liberties, from Henry to Elizabeth inclusive, is in many respects the most interesting period of English annals; and deserving of illustration far beyond what the pages of general history can possibly afford.

To fill up the outline of the earlier and middle divisions of that period, appears to have been the object of the Author of the work before us, in addition to a most minute biographical sketch of the unhappy Lady herself, forced to become an Usurper through the influence of filial obedience, parental ambition, and conjugal solicitation, and to expiate that usurpation of nine days on the scaffold.

For this extended view of the "Times" of Lady Jane, he has availed himself of the connexion of her ancestors, the Greys and Brandons, with the Court, the politics, and the manners of the country, from Henry's reign downwards; and the work itself bears ample testimony to the Author's industry, and to the truth of his assertion that he has endeavoured to draw from the dust of antiquity every important anecdote or illustration referring to, or delineative of that era.

Those Illustrations, especially in original Letters and other documents, are, accordingly, very numerous, and highly interesting; many of them, tending to correct our opinions as to the characters of men, and our knowledge of the manners of that day.

There are many of those original extracts which coincide most curi-

* "Stowe and Howe's Chronicle," p. 891, 1615.

† "Jonson might probably have destroyed them himself, for after he had killed Chris. Marlow, in a duel, he was committed to prison, and made a convert to the Church of Rome, in whose communion he steadily persisted for twelve years."—*Biog. Dram.* p. 414.

‡ "This Anthem being addressed to the Divine Being for protection, should be performed in a much slower and more solemn manner than it is usually done; and it is worthy of commemoration that the late much respected and truly lamented Duke of Kent, (the great friend and patron of public charity, wherever he presided,) commanded that it should be so performed."

ously with passing, or past events of the present day; more particularly the report delivered to Henry the Eighth by Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the Earl of Sussex, and other Commissioners appointed to divest Katharine of Arragon of her regal state after sentence of divorce, "whereunto the said Princes p'systynge in her great stomacke and obstynacye, made answere with an opene voyce, saying," among other things, when directed to remove from her royal residence to Somersham, that although the King had directed her removal, "she may ne will in any wise followe y^r Grace's plesher therein, unless we shall bynd her with ropes, and violently enforce her therunto."

Our limits forbid any extracts respecting Lady Jane herself; but we may record two or three very curious passages of general interest. At p. 193, is an extraordinary letter from the Bishop of London to Cecyl, calling for the charitable establishment of Bridewell; and at p. 252 a more extraordinary one, copied from the original draft of a circular dispatch in Northumberland's own hand writing, with all its interlineations and erasures, written by him in the Tower, and preserved in the British Museum.

Every justice has been done to the work both in paper and printing. There is a very well-engraved portrait of Lady Jane, and the wood-cuts are neatly executed.

60. *The Forty-Eighth Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society, for the Recovery of Persons apparently Drowned or Dead.* 1822.

HAVING experienced a fellow-feeling in the prosperity of this laudable Institution from its early establishment, and having uniformly devoted our humble efforts to the promotion of its interests, we cannot but notice, with peculiar pleasure, the progressive improvement of its concerns. Some years ago the annual Report of the Society consisted of a few pages of comparatively uninteresting matter; but the present one assumes the appearance of a respectable octavo volume. The acknowledgments of the Society are certainly due to their able Registrar and Secretary, Dr. Martin, for the improvements he has introduced, and the ability he has displayed.

We have no doubt but his exertions will tend most effectually to promote the interests of the Institution.

The objects of the Royal Humane Society are so well known, that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. They are particularly explained, and illustrated with graphic representations in vol. XCI. ii. 305, to which we refer our readers. We shall simply confine ourselves to the Registrar's statements, in which he gives an interesting view of the concerns of the Society from its infant state to the present time. He observes that the "Royal Humane Society in its past history exhibits all the criteria of future prosperity; every year gives new confirmation to this cheering prospect, and the last by no means the least flattering."

The life of that zealous and indefatigable promoter of the Institution, Dr. Fothergill, forms a prominent feature of the Report. The statements are chiefly gleaned from Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes." He was a Life Director of the Society for upwards of thirty years; and the Reports were frequently enriched by his communications. Many valuable friends of the Institution, who have recently paid the debt of nature, have received the tribute of grateful remembrance. The Society have particularly to lament the loss of the Rt. Hon. Lord Henniker, Admiral Sir John Colpoys, Dr. Barry, B. Hawes, J. Burgess, P. Guillebaud, J. Newby, and J. Perry, esqrs. The Society still express their sanguine hopes that these losses will only serve as a stimulus to the living friends of the Institution to use their influence in procuring new supporters.

The following is a brief statement of the number of Cases that have come under the Society's notice. We extract the words of the Report.

"The Cases which have come under the notice and consideration of the Society during the past year amount to 149, of which number 134 were successful, and 15 unsuccessful. Among the 149 were 20 attempted female suicides, and 3 attempted male suicides; and two unfortunate individuals, one man and one woman, who fell victims to the desperate act of self-destruction.—The number of successful cases, added to that of former years, amounts to 5154; and the number of claimants rewarded, added to the total of former years, amounts to 20,535. It is pleasing to announce, that the proportion of cases of resuscitation, set against those of

of rescue from imminent danger, continues to decrease, owing to the Society's preventive means."

Many interesting cases of resuscitation are recorded, in which animation had been totally suspended.

Among other distinguished communications, is a letter from Lord Sidmouth on behalf of his Majesty, and another from Count Nesselrode, expressing the sentiments of the Emperor of Russia, in approbation of the Society's objects.

We are happy to observe that Cap-

tain Manby's invention, for rescuing Shipwrecked Seamen, is fully illustrated in this year's Report. The plan indeed richly deserves the Society's consideration; its object being the relief of suffering humanity. Capt. Manby's method of Saving Shipwrecked Persons is recorded in vol. XCI. ii.; which account Dr. Martin has copied, with due acknowledgment. The representation and description of a curious Raft for the purpose of landing from a wreck, invented by Lieut. Rodger, are given in p. 354.

61. Of *Mr. Rattenbury's Poems*, the small pieces are the best. In pp. 48, 49, some Radical politicks threw us into such a fit of sneezing and coughing, that we were afraid to take up the book again, and complete our investigation of it.

62. *The Literary Gossip* is a series of original Essays and Letters, Literary, Historical, and Critical, Descriptive Sketches, Anecdotes, and original Poetry, published in XXI weekly Numbers, from March to August 1821; and the greatest fault we perceive in them is their cheapness. They are written with much spirit, and with some few marks of juvenility; but they should have been printed in a larger type, and on better paper.

63. *Observations chiefly in Reply to Remarks made in Parliament during the last Session, by a Clerk*, is a Pamphlet of 78 pages, in answer to the observations of Lord Milton, Mr. Hume, Mr. W. Barrett, and Mr. Creevey, well worthy the attention of the Legislature.

64. *Mr. W. H. White's Complete Course of Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical*, is well adapted to the use both of the public and private scholar.

65. *The Letters to Richard Heber, Esq. containing Critical Remarks on the Series of Novels beginning with Waverley, and an At-*

tempt to ascertain their Author, fully answer the purpose for which they are intended, by proving what we before never doubted, of which *The Pirate* has since given much corroborative evidence, and which before was as clear as the Sun at noon-day, that the Author is either Sir Walter Scott or *Diabolus*.

66. *The Sketches from St. George's Fields*, by Georgiani di Castel Chaiso, of which the first series appeared in 1820, and the second in 1821, abound in witty reflections and pleasant raillery; and are evidently the production of a man of real talent. He calls himself "an unknown author;" but we fancy that we trace the features of an intelligent young traveller. The volumes are handsomely printed, and contain several beautiful vignettes.

67. In the *Confidential Memoir and Adventures of a Parrot, a Greyhound, a Cat, and a Monkey*, by Mary Ellicott, late Belson, the Juvenile Reader will find both amusement and edification.

68. *The Story of Pigon, a Malay Boy, containing all the Incidents and Anecdotes of his real life*, by WILLIAM GARDENER, is a pretty interesting story, showing that industry and real integrity will prove the surest means of promoting even temporal welfare; and will never fail to produce peace of mind in the hour of death.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, March 18.—At a congregation on Wednesday last, a grace passed the Senate to confirm proposals for the institution of a *previous* examination of candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor in Civil Law, and Bachelor in Physic. That there shall be, every year, a public examination in the Senate House, in the last week of the Lent term, to continue for three days: the subjects of examination to be one of the four Gospels or the Acts of

the Apostles in the original Greek, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, one of the Greek, and one of the Latin Classics.—The first of these annual examinations to take place in the Lent term of 1824.

OXFORD, April 6. The whole number of degrees in Lent Term was, D.D. 2; D.C.L. 2, B.D. 4; B.C.L. 1; M.A. 45; B.A. 49; Determiners 231; Matriculation 115.

CAMBRIDGE, April 12.—A handsome silver ink-stand has been presented by the Mayor

and

and other friends at Lynn, to Mr. H. Holditch, the senior wrangler, and a similar piece of plate to Mr. M. Peacock, the second wrangler of this year, as a testimony of the high esteem in which those gentlemen are held. The inscription on the back of the ink-stand to Mr. Holditch is—"HAMNETTO HOLDITCH, A.B. *Amici quidam Lennenses propter summos in mathesi honores ei apud Cantabrigienses A. D. 1822, dignè conlatis hoc qualecunque gratulationis et benevolentiae testimonium, D. D. D.* A similar inscription is on the one presented to Mr. Peacock.

OXFORD, April 20. Sir Sydney Smith has presented to the Bodleian Library, through the Chancellor of the University, a fac-simile of an ancient Greek Inscription, on a gold plate, found in the ruins of the ancient City of Canopus; and also a Book printed on board a ship of the line in the Mediterranean.

Ready for Publication.

Two Prize Essays by the Rev. R. POLWHELE; viz. "An Essay on the Scripture Doctrine of Adultery and Divorce," and "An Essay on the state of the Soul between Death and the Resurrection."—To the one was adjudged a premium of 20*l.*; the other, a premium of 50*l.* by the Welsh Church Union Society.

Institutions of Theology; or, A Concise System of Divinity. With reference under each article to some of the principal Authors who have treated of the subjects, particularly and fully. By ALEXANDER RANKEN, D. D. one of the Ministers of Glasgow.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, M. P. principal Secretary of State for the Home department, upon the subject of Bank-note forgery; clearly demonstrating that a Bank-note may be produced, which shall be more difficult to be imitated than even the metallic currency of the Country. By JOHN ROBERTSON.

A Journey from Merut in India, to London, through Arabia, Persia, Armenia, Georgia, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, and France, during the Years 1819, and 1820. With a Map and Itinerary of the Route. By Lieutenant THOMAS LUMSDEN, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

The first volume of the Rev. SAMUEL SAYER'S Memoirs, Historical and Topographical, of Bristol and its Neighbourhood, from the earliest Period to the present Time.

The concluding part of a Series of Views in Savoy, Switzerland, and on the Rhine, from Drawings made on the spot. By JOHN DENNIS. Engraved in Mezzotinto, and accompanied with descriptive Letter-press.

Evenings in Autumn, a Series of Essays, Narrative and Miscellaneous. By NATHAN DRAKE, M. D.

An inaugural Lecture delivered in the Common Hall of the University of Glasgow. By D. K. SANDFORD, Esq. A. B. Oxon, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow.

An Epitome of Roman Antiquities; to which is prefixed an Abridgment of Roman History. By C. IRVING, LL.D. F.S.A.

Tracts on Vaults and Bridges; containing Observations on the various forms of Vaults, on the taking down and re-building London Bridge, and on the principles of Arches; illustrated by extensive tables of Bridges.

A Statistical, Political, Mineralogical, and Modern Map of Italy, with the New Boundaries according to the latest Treaties. By J. A. ORGIAZZI.

Letters from Mecklenburgh and Holstein, including an Account of the Cities of Hamburg and Lubeck, written in the Summer of 1820. By GEORGE DOWNES, of Trinity College, Dublin.

A Second Volume of Biblical Fragments. By Mrs. SCHIMMELPENNICK.

Uriel; a Poetical Address to the Right Hon. Lord Byron, written on the Continent: with Notes, containing Strictures on the Spirit of Infidelity maintained in his works; and the assertion, that "if Cain is blasphemous, Paradise Lost is blasphemous," considered, with several other Poems.

Preparing for Publication.

The Essay on "The Influence of a Moral Life, in our judgment, in matters of Faith," to which the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's, adjudged its premium for 1821. By the Rev. SAMUEL CHARLES WILKS, A. M. author of "Christian Essays," "Signs of Conversion and Unconversion in Ministers;" "Claims and Duties of the Church," &c.

SOAME JENYNS'S Disquisitions on several Subjects, embellished with a portrait of the Author, engraved in line by Wainwright, from an original picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

An Historical and Topographical View of the Wapentake of Strafford and Tickhill, in the County of York. By JOHN WAINWRIGHT, of Sheffield.

A Tour through Sweden, Norway, and the Coast of Norwegian Lapland, to the Northern Cape, in 1820. Part II. which will follow, will comprise a Residence at Hammerfest, in the lat. of 70 deg., and a Winter's Journey through Norwegian, Russian, and Swedish Lapland, to Tornea; with numerous portraits and plates. By Capt. DE C. BROOKE.

The History and Antiquities of Hengrave, in Suffolk, in a royal quarto volume, with portraits and other engravings. By JOHN GAGE, Esq.

The Third Volume of the Preacher; or, Sketches of Original Sermons, chiefly selected from the Manuscripts of two Eminent Divines of the last Century, for the Use of Lay Preachers and Young Ministers; to which is prefixed a familiar Essay on the Composition of a Sermon.

Summer Mornings; or, Meditations and Recollections of a Saunterer: by the author of "Affection's Gift," "Life," "The Duellist," &c.

The Sixth part of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, to be published in June.

A Magazine in the French Language, to be published in London on the 1st of June, under the title of *Le Musée des Variétés Littéraires*.

An edition of *Brotier's Tacitus* in 4 vols. octavo, reprinting by Mr. VALPY, combining the advantages of the Paris and Edinburgh Editions, with a selection of Notes from all the Commentators on *TACITUS*, subsequent to the Edinburgh Edition: the *Literaria Notitia* and *Politica*, with all the Supplements, are also added; the French passages are also translated, and the Roman Money turned into English.

A Selection of the Poems of the Rev. THOS. CHERRY, B.D. late Head Master of Merchant Tailors' School. By the Rev. J. W. BELLAMY.

Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry. By WILLIAM WIRT, of Richmond, Virginia.

The Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom Displayed.

WELSH LITERATURE.

The Cymmrodorion Society in Powys, as well as the Cambrian Society in Dyfed, (see vol. XC. ii. pp. 270, 400) is still adopting measures for the preservation of the remains of Ancient British Literature.

—The Committee of the Cymmrodorion Society in Powys has sent a circular to the different members of that Society, and to the proprietors of different collections of Welsh MSS. in the Province, requesting them to allow the Society to appoint a proper person to prepare a catalogue of them, or to furnish the Society with such a catalogue; these catalogues are to contain a description and contents of the several MSS., accompanied with such remarks on their subjects and supposed authors, as may be deemed useful with a view to publication. It would be highly desirable that the several Societies having similar objects in view, should co-operate in collecting and collating all the Welsh MSS. extant, and in publishing from time to time the most valuable of them. The two Societies, which were first established with this view, are now taking effectual measures for accomplishing so desirable an object. The most valuable of these ancient remains of British literature, which are now contained in old MSS. that in their present state are inaccessible to the public, or mouldering through neglect, will, it is to be hoped, issue from the Cymmrodorion press at convenient opportunities.—The following are the queries which have been issued:—1. What inedited manuscripts of British literature, either in Latin or Welsh,

are known to you? 2. Where are they deposited? 3. Are you acquainted with any portion, or any whole translation of the Holy Scriptures, in Welsh, more ancient than the Norman conquest, or than the art of printing? 4. Do you know any unpublished Welsh Triads, handed down by tradition or otherwise? 5. What Welshmen have left the principality since the time of the Reformation, on account of their religion, or any other cause, whom you think probable to have conveyed with them any remains of Welsh poetry and literature? 6. In what libraries, in England, or any other part of the British dominions, do you think it likely that some of these remains are deposited? 7. In what Continental libraries do you think it probable that some of them may be found? 8. What original Welsh books, or what books, relative to Welsh literature, in any language, do you know to be published? 9. Do you know any Penillion not yet unpublished? 10. Do you know of any species of Welsh composition, poetical or musical, corresponding with what called "Glee" in English, or which is known by the name of "Caniad tri neu bedwar?" 11. Can you exhibit to the Society any old Welsh tunes, sacred or otherwise, not yet published? 12. What Welsh books, and books on Welsh literature, already published, and now become scarce, do you think merit to be republished?

ENGLISH LITERATURE IN POLAND.

The English literature is more and more gaining ground in Poland. During the preceding year there appeared in print Lord Byron's *Bride of Abydos*, translated by the Count Ostrowski; and lately Sir Walter Scott's *Lay of the last Minstrel*, translated by Mr. Brodzinski, who is at present the most distinguished young poet in Poland. Of works that are yet preparing for publication are, Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, and Lord Byron's *Corsair*, both by Mr. Sienkiewicz, who last year lived for some time in Edinburgh. Besides, in the Polish periodical writings there appear very often inserted many extracts made from the works of these two authors, as well as from those of other celebrated English poets. Translated into Polish are Campbell's *Lochiel*, and O'Connor's *Child*; Lord Byron's *Fare thee well*, and also different fugitive pieces of poetry.—Ossian's Poems has received a great many translations; and since the time of Krasicki and Tymieniecki, who first made them known to their countrymen, they almost daily multiply by the particular predilection of some promising young poets for that species of poetry. Such is the progress of English literature in Poland. The ancient stock of our literature in that country, consisting of specimens from Dryden, Milton, Pope, Thomson, and many others, gets there continually a new increase.

increase. Shakspeare's Plays are an object of study in Poland; and the principal ones are very often performed upon the stage at Warsaw, Wilna, Cracau, and Leopold. The Poles having cultivated for a considerable time, and with an exclusive taste, the French literature, appear at present to direct their attention to that of the English.

REMARKABLE PICTURE.

An artist, of the name of Francia, has brought to this country from St. Omer's, and has now at 27, Leicester-square, a very extraordinary altar-piece of the 15th century, which he obtained from the ruined Abbey of St. Bertin in that city. The painter is John Hemmilinck (of Bruges), and the subject the life of Bertin. The execution equals the highest finish of the Flemish school at any period, and boasts of passages not inferior to the Italian of a century later. A still more interesting fact is, that the original idea of Holbein's Dance of Death is distinctly and strikingly contained in this picture.

SIR WILLIAM YOUNG'S SALE

has been attended by a great portion of the fashionable world, including his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The collection of pictures was select and small, and the prices were as follows:

The two Sea Pieces, by Backhuysen, sold for 118 guineas; Landscape, by Poussin, 75 guineas; Picture, by Rosa (purchased by Lord King), 46 guineas; Adoration of the Shepherds, 41 guineas; Pictures by Caneletti, 44 guineas; &c. &c. &c. The

Glasses in the Drawing Room sold for 215 guineas.

MR. MARTIN'S PICTURE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM.

March 29. This Picture having been just finished, was submitted to private inspection. There is no painting on the same scale which shews more industry in the collection of materials, or a more elaborate anxiety for correctness in local details; but in the attempt to give the disturbance of nature, under circumstances the most awful which the imagination can conceive, the artist has not succeeded.—He has spread such a quantity of positive vermilion over the heavens, as at once catches and repels the eye. The figures which are introduced in the foreground in various attitudes of distress, are too theatrical, and Pliny, the martyr of nature, is represented in an action which affords no distinctive trait of the hero and the philosopher.

Canova, we learn from Rome, has just finished an admirable group of Mars and Venus, which is designed for his Majesty the King of England.

The French Royal Academy of Sciences has awarded its first prize of 3000 francs to M. Oerstadt, for his important discoveries on the action of the Voltaic pile on the polarity of the Needle.

The Society of Arts have adjudged a silver medal to Mr. Cook, for the discovery of a substitute for alcohol, now used for the preservation of anatomical objects. It consists of a saturated solution of muriate soda or common salt for four pints of water.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

EGYPT.

We have before mentioned the enterprising researches of M. Caillaud, amongst the ruins of Upper Egypt. We shall now extract some portion of a letter, dated Senaar, July 11, 1821, lately received in Paris:

"In my preceding letter from Assour," says M. Caillaud, "I made you acquainted with the discovery of forty pyramids, part of 45 of which I have taken the dimensions. I have also seen traces of a town, the remains of a great temple with six sphinx-lions cut in brown freestone. Discoveries since made confirm me in the opinion that this was the position of Meroë, and that the peninsula which is formed between the Nile of Bruce and the river Athara, is in reality the Isle Meroë of the ancients. I remained fourteen days there among numerous pyramids, and took many plans and copies of hieroglyphics. These pyramids are to the East; all, with the exception of one,

have a little sanctuary towards the same quarter. Leaving that place, we arrived, after one day's march, at Chendi; I found the army on the left bank of the river, about three quarters of a day's march from Chendi. To the North of Welbete Naga are still fifteen other pyramids, but they have no sanctuary, nor edges at the corners, as the last had. They were in size about the same as the middling ones among those first mentioned. After nine days march from Chendi, we arrived at the mouth of the White River; we were the first Europeans who had ever seen it, though Bruce was very close to it. Its mouth is narrow, about 4 or 500 paces wide, but about half a league more to the Southward it greatly enlarges itself. This river, and not that seen by Bruce, is, I believe, the main branch, and in consequence the real Nile. I am more than ever decided to follow it, and to discover all that is interesting belonging to it.—Shall I succeed in reaching its source, or not? I am far from calculating on the success of such a project.

project. The province of El Aize, on the White River, terminates at the height of Senaar; it is inhabited by poor Musulmen fishermen. More beyond to the South is a pagan race of people, that they say are anthropophagi, and use poisoned arrows, &c. We have determined the latitude and longitude of the White River; I have reason to be satisfied with our observations, to take which we spared no pains. In three days the Pacha passed with his army over the White River, to follow his route on the peninsula of Senaar. To lose nothing of the two banks of the Nile of Bruce, M. Letorze continued his route with the army, and I ascended in a bark that I might observe the right bank. At one day's journey to the South of the mouth of the White River I found, under the name of *Soba*, an immense space covered with ruins and hillocks of baked brick, the position no doubt of a great city. The name of *Soba* given to these ruins bears an analogy with the antient *Saba*. Among them I found nothing, save a sphinx-lion in hard freestone, tinged with oxide of iron, in the Egyptian style. I have visited the mouth of the Ratte (Rahhad) and of the Dender rivers, which swell the stream of the Nile. Bruce is erroneous in placing the mouth of the Dender in the Ratte; both run into the Nile. The entire peninsula formed on the East by the Dender, and on the West by the Nile of Bruce, bears the name of *Gaba*. I think I have found the real Ibis of the ancients. It is very common in the Isle of Meroë: I have preserved several, for the feathers and skeletons. Be not astonished if the name of Meroë has been given to the mountain Barkal: a colony might have descended there after the fall of Meroë. Two Englishmen and M. Frediani, who saw those antiquities a little time before me, no doubt flattered themselves that they had found the Isle of Meroë, but they were mistaken: the real discovery belongs to me, and I arrived alone at it fourteen days before the army. I have not spoken yet of the ruins of Christian churches abandoned by the Copts; that in the best preservation is at Dongola el Agouz, the old Dongola. On the fine and rich isle of Argo are the remains of three other churches, with granite Ionic columns, having the Greek cross as an ornament of the chapiters. On more than thirty rocks which form the Isles of the cataract of Woad el Atfe (Wadi Holfa) are other Christian ruins. In the province of Chagay there are yet some with columns of granite, and others in Barber and Chendi."

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Several valuable remains of Egyptian statuary, sarcophagi, altars, columns, friezes, &c. have been recently brought to the British Museum, from Thebes, Memphis, and

other parts of the Egyptian empire. They are at present dispersed in the Museum, till a receptacle is formed, for their classification and better disposition, worthy of their merit, and adequate to the taste displayed in their selection. There are in a room beneath the building, a Typhonic statue, imperfect, in as much as the right elbow and both the feet are wanting, holds the *lotus* stem in full blossom: remains of an elliptical globe crown the head.—A piece of rough Egyptian or Ethiopian marble, apparently part of a frieze, covered over on one surface with hieroglyphics in the running-hand of that character.—A portion of a frieze of a temple (red granite), its interior or projecting underside with figures in high relief, among which a vessel brim full of water, dropping its contents, being super-charged with abundance; exterior surface covered with linear symbols.—Remains of a colossal female statue, in white lime-stone or marble, including the bust, to middle of waist. A leaf of *lotus* ornaments her forehead; beautiful workmanship, and finely expressive of Ethiopian beauty.—A figure in Egyptian lime-stone, or white coarse marble, representing a body swathed for rest or for a funeral.—A lower portion, containing the legs, of a red granite statue.—A piece of yellow marble, apparently from age, which seems to have constituted one of the sides of a *votive altar*, with a portion of three diminutive naked figures, in basso relievo, carved in a square on its surface, imperfect, from being broken. Some Coptic characters inscribed.—Remains of a male colossal statue from the head down to the bottom of thorax. The root of *lotus* ornaments the forehead.—A remnant of pedestal of a statue, with remains of left foot, finely executed in red marble, or a very fine silicious stone: border inscribed with hieroglyphics.—A head of a finely carved female statue of large proportion.—The trunk of a female figure, delicately proportioned, apparently the produce of a Greek chisel.

In a small court behind the chief building, and by the side of the Athenian Gallery, there are fifteen remnants of female Typhonic statues, all charged with stems of the blowing *lotus*, in the one hand, and having in the other hand the *Tau* or *nilo meter*, of nearly as many different proportions, and quite dissimilar as to remaining portions of the figure.—Two Egyptian or Ethiopic graces (*charities*), with either of them, alternately having thrown their hands and arms behind the shoulders its fellows (in red granite).—A red granite head of an Egyptian youth.—Remnant of a very large colossal head, perhaps a portion of a statue; the face is about four feet long by three broad, and its members proportionate, and delicately beautiful.—Another colossal head of same material.—Four remnants of clustered columns, each formed of eight smaller ditto,

ditto, like the pipes of an organ, ensculptured with hieroglyphics. And various other remnants too numerous to describe.

In the Entrance Hall there are two statues of male Typhons, sitting on thrones, with *Tau* in left hand, which their knees support; heads crowned with elliptical globes (black granite).—An immense colossal head of nearly the same proportion with that already described, of singular beauty (red granite).—A female statue of ordinary proportion, with the head of a Jupiter Ammon upon her knees, her throne has many hieroglyphics (lime-stone apparently is the material of which it is made).—An Ethiopian head of large proportion, beautiful countenance (white marble).—An Egyptian sorceress, in a crouching attitude, sitting upon her heels; her mantle covered with symbols, or hieroglyphical figures (Bysalt).—A considerable circular vessel, about three inches deep, border inscribed with symbolical characters.—A considerable sized Egyptian (red granite) coffin, with its usual lid, having a carved resemblance of the person whom it contained, covered with hieroglyphics, very imperfect from the effect of weather.

ANTEDILUVIAN CAVE.

In p. 161, we noticed the discovery of an ancient Cave in Yorkshire. The following is a minute and interesting detail extracted from the "Annals of Philosophy." The paper was communicated by Mr. Buckland. It gives a curious account of an antediluvian den of hyænas discovered last summer at Kirkdale, near Kirby Moorside in Yorkshire, about 25 miles North-east of York.

The den is a natural fissure or cavern in oolitic limestone extending 300 feet into the body of the solid rock, and varying from two to five feet in height and breadth. Its mouth was closed with rubbish, and overgrown with grass and bushes, and was accidentally intersected by the working of a stone quarry. It is on the slope of a hill about 100 feet above the level of a small river, which, during great part of the year, is engulphed. The bottom of the cavern is nearly horizontal, and is entirely covered to the depth of about a foot, with a sediment of mud deposited by the diluvian waters. The surface of this mud was in some parts entirely covered with a crust of stalagmite; on the greater part of it, there was no stalagmite. At the bottom of this mud, the floor of the cave was covered from one end to the other with teeth and fragments of bone of the following animals: hyæna, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, horse, ox, two or three species of deer, bear, fox, water-rat and birds.

The bones are for the most part broken, and gnawed to pieces, and the teeth lie loose among the fragments of the bones: a very

few teeth remain still fixed in broken fragments of the jaws. The hyæna bones are broken to pieces as much as those of the other animals. No bone or tooth has been rolled, or in the least acted on by water, nor are there any pebbles mixed with them. The bones are not at all mineralized, and retain nearly the whole of their animal gelatin, and owe their high state of preservation to the mud in which they have been imbedded. The teeth of hyænas are most abundant; and of these, the greater part are worn down almost to the stumps, as if by the operation of gnawing bones. Some of the bones have marks of the teeth on them; and portions of the farcal matter of the hyænas are found also in the den. These have been analyzed by Dr. Wollaston, and found to be composed of the same ingredients as the album græcum, or white faeces of dogs that are fed on bones, viz. carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, and triple phosphate of ammonia and magnesia; and, on being shown to the keeper of the beasts at Exeter Change, were immediately recognized by him as the dung of the hyæna. The new and curious fact of the preservation of this substance is explained by its affinity to bone.

The animals found in the cave agree in species with those that occur in the diluvian gravel of England, and of great part of the Northern hemisphere; four of them, the hyæna, elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus, belong to species that are now extinct, and to genera that live exclusively in warm climates, and which are found associated together only in the Southern portions of Africa near the Cape. It is certain from the evidence afforded by the interior of the den (which is of the same kind with that afforded by the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii) that all these animals lived and died in Yorkshire, in the period immediately preceding the deluge; and a similar conclusion may be drawn with respect to England generally, and to those other extensive regions of the Northern hemisphere, where the diluvian gravel contains the remains of similar species of animals. The extinct fossil hyæna most nearly resembles that species which now inhabits the Cape, whose teeth are adapted beyond those of any other animal to the purpose of cracking bones, and whose habit it is to carry home parts of its prey to devour them in the caves of rocks which it inhabits. This analogy explains the accumulation of bones in the den at Kirkdale. They were carried in for food by the hyænas; the smaller animals, perhaps, entire; the larger ones piecemeal; for by no other means could the bones of such large animals as the elephant and the rhinoceros have arrived at the inmost recesses of so small a hole, unless rolled thither by water; in which case, the angles would have been worn off by attrition, but they are not.

Judging

Judging from the proportions of the remains now found in the den, the ordinary food of the hyenas seems to have been oxen, deer, and water-rats; the bones of the larger animals are more rare; and the fact of the bones of the hyenas been broken up equally with the rest, added to the known preference they have for putrid flesh and bones, renders it probable that they devoured the dead carcasses of their own species. Some of the bones and teeth appear to have undergone various stages of decay by lying at the bottom of the den while it was inhabited, but little or none since the introduction of the diluvian sediment in which they have been imbedded. The circumstances of the cave and its contents are altogether inconsistent with the hypothesis, of all the various animals of such dissimilar habits having entered it spontaneously, or having fallen in, or been drifted in by water, or with any other than that of their having been dragged in, either entire or piecemeal, by the beasts of prey whose den it was.

Five examples are adduced of bones of the same animals discovered in similar caverns in other parts of this country, viz. at Crawley Rocks near Swansea, in the Mendip Hills, at Clifton, at Wirksworth in Derbyshire, and at Oreston near Plymouth.

In the German caves, the bones are in nearly the same state of preservation as in the English, and are not in entire skeletons, but dispersed as in a charnel house. They are scattered all over the caves, sometimes loose, sometimes adhering together by stalagmite, and forming beds of many feet in thickness. They are of all parts of the body, and of animals of all ages; but are never rolled. With them is found a quantity of black earth derived from the decay of animal flesh; and also in the newly-discovered caverns, we find descriptions of a bed of mud. The latter is probably the same diluvian sediment which we find at Kirkdale. The unbroken condition of the bones, and presence of black animal earth, are consistent with the habits of bears, as being rather addicted to vegetable than animal food, and in this case, not devouring the dead individuals of their own species. In the hyæna's cave, on the other hand, where both flesh and bones were devoured, we have no black earth; but instead of it we find in the album græcum, evidence of the fate that has attended the carcasses and lost portions of the bones whose fragments still remain.

Three-fourths of the total number of bones in the German caves belong to two extinct species of bear, and two-thirds of the remainder to the extinct hyæna of Kirkdale. There are also bones of an animal of the cat kind (resembling the jugular or spotted panther of South America), and of the wolf, fox, and polecat, and rarely of elephant and rhinoceros.

The bears and hyenas of all these caverns, as well as the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus, belong to the same extinct species that occur also fossil in the diluvian gravel, whence it follows that the period in which they inhabited these regions was that immediately preceding the formation of this gravel by that transient and universal inundation which has left traces of its ravages committed at no very distant period over the surface of the whole globe, and since which, no important or general physical changes appear to have affected it.

ANCIENT BARROW, &c.

Some men employed in widening the turnpike road leading from Carlisle to Penrith, in Hesketh-lane, came in contact with a barrow and a quantity of large cobble stones; in cutting their way through which they found a broad two-edged sword, bent together, two spears, one larger than the other, an axe, bridle-bits, part of a pair of spurs, a sharpening stone, the bone handle of a razor, and the back of a comb, both neatly carved, the remains of a bone comb, a piece of iron, resembling a sickle, probably the back of a saddle, an iron basin or top of a helmet, with holes in its rim, burnt bones, &c. It is evident that the hole has been exposed to heat, and from appearances, the fire-place must have been ten or twelve feet in diameter, and sunk in the ground at least three. The stones immediately covering the ashes were large, and closely set together; those above, smaller, compact, and regular. There are various speculations as to their claim to antiquity: some consider them Saxon, others Danish, while many assign them a much more modern date.

ANCIENT SEAL.

A beautiful silver seal has been found in the neighbourhood of Exeter. The form is oval, and represents in the centre St. James the Great, habited as a pilgrim, and standing under a canopy of elaborate workmanship. St. James was the patron of the Cluniac Priory on the Exe, about a mile below Exeter. The inscription round the seal is—S. Fris. Thome. Dene. Prior'. Exonie. "The Seal of Thomas Dene, the Prior (of St. James's) at Exeter." This Thomas Dene was Superior of the above Priory (vulgarly called Old Abbey) in the year 1428. See Oliver's Historical Collections, p. 22.

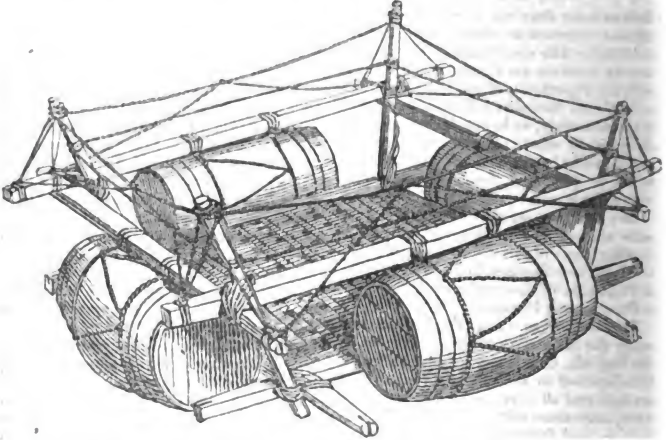
A few days since was found near Boscarne, in the parish of Bodmin, a gold-fish hook, size No. 3, in the bed of a river, where some men were working for tin; and not far from the same spot were taken up several Roman coins of the reigns of Vespasian and some of the later Emperors, &c. The whole are in the possession of Rob. Flamank, esq. of Bodmin.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

LIEUT. RODGER'S RAFT FOR PRESERVING PERSONS FROM SHIPWRECK.

In 1819, Lieut. Rodger was honoured by the presentation of the gold medal of the Society of Arts, for this ingenious and useful invention. He has since presented a model to the Royal Humane Society, accompanied

by a description, which (to make it more generally known) we copy from their forty-eighth Report (reviewed in p. 346). The Royal Humane Society have kindly favoured us with the annexed representation of the Raft.



"It must be obvious to every person acquainted with the subject, that Rafts might be constructed in such a manner as almost to defy the destructive force of the elements with which they would have to contend, but it is equally plain that such Rafts would be attended with considerable expence, and would occupy so much room on board a ship, as to preclude every hope of their being brought into general use. Under this impression I have in the construction of my Raft, confined myself to materials which every ship is obliged to carry to sea for other purposes, viz. four butts, six pair of slings, eight capstan bars, three gratings or hatches, and four handspikes, with small rope or gaskets for life-lines and lashings; which, though not so strong as might be made of materials taken to sea for the purpose (which is not likely to take place) will, I hope, be found to be a good substitute. Casks of any size may be used, and small spars, such as boats' masts, top-gallant studding-sail booms, top-mast studding-sail yards, and many others which it is unnecessary to enumerate, may be substituted for capstan bars; so that every vessel has already on board the means of constructing a sufficient number of Rafts to carry the whole of her crew, who only require instruc-

tions how to apply them to the greatest advantage. The plan which I have the honour to propose is so very simple, that I presume the model alone will make it clearly understood without any explanation; I shall therefore only observe that it is intended to be constructed on the ship's deck when required, and hoisted or launched over board according to circumstances. The buoyancy of four empty butts, each capable of containing 108 gallons (ale and beer measure) is equal to the weight of thirty men nearly, supposing each man to weigh 150lbs.; but as the casks, if not totally immersed, will tend to break off the sea, I would not recommend it for more than twenty; the casks will then be about a foot above water. Should the Society think proper to have one constructed for trial, I shall feel much pleasure in going on it with twenty men, for the purpose of making any experiment they may deem necessary to prove its efficacy. About four years ago I had it tried at Sheerness alongside of His Majesty's ship Northumberland, with twenty men; and in 1819, in Portsmouth Harbour, alongside of His Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, with twenty-four men; on both which occasions it met with general approbation."

"WM. RODGER, Lieut. R. N."

THE

THE WELLINGTON SHIELD.

This magnificent trophy, executed in silver richly gilt, together with two ornamental columns of the same costly material, has been completed, from designs of Thos. Stothard, esq. R.A. under the superintendence of Messrs. Green, Ward, and Co. of Ludgate-street. It was ordered in 1814, by the Committee of Merchants and Bankers of London, as a splendid record of the Duke of Wellington's high achievements; but the time which has since elapsed has not been thrown away: the subject has undergone the fullest study and reflection, the first artists have been employed, the designs and models have been made with the greatest taste, the workmanship has been directed with the utmost care and ability, and the result is undoubtedly one of the finest productions of Art ever executed in the precious metals. The Shield is circular; its diameter is about three feet eight inches. At the first glance of the eye three concentric divisions strike the spectator, namely, a convex broad border of deadened gold richly ornamented in basso relievo, an inner circle of burnished gold radiating from the centre and slightly convex, and a bold group of figures in alto relievo, executed in deadened gold, occupying the centre of the Shield. The central group, nobly prominent, and beautifully relieved by the radiant ground on which it is placed, consists of fourteen equestrian figures, besides an allegorical representation of Fame, crowning the illustrious Commander; and there are three prostrate figures under his feet, descriptive of the violence, the devastation, and the despotism to which his victories so happily put an end. The Duke of Wellington himself appears on horseback in the middle, and he is surrounded by Officers who held important commands under him in the Peninsula. The grouping is most admirable. The Duke, without appearing detached from his associates, is sufficiently distinct and striking; whilst the other Officers fill the surrounding space, without producing any effect of crowd or confusion.

The outer border is divided into ten compartments, representing the principal features of the Duke's military life, up to the general peace of 1814, when the plan of this costly work was first adopted. *The Victory of Assaye* (Sept. 23, 1803). *The Battle of Vimiera* (August 21, 1808). *The Passage of the Douro* (May 12, 1809). *Torres Vedras* (March 6, 1811). *Badajos taken by Assault* (April 6, 1812). *The Battle of Salamanca* (July 22, 1812). *The Battle of Vittoria* (June 21, 1813). *The Battle of the Pyrenees* (1813). *The Entrance of Wellington into Toulouse* (April 12, 1813). *The Dukedom of Wellington conferred* (1814).

The Columns are intended to represent the fruits of the victories depicted on the shield. They are each about four feet three

or four inches in height, including the figures of Fame and Victory, by which they are respectively surmounted. The body of each column is formed by the trunk of a Palm-tree, with a capital of leaves: it stands on a triangular base, and is surrounded in each instance by three characteristic figures.

Around the column, sustaining the figure of Victory, are resting, in attitudes of Repose, three Soldiers of the United Kingdom, namely, a British Grenadier, a Highlander, and an Irish Light Infantryman; each supporting the flag of his country, distinguished by the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. The subjects described in basso-relievo on the base are—Britannia awarding the laurel-wreath alike to the Army and Navy;—A Return to the full occupation of the useful and ingenious Arts;—and the old and young joining in the festive dance.—Groups of military trophies and weapons are heaped up at the angles as if no longer required.

Around the column surmounted by the figure of Fame, are placed in quiescent attitudes, three soldiers, emblematical of three of the nations whose troops the Duke commanded; namely, a Portuguese, a Sepoy, and a Guerilla, who are supposed to have bound a medallion of the Duke among the folds of their respective flags. Under each figure is a bas-relief, describing the peaceful occupations of the several countries released from their enemies; thus, under the Guerilla are Spanish peasants dancing, while the vine and the oxen denote the return of agriculture and the vintage. Under the Portuguese, the long-neglected vineyard appears restored to its productive harvest: and beneath the Sepoy, a Hindostanee family reposes in peace under the protection of the British Government, while a Warrior is relating an account of the Battle of Assaye, by which the country was freed from the ravages of the Mahrattas. The guardians of the scene are—A Soldier of the 19th Dragoons and a Sepoy, with a Mahratta captive. Groups of military trophies and weapons ornament the corners of the base, as in the first column.

THE ACHILLES OF PHIDIAS,

Purposed to be erected by the Ladies of England, in compliment to the Duke of Wellington.

This colossal bronze statue, to receive which preparations are now making in Hyde Park, is cast from a mould made upon the sublime marble, generally attributed to the hand of Phidias, and which, since the papacy of Sixtus, has adorned the Quirinal Hill at Rome. The horse which accompanies the original has been omitted, strong doubts being entertained whether it has not been an adjection of a later age; for, although of considerable merit, its forms are not in unison with the grandeur of construction, and heroic character of the man. The purpose for which this astonishing work was originally designed has never been satis-

satisfactorily ascertained; the most enlightened antiquaries of the present age imagine it to have been erected in honour of Achilles, and Mr. Westmacott, adopting that opinion, has armed him with a parazonium (a short sword) and shield. Great care and labour has been bestowed in restoring the surface of the work, which in the original has suffered greatly from its exposed situation, and the success which has attended the execution of this extraordinary enterprize, has happily achieved the preservation of the sublimest effort of human genius in art. The material employed in this stupendous work has chiefly been supplied from the cannon taken in the victories of the illustrious Duke, in compliment to whom the statue is dedicated. It is the largest cast ever undertaken in this country, or, indeed, we believe, since the restoration of the art of casting in brass, by Zenodius, now eighteen centuries since; the statue itself being 20 feet in height, and its weight nearly 36 tons. It will require no inconsiderable share of ingenuity to convey the ponderous statue from the artist's foundry in Pimlico to its pedestal of granite in Hyde Park, where its erection is expected to take place in the course of five weeks.

CANAL BOATS.

Mr. T. M. Van Heythuysen's patent for propelling Barges or Boats through Canals.

The object of the invention is to substitute manual labour instead of equestrian in transporting barges through canals, and is simply thus: a tread-wheel is fixed either to the fore, or both to the fore and after-part of a barge, which is trod round. The axle passes through the tread-wheel and projects from the sides of the barge about 20 inches: to this is fixed a paddle-wheel similar to those used by vessels propelled by steam; each of these wheels contain six paddles. Supposing the man who treads to weigh 135 lbs. and deduct 35 lbs. for friction, he will then tread the axle round at a force of 100 lbs. The superiority over the common method is this: a man when he pulls sculls or oars, pulls them through the water 24 times in a minute, and the strength of his pulling is computed at about 30 lbs. each time. By Mr. Van Heythuysen's method, the paddle passes through the water 136 times in a minute; and as only two paddles are in the water at the same time, each paddle is passed through the water by a force of 50 lbs. There is not sufficient space on a canal to allow of the use of oars. This newly-invented machinery is very simple, and can be taken off the vessel in a moment, and so light that a man can walk away with it, with as much ease as he can with a pair of oars. Two men can propel a canal barge with this contrivance, at the rate of five miles an hour. The expence of keeping track roads for horses to draw the barges,

and the expence of keeping the horses themselves, seem to make this a great desideratum to all canal property.

The Editor of the Philosophical Magazine observes, in reply to the preceding statement, "We suspect that the patentees will meet with objections not easy to be overcome respecting the application of such machinery to canal navigation. Even in the present method of moving the barges, when the horses go beyond a certain rate, the motion given to the water tends to wash down the banks; but what is this compared to the moving tide that would be produced by the working of paddles?"

IMPORTANT CHEMICAL INVENTION.

Mr. Pepe, Professor of Chemistry at Naples, has discovered a means of securing all base metals, such as iron, copper, brass, bronze, &c. against the effects of the air or water, by giving them a metallic coat, which is imperishable, cannot be removed except by a file, and when polished is as white and brilliant as silver. His treatise on this subject is now in the press.

NEW STEAM ENGINE.

Anthony Bernard, a machine-maker at Vienna, announces that he has invented a much more simple, and, in many respects, more useful steam-engine, which he calls the Condensing Machine, because, contrary to the English steam-engine, it does not act by the expansion, but by the condensation of the air.

PRESERVING OBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

M. Drapier, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, and one of the Editors of the *Annales Generales des Sciences Physiques*, has substituted with success, in lieu of the poisonous matters employed in preserving objects of natural history, a soap composed of potash and fish oil. He dissolves one part of caustic potash in water, and adds to the solution one part of fish oil: he rubs the mixture till it acquires a pretty firm consistence. When it is completely dry, he reduces it to powder with a rasp. One part of this powder is employed in forming a soft paste or liquid soap, by means of an equal quantity of a solution of camphor in musked alcohol. This liquid soap is well rubbed upon the skin of the bird, previously cleared of its fat, and the other part of the soap and powder is plentifully scattered between the feathers. Thus prepared, the bird is placed in a moist situation, in order that the particles of soap may soften and attach themselves perfectly to the feathers, the down, and the skin. It afterwards is put in a dry place. By this means it completely resists the attacks of larvæ, and has neither the danger nor the inconvenience of arsenical preparations, which, as is well known, stain and spoil the extremities of the feathers and down.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

*Extract from Lines written in honour of the
Reign of his most gracious Majesty King
George the Fourth*.*

*"Pacatumque reget Patriis Virtutibus Reg-
num."* VIRGIL.

OUR King who first receiv'd the regal
away,

When Britain to its centre felt dismay;
When England's wisest or her warmest
friend

Could never hope destructive war to end:
When Loyalty or in, or out of place,
Thought peace impossible without disgrace;
When Gallic regicides a monster rais'd,
By Europe curs'd—by British patriots prais'd;
And when that Gallic monster's power su-
preme

Did this small Isle an easy conquest deem;
When trembling Europe all his vaunts be-
liev'd,

And for its antient bulwark Britain, griev'd.
Such were the dangers of the British
State,

And such suppos'd, was our impending fate,
When Heav'n in mercy to this favour'd land,
Transferr'd the Sceptre to the Regent's hand;
And never, in the most auspicious reign,
Was Heaven's approval seen or felt more
plain;

For never in the most auspicious reign,
Did Heaven's protection England more ob-
tain:

No sooner fix'd was his imperial pow'r,
Than all the threat'ning tempests ceas'd to
low'r.

So when thick clouds of sable, sullen hue,
Hide the bright vernal Sun from mortal view,
When storms and tempests thund'ring in the
sky, [high,

Threat sinful man with vengeance from on
Anon descend the fertilising rains,
And plenteous crops adorn the cultur'd
plains;

Again the splendour of the Sun appears,
All Nature smiles—and man forgets his fears.

So when our gracious Prince commenc'd
his reign, [vain

When Europe's feeble Pow'rs attempt in
The furious storms and tempests to with-
stand, [Land,

Which Gallic vengeance pour'd around their
When menac'd Britain saw th' approaching
storm,

Hail'd by the dreadful demon of Reform,

"No sooner fix'd was his imperial pow'r,
Than all the threat'ning tempests ceas'd to
low'r;"

Again the Ægis of his Crown appears,
And thankless men forget their former fears:
Pale-ey'd Affright now smiles at her alarms,
Safe in the glory of his conqu'ring arms,
Who taught the plund'ring Regicides to
know

The gen'rous conduct of a Royal foe;
Who twice restor'd their antient Monarch's
reign, [magne,
And twice subdued their boasted Charle-
From his bad eminence the Monster hurl'd,
And Britain made the Envy of the world. ***

THE LOVE-BEWILDERED MAID.

I'LL seat myself near the grove-side,
Beneath a weeping willow,
While round the meads the phantoms glide,
I thus desert my pillow.

The Moon her brightness thro' the trees,
At intervals is peeping;
Anon her lustre no one sees,
She in her cloud is sleeping.

Far, far beyond the Western main,
Where yonder star is sinking;
Perchance my Love lies with the slain,
While I of him am thinking!

But if kind Heaven him protects,
And guards him with its blessing;
To think of me he ne'er neglects,
His fate howe'er distressing!

Zephyr, O take a sigh from me,
Go, to my lover bear it;
And tell him that my heart is true,
And none but him shall share it!

See, see yon cloud the Moon obscure,
And all the prospect shading;
But ever will my truth endure,
Nor will my love be fading.

The lonesome owl from yonder tow'r
Along the grove is flying,
Her screams disturb the silent hour,
While she for food is prying.

The village-clock with son'rous toll,
The midnight hour proclaiming,
And tells how Time does onward roll,
And that there's no reclaiming!

Adieu! dear solitude, adieu!
The hour grows dark and dreary,
The air is wet with nightly dew,
I'll go, for I am weary!

And

* We have reason to believe that our old
friend, the Medical Spectator, is the author
of the above lines.

And when upon my bed I lay,
Love will each hour encumber;
To guard my Love, to Heaven I'll pray,
And bless him in each slumber.

T. N.

The following Compliment to the powers of Monsieur Alexandre, the Ventriloquist, is from the pen of Mr. BENJAMIN KENNEDY, nephew of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and a pupil of Dr. Butler of Shrewsbury.

Ἐγγαστρόμυθος.

UNDE per attonitas aures nova murmura currunt:

Murmura mortales non imitata sonos?

Quis gemuit? certè gemitus fuit—occupat horror

Pectora; vox ino est visa sonare solo.

Nunc tamen aethereas sonitus surrexit in auras,

Fallor? an arboreis vox venit illa comis;

Undique vox reboat; volat hinc, volat inde vicissim, [sonat.

Inde tacet? sonat hinc; hinc tacet? inde

Nunc summos inter crines, ut musca, susurrat, [fremit.

Nunc procul, immanis ceu fremit ursa, Terreor; at tanti quæ sit terroris origo,

Nescio; vox talis dic, comes, unde venit?

Stulte, quid irrides? non hæc est hora jocandi,

Nunc prece, non risu res eget ista tuo.

Mene meæ fallunt aures? tua voxne sonabat? [habes?

Lingua silet, linguam num, comes, intus Intus habere inquis? vix est quod credere possim,

Lingua tacet; vox a ventre diserta venit.

Jam nec Agenoreæ celebrent Amphionæ Thebæ,

Jam nec Arioniam Lesbia terra lyram,

Nam cantator adest, qui vincit Ariona voce, Quique tuas superat, Thrax citharæde, fides.

Donec, Alexander, vivis tu, Gallice, frustra

Jacet Alexandrum regia Pella suum.

Sicilicet, O miræ præses mirabilis artis

Nomen idem retines, nec tibi fama minor.

TO GREECE.

OH Freedom! how grand would thy triumph be now,

After ages of sorrow and gloom,

Should the laurel of Greece be replac'd on thy brow,

Renew'd in its brightness and bloom.

How glorious thy worship again would arise,

O'er the thoughts and the spirits of men,

Did thy altar blaze forth beneath Athens' clear skies,

And Sparta adore thee again.

Then lose not the moment, ye children of those

Who conquer'd in Salamis' fight,

Who smote the crown'd Master of millions of foes,

And sent him back friendless in flight!

Then lose not the moment, ye sons of the brave,

Who died on Thermopylæ's shore,

And so well were aveng'd upon Salamis' wave,

All redd'n'd with proud Persia's gore.

Oh list to the spirits, the glorious and grand!

Who call you from mountain and plain,

'Tis the sage and the hero who once rul'd the land

Where tyrants ingloriously reign.

Look round on the tombs of your fathers, whose fame,

In the bright page of History told,

Should teach you to give to your country a name,

Or die like the martyrs of old!

Then raise high the Cross, and the Infidel's sign

Shall fall before God and the Free!

And Greece! once again shall that freedom be thine

Which mankind first learned of thee!

T.

TO A WILD FLOWER

On the Grave of an Infant Brother.

SWEETLY grows the blooming flow'r

Upon that little grassy sod,

Where Innocence awaits the hour,

To meet with smiles its Maker God!

Emblem of the infant form,

Which does beneath thy foliage lay;

Like it you'll sink before the storm,

Then droop, and die, and here decay.

O little Flow'r! a lesson give,

Ere you wither—droop—and die!

That I may henceforth learn to live

A life for immortality!

T. N.

EPITAPH

For the Tomb of a Tailor, who, when living, weigh'd upwards of Twenty Stone.

SNIP, when alive, weigh'd twenty stone,

Of tailor's flesh, and blood, and bone!

To die like man, it was his fate;

Hic jacet—GREGORY the Great!

T. N.

NOUGHT to sleep can me dispose,

Sweet yet be my love's repose.

Gently lull his cares to rest,

Calm the tumults of his breast;

Gayest scenes of bliss inspire,

Sparkling bright with Fancy's fire:

Yet O let not Edwin know

Half my sufferings, half my woe!

Half the hours from sleep I borrow,

To bestow on silent sorrow!

A BELLE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 20.*

Mr. Curwen brought forward a motion for laying a duty on imported tallow, and removing the duty on candles. He stated that the measure he intended to propose would tend to relieve the agriculturist, without adding the least burden to the consumer. His object was to afford a further relief to the agricultural interest by increasing the value of cattle. Mr. Curwen said, that one-third of the tallow consumed in England is derived from abroad. The proportion of this foreign tallow furnished by Russia is said to be 19-20ths. A small duty of 2*l.* per ton is levied on the exportation by the Russian Government. It is not from any want of supply that Europe and America at present furnish us with only one-twentieth, but because they cannot furnish more at the present rate. The Russian tallow is furnished at nearly as low a rate as possible. The effect of imposing a high duty per ton would be the raising the price of foreign tallow by the amount of this duty, and consequently raising the English tallow to the level of the foreign. To obviate this, Mr. Curwen proposed to take off the tax on candles.—Mr. Robinson replied to Mr. Curwen; and contended that the reduction of the Tax on candles would not relieve the consumer from a great part of the duty on imported tallow, while the relief to the agriculturist would be only three shillings in the value of an ox, a matter of no comparative importance. He added, that an advocate of the measure (he did not allude to the mover) was greatly interested in its success.—The Motion was rejected without a division.

The remainder of the evening was chiefly occupied with the further consideration of the Army Estimates.

March 22. A Petition, with 4820 signatures, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was presented by Mr. Lambton. It prayed for a remission of Mr. Hunt's punishment, and for Parliamentary Reform; stating that the petitioners viewed with alarm and regret the corruptions which had crept into the House of Commons. The House refused to receive the Petition, by a majority of 123 to 22.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply; when the Army and Navy Estimates occupied its attention for the remainder of the evening.

March 25. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply. After some discussion on the Ordinance Estimates, the House divided on a motion of Mr. Hume's, that a reduction of 10,000*l.* should be made in that department. This amendment was rejected by a majority of 65. The various Estimates were then voted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 26.*

This evening Lord King moved for a farther reduction of the Civil List. His Lordship spoke in becoming terms of approbation of his Majesty's princely sacrifice to the distresses of the country; but he contended that, in the diplomatic department of the Civil List, there still remained a wide field for retrenchment. In proof of this assertion, he brought forward a comparative statement of the diplomatic expense of the country in 1791 and 1821, from which it appeared, that the nation paid to Ambassadors of various orders about 58,000*l.* more in the latter than in the former year; and this, notwithstanding that the number of these had been diminished by two. Lord King adverted particularly to the appointment of Lord Clancarty, and in conclusion observed, that the vast expenditure in this department was employed merely as a source of Parliamentary influence.—Lord Liverpool replied, in the first place, that the expenditure of the Civil List was no proper subject of Parliamentary investigation, so long as the Government confined it within the limits fixed by Parliament. The increased allowances to Foreign Ministers he justified upon the grounds of the increased expence of living abroad, and the necessity of employing ambassadors of the highest rank and talents, which arose out of the present relative condition of Great Britain with the States of Europe; the appointment of Lord Clancarty he explained to have become necessary from the altered condition of Holland and Flanders.—Lord Holland supported the motion, but admitted the propriety of an Ambassador at the Belgian Court; and Lord Ellenborough opposed it on the ground that great part of the allowance to Ambassadors was but an expenditure of secret service money.—The motion was rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 27.*

A long discussion arose out of a Petition from the county of Essex for a third Gaol Delivery

Delivery in the year, intervening between the Summer and the Spring Assizes. The Petition sketched a plan by which the petitioners professed to think that the measure might be effected without inconvenience.—Mr. *Peel* objected to some of the details of this plan, but declared that Government was then bestowing its most serious consideration upon the subject, with a resolution to have a third Gaol Delivery.

Dr. *Phillimore* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Marriage Act. His first amendment was, that in all cases where consent was required by the existing law, it should be competent to the parents and guardians of the several parties to impeach the marriage during the minority of those parties. With regard to marriage by bans, where they had been solemnized in parishes where the parties had not resided for the last fortnight, they might, according to a further amendment, be set aside by suit of parents and guardians.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 29.

A Bill was passed through all its stages (the Standing Orders being suspended for that purpose) the object of which was to reduce the number of Lords of the Admiralty necessary to make a quorum from three to two, in consequence of the abolition of the two junior Lords. Viscount Melville assured the House on this occasion, that the abolition of these Offices would not only impede the public business, but would be productive of additional expense. The same Bill afterwards passed the Commons.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Canning* gave notice of a very important motion, which he fixed for the 30th of April, and to which he particularly called the attention of his Majesty's Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Plunkett. The Right Honourable Gentleman prefaced his notice by reminding the House, that when the Catholic question was last year under discussion, he expressed his determination, in case the Bill should ultimately fail, to propose a partial measure for the relief of Catholic Peers. He now intended to redeem that pledge, and without wishing to interfere with the general question entrusted to Mr. Plunkett (with whose views he was unacquainted), should, on the above day, move the repeal of that part of the 30th Chas. II. which prevented Catholic Peers from sitting and voting in the House of Lords. Mr. *Canning* further stated, that up to that moment the noble personages most interested knew nothing whatever of his instituting this measure. So pointed a reference to Mr. Plunkett necessarily drew from that Right Hon. Gentleman a few observations explanatory of the course he was now pursuing with respect to the petition entrusted to him by the Irish Catholics.

After expressing his hearty concurrence in the measure proposed by Mr. *Canning*, he said, that whether he should bring the subject of emancipation forward during this Session, or postpone it till the beginning of the next, altogether depended upon the moral certainty or uncertainty of immediately carrying it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 1.

Mr. *Gooch* presented the Agricultural Report to the House. Several questions were put with a view to obtain possession of the leading features of this production; but nothing could be elicited either from Mr. *Gooch* or Lord Londonderry, who gave notice of the motion for the 21st of April. His Lordship wished to protect the Report "from that premature publicity which often led to erroneous impressions." From its conciseness, he said it might be printed and circulated in 48 hours.

April 3. Mr. *Calvert* presented a petition from 1000 of his constituents, complaining of the enormous fees taken in the Court of Requests for Southwark.—Mr. *W. Smith* presented several petitions from Unitarians for an alteration in the Marriage Ritual.

Mr. *J. Benett* presented a petition from certain agriculturists in Wiltshire, complaining of distress. He said it was only by the removal of taxation that the English farmer could compete with the grower of foreign corn. The Agricultural Report would produce universal disappointment.—Mr. *Ellis* said, that the Committee had been appointed only to amuse the agriculturists, whilst Ministers got through the public business of the Session. The only object to which the Committee looked was to enhance the price of corn. The causes of the existing distresses were passed over without any investigation.—Mr. *Western* thought the Committee egregiously mistaken in one of their remedies, namely, the scale of duties proposed as to foreign corn. It would only increase dissatisfaction and dismay among the farmers. All the distress of the country originated in the measure of 1797, and was completed by the Act of 1819, which attempted to convert our depreciated currency, of 22 years' accumulation, into the standard of 1797.

Mr. *Wynn*, with the leave of the House, brought in a Bill for the regulation of the election of the Knights of the Shire for the county of York. There are to be two Members for the West Riding, and one for each of the other Ridings. The Bill was read a first time.

The House was then adjourned to the 17th instant.

April 17. Mr. *Tierny* presented a petition from the land-owners and agriculturists of

of Maidenhead, in Berkshire, praying for a speedy change of regulations in the mode and manner of licensing public houses. The petitioners (the Right Hon. Gent. said) complained of the bad quality and needlessly high price of malt liquors; both those circumstances having a tendency, as they conceived, to depress the agricultural interest by diminishing the consumption of malt. After some remarks from Mr. Bennet and Mr. Brougham on the abuse of the Licensing System, the petition was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brougham presented a petition from the Unitarian Dissenters of Kendal, in Westmoreland, complaining that certain parts of the provisions of the Marriage Act pressed on their consciences, and praying to be placed upon the same footing in that respect with the Jews and Quakers in England, and with the Unitarian Dissenters in Scotland and Ireland. A number of Petitions were also presented from various places for the like object.

April 18. The Chancellor of the Ex-

chequer proposed the appointment of a Committee for devising the mode of keeping the Public Accounts in an intelligible manner. At present no one could tell the real amount either of the Income or the Expenditure, or of any branch of them. The Right Hon. Gent. concluded by moving, "That a select Committee be appointed to consider of the best mode of simplifying the accounts annually laid before the Houses of Lords and Commons, relative to the public income and expenditure, the national debt, and the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom." Mr. Maclerly said, the errors which were manifest on the face of the public accounts rendered it necessary that a thorough revision of the system should take place.—The Committee were then appointed. Amongst the names were those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Baring, Lord Palmerston, Sir J. Newport, Hon. F. Robinson, Mr. Banks, Mr. P. Courtenay, and Mr. J. Martin.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A violent affray took place at Valenciennes on the 18th of March between parties of the 3d regt. of Horse Chasseurs and the 2d regt. of Infantry. It originated in a dispute at a tavern; after an encounter with fists, each side separated to procure sabres, and a serious conflict ensued. The police, aided by their officers and the patrol detachments, succeeded in compelling the combatants to retire to their respective barracks. About 12 were severely wounded.

Paris papers give some interesting details of the alarming plot at Rochelle. In the night of the 19th of March information was obtained of a plot formed by some of the subaltern officers of the 45th of the Line. The Prefect, the General, the King's Lieutenant and Attorney met at the Palais de Justice. At the same time the Colonel repaired to the barracks with some officers. He put under arms a company of Grenadiers of tried fidelity, and proceeded to call over the subaltern officers, and to visit their chambers. Twelve were first arrested, and on examining their beds, there were found a great number of daggers and pistols. The twelve arrested were sent with a strong escort to the Palais de Justice, where they underwent a long examination. They were sent to prison, and all communication with them prohibited.

A report has been made in the Chamber of Deputies, on Mr. Loveday's petition. It condemned Mr. Loveday's conduct in endeavouring to controul the religious sentiments of his daughter, after she became of age, and recommended that the

petition should be disposed of by passing to the order of the day, which course, after a debate of some length, was adopted. M. Girardin made some very severe, and we believe well-merited, remarks on the scandalous practice pursued by the French Post Office, of opening private letters. This dishonourable, immoral, and impolitic task, has been performed with equal diligence under the old and the revolutionary regime of France, under the usurpation of Buonaparte, and the monarchy of Louis XVIII. There are now, according to M. Girardin, above thirty officers employed in the business of breaking open, deciphering where necessary, forging seals, and re-enclosing letters, under the immediate inspection of the Director General of Posts. While part of the correspondence is thus violated, another portion is suppressed; and one of the first benefits of a civilized community, that of maintaining the intercourse of its separated members, is turned into the treacherous instrument of a prying and vindictive police. The effect of this on the character of the Government, as well as, when it becomes notorious, on the national character itself, it would not be difficult to imagine. M. Villele made but a feeble defence, consisting merely of assurances, that so long as he had been in office, he never heard this creditable expedient spoken of in the Council Chamber as one among the resources of Administration.

SPAIN.

The Spanish papers contain many additional proofs of a divided spirit in that country. The partisans of the new order of things

things find numerous opponents, and discord has extended in several instances to the shedding of blood. The Priests are the chief agents in exciting hatred of the revolution; and their power is well known over an ignorant race, as a great part of the Spanish population may be considered.

A new band of disaffected Spaniards has been formed in Catalonia, on the frontiers of France. One Misas and some persons escaped from the prisons of Gironne are the leaders. The first affair of this new division of the Army of Faith has not had a favourable issue. The militia have beat it, and made seven prisoners. But it appears to have taken revenge on a defenceless Italian refugee who has fallen into the hands of the Insurgents. Fears are entertained for the life of this unfortunate man.

GERMANY.

The foreign journals are full of accounts of preparations for the reception of the King of England in various parts of the Continent, especially Germany. The sports and pastimes in preparation by the Emperor of Austria, are reported to be on a scale of uncommon magnificence: all the petty Princes and inferior Kings in Germany will assist at these banquets. His Majesty has promised to visit the Principality of Esterhazy, in Hungary, and return by way of Prague, Toplitz, and Dresden. Should the state of the road permit, he will go from thence to Berlin, and take Hanover on his way home. Paris is included in the tour, but in what stage of it is not yet determined.

Accounts from Mecklenburg state, that a discovery has been made of an Association, who call themselves the Black Brothers. At Schwerin, on the 17th of February, three placards were seized, which bore the signatures of *Romulus the daring*, and *Brutus the furious*. On the following day, a reward of fifty crowns was offered for the discovery of the authors.

TURKEY.

The long-agitated question of peace or war between Turkey and Russia we may now consider as all but resolved. According to advices from Constantinople, dated 6th ult. the Divan solemnly assembled on 28th Feb. to take into consideration the note of the Ambassadors: when the assembly unanimously resolved, that the propositions contained in the Russian *ultimatum* were of a nature which never could be accepted.—Repeated interviews took place between Lord Strangford and the Reis Effendi, which terminated abruptly; and on the 3d ult. a note was delivered to the English and Austrian Ambassadors, which recites a number of hostile circumventions on the part of Russia; and particularly as respects Ypsilanti, who, it states, had “seized the public coffers, put to death the Mussulman merchants established in Wallachia, and posted proclama-

tions exciting the subjects of the Porte to insurrection, and promising them the aid of Russia.” The note concludes thus: “Finally, it is not for the Porte to send Commissioners to the frontiers to negotiate peace—she is not at war with Russia, notwithstanding all the provocations, and if the Muscovite armies shall begin hostilities, she has taken measures to repel them.”

On the 10th ultimo, Lord Strangford and the Austrian Internuncio presented another note; and it is reported that these representations were accompanied by a note from the French Minister, M. Latour Maubourg, who earnestly invited the Turkish Government not to rekindle those flames of war which had raged so long, and which had been so recently extinguished. The joint note pressed the withdrawing the Ottoman troops from Wallachia and Moldavia. These Notes the Divan consented to take into consideration, and couriers were forthwith sent off to the Austrian Government with dispatches, stating that another door had been opened to negotiation, and that hopes were again indulged that the peace of Europe might yet be preserved.

Letters, dated 8th April, received from Vienna, mention one important concession made by the Turkish Government, viz. the immediate withdrawing of the troops from Wallachia and Moldavia: but its value is in some degree lessened by new difficulties which have arisen in determining the treatment of the Greeks, a point on which the Divan is extremely irritable, and the demands of Russia difficult to satisfy. The Austrian Government, in its character of mediator, has applied itself actively to heal the breach threatened from this cause. A project has been drawn up, copies of which have been transmitted both to the Emperor of Russia and to the Turkish Government, for determining under what regulations the Government of the Greeks shall be administered.

Constantinople is now as light as night as in the day time, on account of the fires of the bivouacs, which fill the city and the environs. This great city resembles a vast camp, and the hopes of making war on the accursed Ghauris (the Russians), and of enriching themselves by pillage, excites in all the Musselmans extraordinary joy and enthusiasm. Their religious zeal, which has been rather less vehement for some years past, has now resumed all its impetuosity, and the people are more fanatical than ever.

According to news from Greece received at Marseilles on the 16th of March, the Congress of Peloponnesus has resolved that representatives shall be sent to the different Courts of Europe, to obtain a recognition of the independence of Greece.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Petersburg, dated March 13, gives the following details of two vol-

canoes which have disturbed the icy regions of the Pole.

At the Eastern boundary of Asiatic Russia, viz. at the Western extremities of North America, the inhabitants of the Alcontes Isles (or Foxes) saw in the night of the 2d of March 1821, all the signs which precede the greatest disorder of nature. The wind blew with impetuosity from the south-west. At the same time they felt a violent shaking of the earth, attended with subterraneous noise. The atmosphere was inflamed immediately after in all directions, and clouds of sand with cinders, which obscured every object, continued falling during the night. At day break the wind changed, the fall of volcanic matter ceased, and the sea became more agitated. Whilst this was passing at Unalachka, a volcano burst forth at Ounimack, another island upwards of 100 wersts (24 leagues) from Unalachka. When the darkness was dissipated, and the dust and cinders ceased to fall, the effects of a volcano were soon perceived at Unalachka, and columns of smoke and fire issued until the month of August. They then sent to examine the crater, but the fetid vapours, which extended a werst round it, prevented all access.

ASIA.

A Supplement to the London Gazette, March 19, contains a copy of a Report which had been received at the East India House, from Lieut.-colonel Maxwell, of the Company's service, to the Adjutant General of the army in Bengal, dated Camp at Mongroul, Oct. 1, 1821. This dispatch details an advantage obtained over the Maharao of Kotah, Kitshou Sing, whom it was necessary to attack in consequence of Captain Tod, agent to the Western Rajpoot States, intimating all hopes of pacification were at an end. The victory obtained was decisive; the cavalry of the Maharao, although they fought bravely, were rapidly broken by the artillery; and being also charged by two squadrons of the 4th Light Cavalry, under Major Ridge, the enemy were defeated with a loss of 500 men, and their whole camp and baggage were captured. The following is the list of killed and wounded:—

Two lieutenants, 2 havildars, 3 rank and file, and 6 horses killed; 1 major, 4 havildars, 16 rank and file and 1 horse wounded.

KILLED.—Lieut. Reade and Adjutant Clerk, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

WOUNDED.—Major Ridge, severely, not dangerously, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Letters dated Nov. 26, have been received from Van Dieman's Land. The Malabar convict ship had just arrived, and was then riding at anchor in the Cove. Numerous parties of settlers continue to arrive in the colony. The good land near Hobart's Town, and for twenty miles round it, was all disposed of. Even in the interior, good land was eagerly sought after, and rapidly increas-

ing in value. Some farms, in advantageous situations, had sold for 30s. the acre—a very high price in that country, considering the expense of clearing and preparing it for cultivation. A passage from one of the letters, which we quote, will further describe the situation of the colony:

"The flocks of this island, from numerous importations of Merino rams and ewes, are very much improved, and the wool fetches a good price. For a man who loves his independence, this country appears to me one of the most desirable in the world, besides that it is a most healthy place. We pay no taxes, have our land for nothing, get 10s. per bushel for our wheat, and 5d. per pound for our meat, from the Government all the year round. Convict servants are provided by the Government for all settlers who apply, and are furnished with provisions for six months. The families of the settlers are also furnished with provisions for six months, which is a great thing for young beginners. Of the general character of settlers hitherto I cannot say much; did they but correspond with the soil and climate, it would be a most delectable spot to live in."

AMERICA.

A Message was delivered from the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, on the 6th of March, acknowledging the independence of the South American Governments, without waiting for the concurrence of other Powers, with which it was intended to act in concert. The Provinces thus generally mentioned, are afterwards individually specified. They consist of the Republic of Columbia, the States of Buenos Ayres Chili and Peru, and the Empire of Mexico.

AMERICAN ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

An examination of the pupils of the New York Institution, for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, took place at that city, on the 25th of October 1821. The number of unfortunates were sixty, who excited much interest by the manner in which they went through their exercises. A Miss Barnard from Utica expressed in signs the Lord's prayer, and no one could fail to understand her. Her attitude was devotional, her gestures graceful and significant, her countenance expressive, and her whole performance indicated a knowledge of what her signs expressed: she had only been under instruction fourteen months.

The exercise which followed was one of memory, and in this several took part. Among the rest Miss Barnard reduced to writing the Lord's prayer, which she had previously rendered by signs. Another pupil wrote the history of the creation—a third, the flood—a fourth, the ten commandments—while another wrote from memory the character of Christ—and a sixth, the miracle of Christ curing the deaf and the blind.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

Six men were convicted at the Assizes of Philipstown of the murder of the Murpheys. Gusack, who was executed for the same offence at the preceding Assizes, had formed the design of cutting out the tongue of Murphey's sister after she was murdered. The four Keegans and the other two were identified by two boys; they were seen by them actually engaged in firing the house, and perpetrating the crime for which they were convicted.

In the county of Mayo the Ribbon system is extending. On Monday evening, at the early hour of five o'clock, as Mr. Fair was returning home, and had reached to within five hundred yards of his house, a villain, who lay concealed behind a ditch, took deliberate aim at him, with a double-barrelled gun; the ball passed him, he turned towards the ditch, and the assassin deliberately discharged the other barrel; the second ball, like the first, fortunately missed him.

The Waterford coach was attacked by a number of armed country people, about a quarter of a mile from Mount Catherine, in the county of Limerick, at half past nine in the morning. One shot was fired at the coachman, who was compelled to pull up his horses, when the banditti surrounded the coach, and demanded a girl who was in it, and who was proceeding to Clonmel to attend as a witness at the Assizes; they succeeded in discovering her, and immediately carried her off, and then suffered the coach to proceed without offering other violence.

Dublin papers of the 13th inst. state, that the disturbances in the South of Ireland are beginning sensibly to decline. Not only are the outrages less frequent and less atrocious, but the instances of the return of stolen arms are more numerous among the peasantry.

VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The old and singular custom of cracking the gad, or whip, in *Castor Church*, on Palm Sunday (already noticed in our Magazine, pp. 98, 290), has been again performed. An estate at Broughton, near Briggs, is held by this custom. On the morning of Palm Sunday, the gamekeeper, some servant on the estate, brings with him a large gad or whip, with a long thong; the stock is made of the mountain ash, or wickin-tree, and tied to the end of it is a leather purse, containing 30 pence (said to have in it formerly 30 pieces of silver); while the Clergyman is reading the first lesson (Exodus ix.) the man having the whip cracks it three times in the church porch, and then wraps the thong round the

stock, and brings it on his shoulder through the church, to a seat in the chancel, where he continues till the second lesson is read (Matthew xxvi.); he then brings the gad, and kneeling upon a mat before the pulpit, he waves it three times over the Clergyman's head (the thong is fastened, as before observed), and continues to hold it till the whole of the second lesson is read, when he again returns to his seat, and remains till the service is over. He then delivers the gad to the occupier of a farm, called *Hundon*, half a mile from *Castor*.

Mr. Backler has received a commission from the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*, to execute the East Window of their Cathedral in painted glass. The subject is to be "The Last Supper," from a picture by West, in the possession of his Majesty. The window is of large dimensions, and the figures will consequently considerably exceed the size of life.

In consequence of the great cause tried at *Lincoln Assizes*, *Cholmeley v. Pindar*, the brother of the Earl of Beauchamp takes possession of the extensive and valuable estates, and changes his name to Pindar, according to the will of the late Mr. Pindar, of Bromby Wood Hall, Lincolnshire.

As two labourers were trenching in a field, near *Fryston Beck*, in the parish of *Pontefract*, for the purpose of planting liquorice, they discovered, within ten inches of the surface, a large stone coffin, which contained the skeleton of a human being; the skull was placed between the legs, and a large stone occupied the situation of the head.—It is generally believed, and with great probability, to be the remains of Thomas (afterwards canonized as a Saint) Earl of Lancaster, Steward of England, who was beheaded in the reign of Edward II. on Monday, March 22, 1322, (according to *Holinshead*.) upon a hill which now bears the name of St. Thomas's-hill, situated on the site of his own castle to the east; it is also recorded, that he was buried in the church of the Priory of Pontefract, but his body being begged by the Monks, was supposed to have been more privately interred. If the surmise be correct, the remains have been mouldering for the space of 500 years. The coffin appears to have been formed out of a solid block, is 7 feet long and 16 inches broad, and in length inside 6 feet 5 inches. The lid is ridged.

The establishment of the Port at *Dawpool*, near *Chester*, is in progress, and a speedy report is expected on the subject, from that intelligent engineer Mr. Telford. Independently of the general accommodation which packets would afford at that station,

station, the ready communication between Dublin and the depôt at Chester, where nearly 40,000 stand of arms are kept, with other warlike stores, is a subject of vital importance, especially at a time when the sister Island is in a state of dangerous fermentation.

Lord Howe has succeeded in legally ejecting the numerous claimants from the possession of the estates which formed part of the immense property of the late Mr. Jennings, in the county of Suffolk.

The *Ipswich Journal* mentions a considerable number of fires, raised by the hands of incendiaries, in that district of the kingdom. Nightly watches are established in various places; and a resolution has been formed by a number of gentlemen to offer rewards of from 500*l.* to 1000*l.* for the detection of the offenders.

Mr. Lambton has purchased *Herrington Hall*, and about 70 acres of land attached to it; price 19,000*l.* exclusive of the coal, which is to be valued and paid for in addition. This same property was bought for 7,500*l.* about twenty-five years ago.

Within the last thirty years it is calculated that in *Lincolnshire* alone upwards of 300,000 acres of heath, wolds, and fen lands, have been converted into arable.

A lead mine is discovered on *Gallows Hill*, about a quarter of a mile S. W. of *Chepstow*. The miners are now working in the coal and lead works.

A strata of coal has been found on *Tidenham Chase*, bordering on the forest of *Dean*, in *Gloucestershire*, which is likely to afford an abundant supply to that district.

Warwick Hall Estate, near *Carlisle*, was sold to Mr. Parker, of *Manchester*, for 45,000*l.*

It is calculated that the *Silver Lead Mines* now at work in *Cornwall*, and others about to commence, will, in a few years, raise sufficient silver for the use of the kingdom. At *Sir Christopher Hawkins's* mine in that county, a plate of silver has been extracted which weighed nearly 400 pounds. This mine produces two and sometimes three such pieces a month.

The stupendous works which have, for a number of years, been carrying on at *Sheerness*, for the improvement of the Dock-yard, have arrived at a great degree of forwardness; the basin, which will be capable of containing a dozen line of battle ships, and three new docks, also for first-rate ships, are nearly completed, and the masons nearly all discharged: the work around the docks, and the building of storehouses, &c. will necessarily occupy some years to come. A long stone wall of several hundred feet running collateral with the town pier, and projecting into the *Medway*, forms an extensive wharf for landing and shipping goods. The work was originally begun under the plans of the late General *Bentham*, and since then

those of the late *J. Rennie, Esq.*; and when complete it will be the finest yard in the kingdom.

Many inhabitants of *Seaton Ross*, near *York*, *Foggathorpe*, and *Holme-upon-Spalding-moor*, were lately alarmed by a smart shock of an earthquake. Several families who had just retired to rest felt their beds shake under them, and some in the moment of surprise and affright sprang out of them upon the floor; others who were still up, felt their chairs move with them, and some ran out of doors to see what was the matter; a rumbling noise was heard, and in two houses the bells rang of themselves. The shock was also felt in the villages of *Beilby*, *Everingham*, *Allerthorpe* and *Melbourne*.

March 26. About 11 o'clock, a meeting took place at *Auchtertool*, near *Balmuto*, in *Fifeshire*, between *Sir Alexander Boswell*, of *Auchenleck*, *Bart.* and *James Stuart, Esq.* of *Dunearn*. *Sir Alexander* was attended by the *Hon. John Douglas*, brother of the *Marquess of Queensberry*; and *Mr. Stuart* by the *Earl of Rosslyn*. The ball of *Mr. Stuart* struck *Sir Alexander* in the shoulder, shattered the shoulder-blade, and was supposed to have entered the spine, as his limbs were quite paralysed. *Sir Alexander* was carried to *Balmuto-house*, where he was attended by *Lady Boswell*, *Professor Thomson*, and several surgeons of the first eminence.—The cause of this duel was a song which appeared in a *Glasgow* weekly paper, the *Sentinel*, on the 26th of December last, and which *Mr. Stuart* ascertained was written by *Sir Alexander*. The manner in which *Mr. Stuart* became possessed of that information, was through a person named *Borthwick*, concerned in the *Sentinel* at the time an article appeared in that paper reflecting upon *Mr. Stuart*. *Borthwick* delivered the papers into the hands of *Mr. Stuart*. From these papers, the discovery of the author of the article mentioned, as well as that of others, was made. We shall have occasion to revert to this melancholy catastrophe.

April 4. A most destructive fire broke out on the premises of *Mr. John Vesey*, of *Framdsen*, *Suffolk*. This conflagration was truly awful. A barn, three stables, two cart lodges and other outhouses, appeared to burst into a flame nearly at the same instant, and in less than two hours every building, except the dwelling-house and a neat-house at some little distance, were destroyed. No doubt exists but the premises were maliciously set on fire. The property was insured.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The statement of the Revenue for the last Quarter is extremely gratifying. An increase to the amount of 428,960*l.* over the corresponding Quarter of last year, is a sufficient proof of the prosperity of the general

general interests of the country, whatever may be the state of the agricultural; and which cannot fail in the natural operation of things ultimately to relieve the depression under which this latter interest is suffering. The whole increase of the year ending with the last quarter is 1,261,235*l*. The chief increase is in the Customs and Excise, but the Stamps have also advanced 114,547*l*. The Post Office and Assessed Taxes exhibit some little decline; the former to the amount of 30,000*l*.

Lawrence v. Smith.—An interesting case came on for hearing before the Lord Chancellor last month. The lectures of Mr. Lawrence, the celebrated anatomist, delivered by him, when Lecturer to the Royal College of Surgeons, having been piratically published by a bookseller named Smith, an injunction was moved and granted restraining him from so doing. Smith applied to the Court to have the injunction dissolved, on the ground that the book is not entitled to the protection of the law, being irreligious, and denying the immortality of the soul; and Smith's Counsel (Messrs. Rose and Wetherell) quoted the criticisms of the Reviews to shew that this is the true character of the Work.—Messrs. Shadwell and Wilbraham, on the other hand, contended for a more liberal construction of the objected passages, and insisted that there is nothing in them irreconcilable with Christianity—that the liberty of the press is materially involved in the question—and that a valuable work of 600 pages on physiological and scientific subjects ought not to be condemned, and the author to lose the price of his labour, because there might happen to be a passage or two in it which might as well have been omitted. On another day, the Lord Chancellor, after taking time to read the book said, that any work which would not receive the protection of a Court of Law, would not be protected in that Court, and it was questionable, whether a criminal proceeding would not lie against the original author; he should not discharge his duty if he did not dissolve the injunction, and refer the plaintiff to a Court of Law, when, if they considered the book justifiable, the plaintiff might have the injunction renewed.

The property valued at 10,000*l*. per annum, which recently fell to Lady Byron, has been arbitrated by Lord Dacre on behalf of her Ladyship, and by Sir Francis Burdett for Lord Byron. Of the rental in question, 6,500*l*. has been given to Lord Byron, and 3,500*l*. to Lady Byron. The award was made on Thursday in Passion week, and was the result of but one meeting of the arbitrators.

Sunday, March 24.

Westminster Abbey, during the performance of Divine service, was open to the public for the first time this day, since the Coronation.—What attracted universal at-

tention was, the beautiful and impressive appearance of the Abbey, in consequence of the aisles and the several monuments and tombs having been wholly cleaned with astonishing niceness and precision; they all display as much freshness as if they were only just raised. The whole of the renovations and repairs reflect the greatest credit on those under whose superintendence they have been conducted. To secure the monuments from injury, by being approached too closely by the spectators, and also to secure an equal sight to all persons, neat railings are placed in different directions, so as to prevent the public from crowding too closely around any particular monument. Within the Poets' Corner entrance is placed a board, on which is painted the sum which visitors will have to pay (amounting in all to two shillings), who desire to inspect the curiosities on week days; and it informs the public that no extra remuneration is to be given; and any report of misbehaviour, or violation of these regulations by the servants of the Cathedral, will be received and attended to by the Dean or Senior Prebendary. This regulation, of course, abolishes the custom of making offerings at the shrine of *General Monck*, on the exhibition of which, after all demands had been paid, the public had used to be exposed to new demands for the benefit of the attendants.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 23. *The Veterans; or, The Farmer's Sons*, a Comic Opera, generally attributed to the pen of Mr. Knight, a favourite Comedian. As a vehicle for songs, we considered it in a favourable light; but it is too abundant in a surfeiting sort of sentimentality, and rather too deficient in real interest. Well received; but acted only six nights.

April 8. *Almoran and Hamet*. This piece is founded on a Persian Tale. These two brothers are heirs to the throne of Persia. Almoran seeks by unlawful means the attainment of supremacy and the possession of Almeida, who is beloved by Hamet. The latter pursues the path of virtue, and after many hair-breadth escapes, obtains his mistress, and reigns sole monarch of Persia; whilst Almoran, under the influence of an evil genius, perishes miserably. The piece was repeated, but unfortunately to empty benches.

COVENT GARDEN.

April 8. *Cherry and Fair Star*, the well-known Fairy Tale, was dramatized with extraordinary effect. There was little of plot or interesting incident; but the scenery was truly magnificent; and the illusions admirably sustained. It was warmly received, and repeated with success.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

March 23. This Gazette notifies his Majesty's permission to Lieut.-col. H. F. Cooke to accept the insignia of the Russian Order of St. George, the Prussian of Military Merit, and the Swedish of the Sword; to Lieut.-col. J. Hare, of the 27th foot, to accept the insignia of the Russian Order of St. Vladimir; and to Gen. Sir R. Brownrigg, permission to bear, to the armorial ensigns of Brownrigg, the honourable augmentations following, viz.—“A chief, embattled thereon a representation of the sceptre and banner of the King of Kandy in saltier, ensigned with the crown of that kingdom;” and as a crest of honourable augmentation, “A demi Kandian, holding in the dexter hand a sword, and in the sinister the crown of Kandy;” and in lieu of the sinister supporter hitherto borne by him as a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, “A lion guardant, supporting the banner of Kandy, as in the arms.”

Whitehall, April 1. Major-gen. Right Hon. Sir B. Bloomfield, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

April 7. Sir T. F. Fremantle permitted to assume and use the title of a Baron of Austria, conferred on his father, the late Vice-adm. Sir T. F. Fremantle.

War-Office, April 12. 6th foot—Brevet Col. M. Napier, to be Lieut.-col.—93d ditto—Maj. G. T. Brice, to be Major.—3d Royal Vet. Batt.—Lieut.-col. Hon. H. B. Lygon to be Col. in the Army; Major Lord J. T. H. Somerset, to be Lieut.-col. in the army.

April 16. B. Frere, esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration to the mixed British and Portuguese Commission, vice Casamajor, deceased.

Captains Sir Charles Burrard, bart. and William James Mingay, to the rank of Post Captain. — Lieuts. Digby Marsh, George Baker, George R. Lambert, Frederick W. Beechey, Henry P. Hopner, Charles D. Acland, John Russell (B), Coote Hely Hutchinson, James Everard Home, and Hon. Montague Stopford, to the rank of Commander.

Major-gen. Arthur Brooke, to be Governor of North Yarmouth, vice Gen. Richardson, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. James H. Monk, B.D. Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, Dean of Peterborough.

Rev. H. Barnes, Monmouth V.
Rev. Henry Brereton, Haslebury R. Dorset.
Rev. J. Comins, Hockworthy V. Devon.
Rev. Francis Ellis, Long Compton V. Warwickshire.

Rev. J. M. Glubb, St. Petrox Perp. Cur. Devon.

Rev. G. Ernest Howman, Sunning V. Berks.

Rev. T. Hooper, Yatton Keynell R. Wilts.

Rev. F. Jefferson, Ellington V. Hunts.

Rev. W. G. Judgson, St. Michael's Perpetual Curacy, Cambridge.

Rev. Henry Law, St. Anne's R. Manchester.

Rev. A. F. Lloyd, Iuston R. Devon.

Rev. Dr. Morris, Elstree R. Herts.

Rev. B. Noble, Whalley V. Lancashire.

Rev. Hugh Pearson, D.D. St. Helen's V. Abingdon, and Radley and Drayton Chaplains, Berks.

Rev. J. Powell, Long Stanton V. Salop.

Rev. T. Selkirk, St. John's Perp. Cur. Bury, Lancashire.

Rev. J. Lonsdale (late Fellow of King's College, Camb.) appointed Domestic Chaplain to Abp. of Canterbury.

Rev. W. E. Coldwell, M.A. of Catharine Hall, domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Right Hon. George Canning appointed Governor General of India.

Sergeant Blosset, Chief Justice of India.

Newman Knowlys, esq. unanimously elected

Recorder of the City of London; also

Steward of the Borough of Southwark.

T. Denman, esq. M.P. elected Common Sergeant of the City of London.

Charles Peers, esq. of Chislehampton Lodge, Oxon, Recorder of Henley-upon-Thames.

B. Welstead, esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire.

Rev. John Lodge, Librarian of the University of Cambridge, vice Clarke, dec.

Mr. Brown, late Keeper of Newgate, appointed Warden of the Fleet Prison.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Argyleshire.—W. F. Campbell, esq.

Dartmouth.—Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope, vice Ricketts, Chiltern Hundreds.

Lincoln.—John Williams, esq.; vice Seathorp, dec.

Louth.—Hon. John Jocelyn.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 22, 1821. The wife of Lieut.-col. Aitchison, Military Auditor General, a dau.—23. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieut.-col. Brodie, a son.

Feb. 5, 1822. At Florence, Mrs. C. Thellusson, a son.

Lately. In Dominick-street, Dublin, the Duchess of Leinster, a dau.—At Pool, Illogan, the wife of Mr. W. Ratallack, a son, being the 26th child, 19 of which are now living.—At Bisley, the wife of the Rev. E. Mansfield, a dau.—Mrs. J. G. Sandford,

Sandford, of Chipping Campden, a dau. and heiress.—At Wheatthamstead, the wife of Rev. G. T. Prettyman, a son.—At Thorpe, Lady Harvey, a son.—Mrs. Charles Phillips, a son.—Mrs. W. B. Darwin, of Thurlston Grange, co. Derby, a son.—At Colchester, the wife of Dr. Geo. Holt, a dau.—At Donhead-hall, Mrs. C. J. Tynte, a son and heir.—Mrs. B. Hawes, jun. Stamford-street, a dau.

March 10. The wife of Dr. Norris, of Chester, a dau.—14. The wife of Major Payne, R.A. a dau.—15. In Queen Anne-street, Mrs. Wm. J. Denne, a dau.—18. At the very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury's, St. James's, Mrs. G. Baker, a dau.—At Howletts, Kent, the wife of George Gipps, esq. M. P. a dau.—At Bath, Mrs. John Phillips, of Hanbury Hall, Worcestershire, a dau.—22. The wife of Rev. J. Scholefield, of Barton, Warwickshire, a dau.—At Upnor Lodge, Kent, Mrs. Samuel Baker, a dau.—At Hulton Hall, the wife of R. F. Bradshaw, esq. a son and heir.—At Clapton, the wife of Thomas Hankey, esq. a dau.—24. In Old Palace-yard, Hon.

Mrs. Stapleton, a dau.—25. At Brussels, Mrs. C. Henningson, a dau.—28. In Old Burlington-street, Mrs. Pollen, a son.—29. Mrs. John Hugh Smyth, of Wrexhall Court, Somersetshire, a dau.—30. In Baker-street, the wife of James Murdoch, esq. a dau.

April 2. At Milton House, Lady Milton, a dau.—3. At Chester, Mrs. Rob. Baxter, a son.—5. At his house in Bolton-street, the wife of the Hon. Thos. Knox, M.P. a dau.—The Lady of the Hon. Captain Knox, R. N. a dau.—At the Admiralty, Lady Osborn, a son.—6. The wife of Major Carlyon, a son.—8. At Burton Constable, Mrs. George Clifford, a son.—9. At Commercial-road, Lambeth, Mrs. T. Lett, a son.—10. The wife of Lieut.-col. Wm. Power, Royal Artillery, a son.—13. In Portland-place, Lady Ravenswall, a dau. her 16th child, and all living.—14. At Herpirley Park, Mrs. Geo. H. Wilkinson, a dau.—16. In St. James's-square, Lady Vane Stewart, a dau.—18. At Woodley Lodge, near Reading, Mrs. James Wheble, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1, 1821. At Bengal, Henry Patrick Russell, esq. of the Civil Service, to Louisa, dau. of Lieut.-col. Sherwood.

Oct. 18. At Madras, James Minchin, esq. of the Supreme Court at Madras, to Susan, dau. of P. Cherry, esq. first Judge of the provincial Court at Chittore.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Marquis de Riario Sforza, to Miss Lockhart.—At South-stoke, Rev. F. C. Johnson, to Emma Frances, dau. of T. Brooke, esq. of Combe Grove, near Bath.—Thos. Kennedy, esq. High Sheriff of Londonderry, to Elizabeth Olivia Rosetta, dau. of late G. Cary, esq. of White Castle, county Donegal, and Cassino, county Derry.—At Shrewsbury, Rev. J. Williams, to Miss F. Lloyd, of the Stone House.—Rev. E. Polehampton, to Miss E. Stedman.—Rev. J. Coates, to Miss S. Atkinson.—Rev. Mr. Shingleton, to Miss A. Maulden of Bedford.—Rev. C. T. Luxmore, to Miss Brooke, at Presbury.—At Blackburn, the Rev. H. W. Stowell, to Miss Hilton.—Rev. C. Davenport, Rector of Welford, Gloucestershire, to Miss Johnson, of Luddington, co. Warwick.—Rev. J. Lamb, M.A. Master of Corpus Christi College, to Anne, dau. of Rev. B. Hutchinson, Rector of Cranford.—Rev. John Warburton, to Henrietta Anne, dau. of Sandford Palmer, esq.—At Alnwick, the Rev. J. Hownan, of Hockering, Norfolk, to Margaret, dau. of the late N. Davison, esq. late Consul General at Nice and Algiers.—At Wragby, George Chambers, esq. F. R. S. to Miss Espin.—A. Rutherford,

esq. to the youngest dau. of Sir J. Stewart, bart. of Fort Stewart, co. Donegal.—H. W. Mason, esq. of Amersham, to Mary, dau. of late S. Heathcote, esq.—Rev. G. W. Curtis, Vicar of Leominster, to eldest dau. of Rev. J. D. Perkins, D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.—At Yetminster, Rev. J. Ayres, to Miss S. Partridge.—W. H. Darby, esq. to Laura Charlotte, dau. of E. J. Curteis, esq. M. P.—W. H. Armstrong, esq. to Josephina Catherine, dau. of Sebastian Gonzalez Martinez, esq. of Euston-square.—James Butler, esq. of Wattenhall, to Mary, dau. of late P. Blackburn, esq.

March 1. At Chelsea, H. Campbell, esq. 92d Highlanders, to Maria, dau. of Thos. Amsinck, esq.—2. At Leamington, the Rev. E. Woodyatt, M. A. to Louisa Georgiana Maria, dau. of the late Sir N. B. Gresley, bart.—4. At Glasgow, John Grant, esq. of Nutall-Hall, Lancaster, to Jane, only dau. of R. Dalglish, esq.—5. Rob. G. Bankes, esq. Paymaster of 16th foot, to Mrs. Burns, sister and coheir of the late T. Truman, esq. Stamford.—Hugh Hornby Birley, esq. of Manchester, to Cicely, dau. of T. Hornby, esq. Kirkham.—J. G. Stapilton Smith, esq. Royal North Lincoln reg. to Harriott, dau. of J. Uppleby, esq. of Wootton House.—At Edinburgh, Capt. Robert Chalmers, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Miss Jessie Ranken.—14. At Bramshot, the Rev. Frederick Ford, M. A. to Mary Anne, only dau. of J. Neale, esq. of Hewshot, Hampshire.—14. Octavius, son of late Dr.

Dr. Wm. Greene, to Catherine Spencer, dau. of B. Norton, esq. of Bawburgh Hall, Norfolk.—At Harwich, Lieut. John Cooke, R. N. to Miss Catherine Pulham, dau. of E. J. Fenning, esq.—16. At Camberwell, Paul Gouly, esq. to Miss Harriet Maria Sanders.—18. Rev. Edwin Eastcott, of Exeter, to Miss Bayntun, of Bath.—19. Major Shubrick, to Ellen, dau. of F. Willock, esq. of Hill, Southampton.—Thos. Duggan, esq. of Richmond, Surrey, to Miss Jenkins.—20. Hon. Charles Percy, son of the Earl of Beverley, to Miss Greathed, the rich heiress.—23. At Lambeth, John Allan, esq. of Leicester-square, surgeon, to Emma, dau. of Mr. W. Prichard, of Brixton.—25. Henry Palmer, esq. of Aston Abbott's, Bucks, to Mariana, youngest dau. of the late Hugh Perry Keane, esq. of Newstreet, Spring-gardens.—26. John Smith, esq. banker, of Bath, to Lydia, only dau. of late Hugh Davies, esq. of London.—27. Sir James Milles Riddell, of Ardnarnurchan and Sunart, bart. to Mary, dau. of late, and sister of present, Sir R. Brooke, of Norton Priory, Cheshire, bart.—Mr. T. Trollope, surgeon, of Halsted, to Mary, only dau. of late Rev. T. Canning, of Elsenham.—28. At Paris, C. F. L. Dupleux, Count de Cadignan, to Katherine Sophia, dau. of late Col. C. Trelawny Brereton.—At St. Mary-le-bone, Capt. C. Gill, C. B. R. N. to Harriet, dau. of Capt. W. White, R. N.—Nicholas Harris Nicolas, of the Inner Temple and Water Looe Villa, co. Cornwall, esq. to Sarah, dau. of late J. Davison, esq. of E. India House.—30. John Savage, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Eliza, dau. of late T. Patrickson, esq. of Blackheath.—Frederick Franks, esq. to Emily, dau. of Sir J. S. Sebright, bart.—Thos. Hodgkinson, esq. Bloomsbury-square, to Eliza Harriet, widow of W. H. Durham, esq. of the Island of St. Vincent's.

April 2. Capt. John Blake to Miss Pilcher.—4. At Southampton, Henry Walker, esq. to Amelia, dau. of J. Medina, esq. of Guildford-street.—4. At Lewisham, Robert Jones, esq. to Wilhelmina Townsend, widow of late J. Foxton, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Lawrence, esq. of Southampton-cottage, Camberwell, to Agnes, dau. of Rev. J. Willan, of Chester.—J. H. B. Williams, esq. surgeon, Aldersgate-street, to Miss Walton of St. Mary, Newington.—6. Henry Farrar, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth, dau. of C. Montague, esq. Grove, Camberwell.—Wm. Stephens, esq. of Verulam-buildings, to Mary Anne, dau. of Mrs. Shaw, of Burton-crescent.—Sam. Lund Fry, esq. of Bristol, to Miss R. Blakemore, niece of P. Fry, esq. of Axbridge.—8. John Burke Ricketts, esq. to Isabella, dau. of T. J. Parker, esq. of Portland-place.—James Humphreys, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Char-

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lotte Dorothy, dau. of Bartlet Goodrich, esq. of Saling Grove, Essex.—9. At St. Marylebone, John Francis Davis, esq. of Birdhurst-lodge, near Croydon, to Emily, dau. of late Lieut.-col. Humfrays, of the Bengal Engineers.—At Settrington, Rev. Wm. Walker, of Slingaby, to Catherine, dau. of Rev. H. J. Todd, Rector of Settrington.—Rev. Richard Tomkyns, Rector of Great Horwood, to Louisa, dau. of Rev. James Preedy, of Winslow.—Geo. Frend, esq. of Canterbury, to Anne, dau. of R. Tomson, esq. of Ramsgate.—10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Rev. Henry Moore, of Tachbrook, Warwick, to Rebecca Harriet, youngest dau. of late L. Huntingdon, esq. Deputy Receiver General of Stamp Duties.—At Marfosse, near Havre, Capt. H. Parker, R. N. to Lady Frances Hastings, dau. of the Earl of Huntingdon.—11. At St. Marylebone, Lewis Hensley, esq. of Great James-street, to Miss Hales, of Nottingham-place.—At Melksham, Henry Wm. Mason, esq. to Mary, dau. of the late S. Heathcote, esq. of Shawhill, Wilts.—Edmund Haynes, esq. of Barbadoes, to Lucy, dau. of G. Reed, esq. Johnstone-street, Bath.—13. At St. Marylebone, Capt. Charles Shaw, R. N. to Frances Anne, dau. of Sir H. Hawley, bart. of Leybourne Grange, both in Kent.—15. Thomas Markham Wells Greenwood, esq. to Martha, dau. of Mr. R. Minshall, of Cholesey.—At Richmond, the Hon. Pownoll Bastard Pellew, M. P. son of Viscount Exmouth, Captain R. N. to Georgiana Janet Dick, dau. of M. Dick, esq. of Richmond, and of Pitcarrow House, Angusshire, N. B.—16. At Walcot Church, Bath, Wm. Lockhart, esq. of Germiston, co. Lanark, to Mary Jane, dau. of late and sister to the present Sir Hugh Palliser Palliser, of Barnyforth, co. Wexford, bart.—Capt. R. L. Lewis, to Fanny, dau. of Richard Lee, esq. of Southgate.—Lieut.-gen. Sir Hen. Montresor, K. C. B. &c. to Annetta, only dau. of the Rev. E. Cage, Rector of Eastling.—At Cheltenham, Rev. W. J. Gilbert, M. A. to Amelia Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. Quartley, M. A. Rector of Wolverton, and of Wicken, Northamptonshire.—At Bushereil, H. Richardson, esq. to Caroline, dau. of A. L. Shulldham, esq. of Deer Park, Devon.—18. At Maple-Hayes, Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, bart. of Ripley Castle, York, and of Kettlethorpe Park, co. Lincoln, to Louisa, dau. of J. Atkinson, esq. of Maple-Hayes, Staffordshire.—Rev. Charles Favell Watts, of Queen's College, Oxford, to Frances Caroline, dau. of Major Andain, 16th reg.—G. B. Brown, esq. of Liverpool, to Agnes, dau. of J. W. Goss, esq. of Bull Wharf and Walthamstow.—19. At Sandridge, Money Wigram, esq. to Mary, dau. of C. Hampden Turner, esq. of Rook's-Nest.

OBI-

OBITUARY.

EARL OF HOWTH.

April 4. At Howth Castle, in his 70th year, William St. Lawrence Earl of Howth, Viscount St. Lawrence 1767, and Baron of Howth, co. Dublin, originally by tenure, temp. Henry II. confirmed 1489.

This antient and noble family, which is of English extraction, was originally named Tristram, till on St. Lawrence's day, Sir Almericus (afterwards the first Lord) being to command an army against the Danes near Clontarf, he made a vow to that Saint, that if he got the victory, he and his posterity, in honour thereof, should bear the name of St. Lawrence, which has so continued to the present time; and the sword wherewith he fought is now hanging up in the great Hall at Howth Castle. It is very remarkable in this family, that they have possessed the estate and barony of Howth near 600 years, without the least increasing or diminishing, during which time there never was an attainer in it. The valour and conduct of Sir Almericus were so remarkable, and the fight so successful, that the lands and title of Howth were allotted to him for his part of the conquest.

From Almericus, the first Lord, was lineally descended Thomas the 27th Lord, who was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Howth, and Viscount St. Lawrence, in 1767; and died Sept. 20, 1801.

William the second and late Earl, was born Oct. 4, 1752; and succeeded to the title in 1801. He married, 1st, in 1777, Mary daughter of Thomas Earl of Lowth, by whom (who died in 1793) he had issue three daughters. His Lordship married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of William Burke, of Glinsk, co. Galway, Esq. and had issue William, Viscount St. Lawrence, now 3d Earl of Howth; and one other son.

SIR JOHN SILVESTER, BART.

March 30. In consequence of a spasmodic attack of the chest (as it is imagined), in his 77th year, Sir John Silvester, Bart. The day before he had dined with his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and a select party of the Nobility, and the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and several of the Aldermen, at his Royal Highness's apartments, St. James's Palace, and arrived home at 12 o'clock, and went to bed immediately.

Lady Silvester's maid entered the apartment to dress her lady at the usual hour in the morning; and on her going round the bed, on the side where her master lay, she was desired by Lady Silvester not to make a noise, as Sir John went to bed late, and she did not wish him to be disturbed. The maid accidentally saw the face of Sir John covered with a deathly paleness; she was convinced, on looking more particularly at him, that he was a corpse. Her agitation was so extreme, that her Lady demanded the cause, and she was compelled to state that she was fearful Sir John was dead. Lady Silvester's distress cannot be adequately described. Medical aid was called in, but it was found the deceased had been dead for some hours.

He was the son of John Baptist Silvester, M.D. F.R.S. 1747, afterwards knighted (who died Nov. 8, 1789, see vol. LIX. p. 1057), and descended from a family of great respectability in Holland. He was born Sept. 7, 1745; and, before he had completed his 8th year, was admitted into Merchant Taylors' School, where he distinguished himself by close application to his studies, under the care and tuition of the Rev. James Townley, who for several years discharged the duties of Head-master with singular ability. He was a contemporary at school with the late respected master, Mr. Cherry (see p. 281). In 1761, he became head monitor. Whilst at school young Silvester frequently took a part in the plays then acted by the boys. Dr. Wilson in his "History" mentions, that in 1762, when several Latin Plays were acted, "on the Repetition day in May, the second act of the Phormio was performed before the school and a few private friends. A short Epilogue was spoken by the Lawyers, as English, Scotch, and Irish barristers; among whom, Silvester supported the part of the North Briton, little thinking, that in after-life he should be a member of that very profession, the intricacies and difficulties of which were the subject of the Poet's pleasantry and banter."

He was elected Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, 1764; took the degree of B. C. L. 1771; and devoted himself to the profession of the Law.

In 1790 he was chosen, by the Corporation of London, Common Serjeant; and in 1803, on the death of Sir John William Rose, the Court of Aldermen, in testimony

timony of their approbation of the integrity and ability which he had always manifested in the discharge of his public duties, elected him Recorder. He was also chosen Steward of Southwark in 1804; and was, by virtue of his office, a Commissioner of the Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London. For 32 years he discharged the highly important duties of his judicial offices in the City of London, in a faithful, zealous, and conscientious manner. He was a truly loyal subject of his Sovereign, and ever anxious to uphold the best interests of his country, and the rights, privileges, and immunities of this great metropolis. This conduct he always pursued fearlessly, and without disguise; which not unfrequently drew upon him the calumny of envenomed factious minds, and roused the lurking envy of others. But no individual, we are persuaded, could justly impeach his unsullied character for honour, in the most extensive and finished acceptance of the word; or for integrity the most exemplary. His character in private life was equally praiseworthy.

He was elected F. R. S. 1780; F. S. A. 1804; created D. C. L. by the University of Oxford, in full Convocation, and with marks of particular respect, in 1818.

In fulfilment of a promise graciously made by his present Majesty when he visited Guildhall, Sir John Silvester was created a baronet, Dec. 27, 1814, being described of Yardley House (near Chingford), Essex.

He was twice married; but has left no issue. The Baronetage descends by Patent granted Feb. 11, 1822, to his heir male Capt. Philip Carteret Silvester, R. N. & C. B.

His remains were removed from Bloomsbury-square, to Chingford Church, in Essex, for interment, on the 6th of April. Capt. Sir P. C. Silvester followed the hearse as chief mourner, and other relatives of the deceased. Amongst the private carriages which attended as a mark of respect, were those of the Lord Chancellor, Chief Justice Abbott, Chief Justice Dallas, Lord Sidmouth, Right Hon. R. Peel, Lady Turner, and the Common Sergeant.

A good Portrait of Sir J. Silvester, by S. Drummond, Esq. R. A. was published in the European Magazine for 1815; and he had just sat for his bust to Mr. Sievier, which is considered to be a correct likeness.

SIR NATHANIEL CONANT.

April 12. In Portland-place, in his 77th year, after a gradual decay, and a

short illness occasioned by an accidental fall, Sir Nathaniel Conant, Knt. He was born at Hastingleigh in Kent, of which place his father, the Rev. John Conant (of Pembroke Hall, Oxford, M. A. 1730), was Rector from 1734, and Vicar of Elmstead from 1736, till his death, April 9, 1779. He was great-grandson of the celebrated Dr. John Conant, Regius Professor of Divinity, and head of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1649; afterwards Archdeacon of Norwich, and Vicar of All Saints, Northampton, near which place he possessed considerable property, part of which is still in the family. He was an eminent Divine, and a distinguished Author of Sermons, of which several volumes were published, and many others, with a Life of him by his son, the Rev. John Conant, of Merton College, Oxford, B. and D. C. L. 1683, remain in the possession of his descendants. Some interesting anecdotes of him may be seen in Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary;" and an elegant testimonial to the remarkably early learning of the famous Linguist, Dr. William Wotton, in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. p. 255. He died in 1693, aged 86.

Sir Nathaniel was brought up at Canterbury School, and intended for business, which however he early relinquished, and in 1781, was placed in the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex. He was the first who suggested the idea of the new establishment of the Police in 1792, and was very instrumental in forwarding the design. He was thereupon appointed one of the Magistrates at Marlborough-street Office, where he continued till 1813, when he became Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, and received the honour of knighthood, and that situation he resigned in 1820, on account of the declining state of his health. He possessed a very clear understanding and promptness in decision, which, added to a great mildness of disposition and manner, peculiarly fitted him for the situation he held, and were evinced on many trying occasions, when he was intrusted with the particular confidence of Government.

He married Sarah, eldest daughter of John Whiston, of Fleet street, Bookseller, and grand-daughter of William Whiston, the celebrated scholar and mathematician. By her (who died Dec. 3, 1811, see vol. LXXXI. i. p. 596.) he had four children, now living; and he was buried with her on Friday April 19, in Finchley Church, Middlesex.

The death of an elder brother of Sir Nathaniel, the Rev. John Conant, Rector of St. Peter's, Sandwich, and Vicar of

of Teynham, Kent, is recorded in our *Obituary*, vol. LXXI. i. p. 400; and that of a younger brother, Culpepper Conant, Esq. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in vol. LXXXV. i. 475.

DR. CALEB HILLIER PARRY.

March 9. In Sion-place, Bath, 66, Caleb Hillier Parry, M. D. F. R. S. &c. father of Captain Parry, now commanding the Northern Expedition of Discovery.

Dr. C. H. Parry of Bath, received his classical and general education at the celebrated academy of Warrington, and his medical and philosophical instructions in the schools of Edinburgh and London. At an early age he married Miss Rigby, of Norwich, whose brother, Dr. Rigby, has lately terminated an honorable and distinguished professional life. Dr. C. H. Parry, about forty years ago, commenced his medical life at Bath, from which period, during the first dawning effulgence of his extraordinary powers, and the shining meridian of his matured knowledge, he gradually advanced his character as a great practical Physician, and Medical Philosopher, till the fiat of the Almighty destroyed his useful and active powers, by a sudden attack of palsy in the year 1816. The effects of this attack were so complete and universal, as to annihilate his faculties and his usefulness. After this era of Dr. Parry's life, we must look to what *he had done*, not to what his physical disease disabled him from the power of perfecting.

Dr. Parry's first professional public effort, was in a communication addressed to the Medical Society of London, on the nature and pathological history of certain, commonly called, nervous affections of the head, for which he recommended compression of the carotid arteries, on a principle which subsequent observations on these diseases, have confirmed and extended. The genius and original power of observation in the author were manifested in this tract, and were the foundation of further improvements in pathology, which I shall advert to. Subsequently to this, in the year 1797, he published a treatise, on a disease, called *Angina Pectoris*, the leading and essentially important part of which was first communicated to him, by his old and distinguished friend, Dr. Jenner, though it received additional demonstration from his own observations. This Essay was received by the profession as an additional indication of Dr. Parry's eminent talents, and is recognized as a standard work of excellence. Dr. Parry's next public work

was one that evinced his general knowledge as a natural Historian and Philologist, termed "A Treatise on Wool." The circumstances which led Dr. Parry to the contemplation of, and a series of experiments on this interesting branch of natural history and national importance, are too curious not to be slightly detailed:—His late Majesty George III. had sent two Merino rams, of the purest breed, for the use of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, then in its infancy, with a view to ascertain the possibility of the production of the finest Spanish Wool in England. Dr. Parry, impressed with a conviction of the absurdities of those opinions which attributed to the climate of Spain exclusively the power of production of this wool, determined to submit his opinion to the test of experiment, and accordingly, though occupied with the increasing claims of medical practice, and possessing only a small and unfavourable extent of land for the purpose, he succeeded in proving the justness of his own theory, and in actually leading other distinguished individuals, the late Lord Somerville, &c. to the production of this article, in a degree of perfection rather superior to the original Spanish breed. The subject was pursued with activity and ability by many other able experimentalists, but to Dr. Parry was exclusively due the philosophical investigation of the subject, and which, though not strictly medical, is (like the investigations of the late immortal Hunter) so near in its affinity to Medicine and comparative Physiology, as to prove that the one and the other are connected objects for pursuits of the same kind. Similar conclusions apply to the character and investigations of a late resident here, that illustrious character, Dr. Jenner, who has not only conferred on society the most valuable discovery ever made, the *Vaccine Inoculation*, but has communicated a beautiful piece of natural history, that of the Cuckoo.

Subsequently to this publication, Dr. Parry, surrounded by incessant occupations, published "Observations on the Pulse," and on a fact not before known, viz. the formation of new arterial branches in quadrupeds, when the parent and principal trunks had been obliterated by ligature, contrary to what had been observed to take place in man under similar circumstances; this *entirely original fact*, though not yet confirmed, has not been controverted by succeeding experimentalists.—Dr. Parry also gave to the world a *Treatise on Hydrophobia and Tetanus*, in which the histories

histories of these generally fatal diseases are most ably traced from observation.

But the greatest and most characteristic work of this eminent Philosopher and Physician, is "The Elements of Pathology," published in 1816. This exhibits a great system of original and unexampled depth of observation, accuracy of conclusion, and abundance of fact and illustration; it may truly be considered as an almost unparalleled example of great originality and capacity. Perhaps it may be an object of regret, that the author, capable of recording and deriving conclusions from experience like his, should have retarded to a late period of the existence of his powers, the putting in an earlier claim and record to opinions which were indisputably and originally his own. If sooner promulgated by himself, his just pretensions to the meed of fame, founded on his undisputed and early promulgation of pathological opinions, *now universally adopted*, and which essentially distinguish the present from the past state of medicine, would be unequivocally admitted.

It is however within the personal recollection of the writer of this brief memoir, and of several of his friends, that when the doctrines of the medical profession were greatly different from those of the present era, Dr. Parry alone advocated and taught principles, which have effected a change in Medical Philosophy, up to the present period.

The accounts already inserted of Dr. Parry's general genius, demonstrated on a subject not strictly within the pale of professional attention, is enough to prove the extent and versatility of his talents. To those who enjoyed his society this evidence would be superfluous. At the meetings of that useful and enlightened body, the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, his reasonings, remarks, and communications were in the highest degree instructive, enlightening, and entertaining. To his efforts, the high estimation which this Society possesses is not in a small degree referable, and especially to the joint energy and exertions of his most able and excellent brother-in-law, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, bart. lately President of this Institution.

It is the result of a conviction long since entertained by the writer, that Dr. Parry's original and ingenious claims to the first entertainment and avowal of those opinions which now influence the whole medical profession, have not been duly appreciated or known, that he is induced to offer this personal and public record of their validity, founded on the evidence of long intercourse and

early communications. Claims to scientific and literary right, should of all others be the most sacredly preserved and attested.

Of the various and general talent and knowledge of Dr. Parry, some proofs have already been afforded in these remarks. They are however too few to allow of amply expatiating on his general traits, and the limits of this article would not well admit of much more; still we may add that his astonishing grasp of conception on every subject which he considered, amply fulfilled the phrase, "*Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit.*" He was alike superior in the graver and lighter exercises of the mind; his ratiocinations, though luxuriant and abundant, seemed never to be the result of effort or labour; and his moral, conjugal, and parental feelings, were exemplary. In a continued series of bodily suffering, his Christian resignation was perfect.

Dr. Parry has left two sons; the first Dr. C. H. Parry, of Bath, the other the distinguished Commander of the late Northern Expedition. The professional character of the elder of these, as well as his general attainments, are worthy of his sire; and of the latter it would be superfluous to say any thing in addition to the estimation expressed by his country. Both these sons have been brought up by the late Dr. Parry in the fullest attainment of every means of useful, important, and elegant instruction, and of which they have, amply availed themselves, as well as of the inculcation of the purest religious and moral feelings. The same may be affirmed of the married and unmarried daughters of Dr. Parry, who received from their parent every indication of parental affection, and the amplest means of mental cultivation, which in conjunction with their mother and brothers, they returned by the most affectionate and sedulous attention to the sufferings of their revered father.

REV. CHARLES MEIN HAYNES, LL. B.

At Claydon, in the county of Suffolk, the Rev. Charles Mein Haynes, LL. B.

This worthy Divine was born at Elmset, in the same county, in 1739, and was the fourth son of the Rev. Hopton Haynes, A. M. the Rector of that parish, who was a son of Hopton Haynes, esq. Assay Master of the Mint, and principal Tally Writer of the Exchequer, a strenuous advocate for Socinianism, and the Author of a Tract relating to the prerogatives of his office, and of several publications on religious subjects;

jects* ; and an elder brother of Dr. Samuel Haynes*, Canon of Windsor, the learned Editor of "A Collection of State Papers," transcribed from the Cecil MSS. at Hatfield House, 1740, fol.

Mr Haynes received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of Dedham in Essex, and from thence removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of LL. B. in 1765. In the year following, he was presented by Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Vicarage of Damerham in the county of Wilts, as an accommodation to the celebrated preacher, Dr. Samuel Ogden, and in exchange for the Rectory of Stansfield in the county of Suffolk, which had been promised Mr. Haynes by the Lord Chancellor, and which was then vacant by the decease of his father. This living he held at his death ; and it is a circumstance worthy of remark, that during the fifty-six years of his incumbency, the Crown presented four several times to the Rectory of Stansfield, while two Dukes of Newcastle passed away without presenting to Damerham.

As a Minister of the Established Church, Mr. Haynes was firmly attached to her doctrine and discipline ; and for many years officiated as a Curate in his native county. A scrupulous obedience to the divine commands, and the keeping a conscience void of offence towards God and man, were the rules that regulated his life. His religion was without bigotry, and his piety without enthusiasm. As his sentiments were distinguished by candour, freedom, and liberality, he was a firm and decided advocate for the exercise of private judgment in matters of religion, and on points of doubtful dis-

putation†. Of a humane and benevolent disposition, he performed without ostentation many generous and charitable actions (particularly to the family with which he resided), that would have dignified a more ample fortune.

In his intercourse with others his manners were mild and humble, friendly and unassuming ; yet his humility was without meanness, and his friendship without dissimulation : these qualities, therefore, ensured him the respect and esteem of his acquaintance. Naturally of a shy and timid disposition, the tenor of his life was retired : he mingled but little in promiscuous company, excepting at particular periods, when he was the life and soul of the party in which he joined.

The powers of his memory were great, and in the highest degree retentive ; and whatever had pleased or interested him, either in the perusal of books or the remarks and observations of others, he made his own entirely, and could bring forth his stores, as occasion offered, with the greatest effect. In history and geography, his knowledge was extensive, and his recollection of names, dates, and places, truly surprising. The writer of this brief Memoir, who revered his character, and who has been often gratified in his society, heard him, when at the advanced age of seventy-six, repeat, without hesitation, the regular succession of our English Monarchs, with the precise year and month of their accession to the throne, as well as the day and year of their decease ; and what is more surprising, this stretch of memory was followed by a similar recital of the Roman Emperors.

He possessed a strong vein of pleasantry, and a considerable share of hu-

* For brief Memoirs of both these persons see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. II. pp. 140, 141.

† In corroboration of these remarks on his character, I have extracted from "The Monthly Repository of Theology," &c. vol. II. p. 336, the following conversation which passed between Mr. Haynes and the Rev. Samuel Say Toms, of Framlingham, as detailed by the latter Gentleman.—"Some years since, says Mr. Toms, visiting at a friend's house near to Wiltshire, Mr. Haynes's present residence, I met the old gentleman, and entering into conversation, I mentioned that I had often heard my mother speak of a clergyman of his name at Elmet : he replied, 'he was my father ;' and of Mr. Hopton Haynes, 'yes, he was my grandfather ; and said, his writings were very differently thought of now from what they were at their first publication, and some years after. They are now in high repute with many, as giving a just and rational interpretation of the scripture doctrine concerning Jesus Christ. There were warm contenders on both sides of the question. It became every one to examine and think for himself, and speak and act from conviction ; but some were of opinion, that religion was a plain simple thing, and that it was of more importance to insist on it practically, than to enter upon the minutiae of controversy. 'He hath shewn thee, O man, what is good, and what,' &c. 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God,' &c. 'The grace of God, which bringeth salvation, had appeared unto all men, teaching,' &c. On these things hang all the law and the prophets, and those persons think they best preach Christ, who lay the main stress on them."

mour; and to a pun was by no means an enemy. In all parties, where the company accorded with his taste and inclination, his conversation was animated and amusing; teeming with repartee, and pointed with wit; enriched by anecdote, and enlivened by story. His recitations of passages from various authors, whether serious or humorous, were given on such occasions with great taste and spirit; and will be long remembered by those who have ever had the pleasure of hearing him. Many pleasing anecdotes respecting him are in the recollection of his friends, to whom his attractive qualities had long endeared him, and whom he had entertained with as many good puns as had ever emanated from the most celebrated Wits of the day.

Mr. Haynes departed this life April the 17th, in the 83d year of his age, in the full enjoyment of his faculties, and of a tolerable share of health, even to the last.

At his particular request, his remains were conveyed to Elmset, his native village, and interred in the church-yard of that parish, under a tree which he had specified; having always strongly decried the indecency of interment in churches, wisely observing, that "*the Church was intended for the living, and its Yard for the dead.*"

Mr. Haynes was a bachelor; and his niece, Charlotte Catherine Anne, the sole daughter and heiress of his elder brother, Samuel Haynes, esq. was married January the 14th, 1783, to John William Egerton, the present Earl of Bridgewater.

Ipswich.

F.

REV. CHRISTOPHER WYVILL.

March 8. At his seat, Burton Hall, near Wensley Dale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in his 83d year, the Rev. Christopher Wyvill. Having attained to this advanced period, his removal from the world is matter of sorrow, rather than surprize, to his friends; who, in the last stage of his useful and benevolent life, when gradually decaying, as an aged tree in the forest, derived from his example a most important and instructive lesson of Christian piety, patience, and resignation.

The writer of this article knew him well, and therefore feels himself not incompetent to bear ample and unequivocal testimony to the distinguished virtue and sterling worth of this friend of his country and of mankind.

The independence of his principles, the calm dignity, the manly simplicity, and consistency of his conduct, the intrepidity and firmness of his mind, toge-

ther with the probity and purity of his heart, could not be contemplated without improvement. Nor will his bright example be lost to the world—it will continue to shine with unfading lustre on all around—it will "long live in the remembrance of those who knew him"—it will leave a lasting impression on the minds of his much respected and amiable family—of his numerous friends—and of the virtuous and wise in the busy circle of the world. This able and generous advocate of the rights of humanity, eminently distinguished as he was by his love of constitutional liberty, civil and religious, and by his unwearied endeavours to promote the freedom and happiness of the human race, is justly entitled to the designation of a genuine philanthropist, an enlightened and disinterested patriot, a truly upright and honorable man.

In early life, Mr. Wyvill was conspicuous for his ardent zeal in the cause of political and parliamentary reform. As an active member of the Yorkshire Association, instituted about the year 1780, for promoting this great object, he was unanimously chosen Secretary to that public-spirited body. At this period, he acted with a band of patriots, illustrious in rank, talents, and virtue. But he was more particularly united by the ties of personal, as well as political, confidence and esteem, as a friend and fellow-labourer, with the virtuous Sir George Saville, whose name, in the annals of Britain, will ever stand high on the scale of inflexible political integrity. Mr. Wyvill was to the last a consistent and strenuous supporter of the principle of reform, although he differed from the reformists of the present day as to the extent and modifications of that principle.

It was the good fortune of this revered and excellent father to live to see his own principles revived, like the phoenix rising from its ashes, in the person of his son, who was chosen one of the representatives for the City of York, in a manner equally honorable to himself and to his constituents; and whose liberal and decided conduct, fortified by paternal counsel and example, has established his character as a manly, honest, and independent Member of Parliament.

Through life, Mr. Wyvill assiduously laboured to maintain the cause of universal toleration. It was his fervent wish to see the rights of conscience extended to persons of all religious opinions; to secure to every man the glorious privilege of worshipping God in the manner most consonant to his own reason and understanding, and most conformable to the laws and institutions

of

of the gospel. In this cause, he manifested the true spirit and magnanimity of the Reformers and Confessors of ancient times. It was the object nearest his heart to forward every effort towards obtaining relief for the Roman Catholics from all their disabilities and privations. To this purpose he cheerfully devoted his time, his talents, and the ample means with which Providence had blessed him. This absorbed his whole attention, and employed all the powers and energies of his mind; while he spared no labour which might tend to advance the best interests of that religion "which is pure, peaceable, gentle, full of mercy and of good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy"—that religion of which he was himself at once the ornament and the example. Upon the subject of the Catholic question his correspondence was interesting and extensive, amongst those friends who were embarked in the same pursuit.

A man acting like this undaunted champion of Christian Liberty and Truth, under the influence of these ennobling motives, and these enlarged and exalted views, could not fail to attract the esteem and respect even of those who differed from him in opinion. Habitually fraught with the sentiments of an ardent, unaffected, and elevated piety and devotion, his mind sustained the depressions of age, and of declining health, with fortitude, composure, and resignation to the will of God; and the death of this excellent man was correspondent with his life.

Lympston, March 25.

T. J.

WILLIAM PLUMER, Esq.

The late William Plumer, esq. whose death we announced in p. 94, was the son of William Plumer, esq. of Blakemere, representative for the county of Herts, and was born May 24, 1736. This gentleman had three sisters, two of whom died unmarried. His sister Jane, in 1769, married the Rev. Mr. Whateley, by whom she had, William, Thomas (now Rector of Cookham, co. Berks), Joseph (now dead, after having assumed the name of Halsey, by marriage, and representing the borough of St. Albans in two parliaments, leaving a son and daughters), Richard (Rector of Cheddiston, co. Suff.), and daughters.

Mr. Plumer had been twice married. His widow, now surviving, was Miss Jane Hamilton, one of the daughters of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Hamilton, and niece to the late Earl of Abercorn, and leaving no issue.

William Plumer, esq. of Blakemere, the father of the present subject, had a

considerable increase of patrimony, in having, with his brother Richard, inherited the great property of Walter Plumer, esq. of Cheddiston, co. Suff. 1746; and further, by his brother Richard (who was member for Oxford, and a Lord of Plantation) dying 1750, he became the sole representative of the estate of Walter Plumer.

Of this Walter Plumer it may be necessary to state, that he was a leading member in parliament in his day, having been twice elected in the House of Commons to represent Alborough, and twice for Appleby; and in the House in 1732 we find him particularly strenuous against standing armies in the moment of peace, and in the mode of quartering soldiers upon innkeepers, &c. &c. as oppressive upon one class of persons. The firmness and resolution of this gentleman occasioned an observation at the moment, "that the name of Walter Plumer would at all times be amiable to all good men, who would see, that no difference of opinion with Ministers had made him indifferent to the Constitution." The Ministers at this moment complained of the scribblers against Government; Mr. Plumer observed, "do not give us soldiers to repel this host; employ scribblers against them, as plenty can always be found on any side of a question." This gentleman was always a steady adherent to the rights and interests of the people; and this patriotic conduct of the uncle, it is conceived, has had its weight and influence with his nephew, who appears to have cherished his views upon the same political bias, and which he has followed through life with credit and consistency, as the following hasty review of his public life will pourtray. At the general election in 1763 he first entered the House of Commons for Lewes in Sussex; and at the general election in 1768, he succeeded to the representation of the county of Hertford, in which he continued till 1806, a period of 38 years. And as a proof in what high estimation his services were held by the independent freeholders of the county, he was presented by them, a few years afterwards, with a silver vase of superior workmanship. After having served as member for the county in which he lived for eight successive parliaments, and executing this honourable trust with activity and zeal, his advanced age induced him to resign a charge which he did not feel equal to support with his accustomed energy. Since that period he has sat in parliament for the borough of Higham Ferrers; still maintaining his perfect independence of all sinister views, and acting up

to the free and genuine principles which ever governed his public conduct. His private and social qualities are best recognised in the esteem and affectionate respect borne him by all who were admitted to his intimacy, who could not fail to experience the soundness of his understanding, and admire the elegance of his well-cultivated mind. He passed the maturity of his life in the society of the first men of the age; a circumstance from which Mr. Plumer derived all the advantages which such an intercourse was calculated to produce, as was apparent in his conversation and the tone of his thoughts. Too quick in his apprehension and words to be distinguished as a parliamentary speaker; too independent to listen for a moment to the intrigues of ministerial or court influence; and too thoughtful and patriotic not to act consistently with those who had only their country's good at heart, he was steady to his vote during the whole of the most brilliant period of British eloquence, and formed one of that constellation, of which Charles Fox was the leading star; and though not splendid, or sufficiently confident in his own talent, which was sufficiently manifest in all business of committees, where his services were pre-eminent, he was in heart of the first magnitude. His unwearied attention to the local interests of the county, so long entrusted to his care, as one of its representatives—his readiness of access to all who approached him—let these and other virtues bear testimony. In the softer and more amiable virtues of private and domestic life, he was the affectionate husband, the kind and liberal landlord, the indulgent master, and the firm and sincere friend; hospitable without parade, generous without ostentation. Though death at the age of 86 cannot be called sudden, yet in the instance of this venerable patriot it was peculiarly awful. For many months he had enjoyed a state of health rarely witnessed at this period of life, never exceeded at any. At six o'clock in the evening he had retired from the drawing-room in perfect health and spirits; at seven it pleased God to visit him with the fatal blow under which he sunk, and he was carried to the bed he never left again alive. For the few days he survived, his mental faculties remained perfect; he was sensible of every thing about him but his own danger. The mind of Plumer was the last part of him that became extinct: and when at last he ceased to breathe, it was so imperceptibly, that it was some time before his at-

tendants perceived that the lamp of life was extinguished. Truly then it may be said, that he enjoyed life till the latest hour of his existence; and that he died, as he had always expressed a wish to die, without protracted suffering.

“*Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?*”

Few retrospects of the same extent (86 years) could be taken with so calm and self-approving an eye as his conduct in every relation of society, might justify him in doing. In William Plumer we have lost one of the few which yet remained to us of a class gradually becoming extinct—the true old English gentleman; and he has not left behind him a more complete representative of this valuable character.

This worthy man was at his own request buried in the quietest manner, and borne by his own labourers, on the 24th of January 1822; and without any display or notice, innumerable persons of all descriptions, old and young, came to pay their silent but heartfelt tribute of gratitude to their long and venerable patron, as the series of his beneficence to the neighbourhood and country around, had happily been protracted for an uninterrupted period of more than 60 years. This sympathy of gratitude was unaffected, it sprang pure from the heart, and if only those grieve for his loss who had cause to feel the benefits of his presence on earth, there are hearts enough to mourn him long and sincerely. Among the mourners we observed, Mr. Byde, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Roper, Lord W. Bentinck, &c. &c.; followed by his household domestics and tenantry, many of whom shewed the strength of their feelings on this parting with their old and valuable friend, landlord, or master.

The remains were conveyed to the family vault in Eastwick church, and were met at the church-yard gate by the Rev. James Tomlin, who performed the solemn service; and while it was performing, respiration was apparently suppressed, so much impressed were the numerous congregation assembled at the solemnity before them, in unison with their feelings.

On the Sunday after the funeral, the Rev. Mr. Tomlin preached a sermon at Eastwick church, in reference to this late event, taking for his text, Proverbs, ch. x. v. 7. In this discourse, the character of a just man was drawn agreeably to a Scriptural view, “which all who knew him will easily recognise, and united with so many other inestimable qualities

qualities of the head and heart, will transmit his name to posterity, with the appropriate blessing of the memory of the just."

This sermon has been printed for private circulation at the request of many who heard it, and of many who had not the opportunity of hearing it.

REV. JOHN RILAND.

March 13. At the Rectory House, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, in his 86th year, the Rev. John Riland, A.M. 52 years rector of that place.

Though a deference, for what we know would have been the wish of this truly venerable man, will restrain the full expression of our judgment and feelings on this occasion, we cannot withhold our just tribute from departed worth, and of such distinguished eminence, from a character so well known, and whose virtues and labours as a Christian Minister, have, for nearly half a century, been so extensively useful, and so highly appreciated, in that town and neighbourhood. It has been permitted but to few to live and to labour so long, and throughout a life lengthened beyond the ordinary days of man, to fulfil their ministerial course with a simplicity and integrity of character more transparent—with a benevolence more disinterested and enlarged—or with a purer, more ardent and active zeal for the glory of God. Long, very long, will his memory be cherished and blessed by the many who have profited by his labours—who were his "hope and joy" here, and will be his "crown of rejoicing in the day of the Lord Jesus!"

JOHN GREEN, ESQ.

April 16. At his house in Highbury Park, in his 69th year, John Green, Esq. a native of Hinckley in Leicestershire, where for many years he successfully carried on a considerable trade as a manufacturer of hosiery. His family was seated many years at Somerby, in that county; but the manor, &c. was sold by the uncle of this gentleman in the year 1760. Mr. Green was appointed in 1809, Lieutenant-colonel of the West Leicestershire Local Militia; but on leaving Leicestershire, he resigned his commission. He married in 1784, Anne daughter of John Reep, Esq. of Ridgeway in Devonshire, who survives him, with two sons and five daughters.

JOHN HODGSON, ESQ.

April 7. At Buckden, after a short illness, John Hodgson, esq. M. A. Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, aged 82.—He had filled the office

of Secretary to the Bishop of Lincoln (from which he retired in 1820) for the long space of more than fifty years, during the incumbency of Dr. Green, Dr. Thurlow, and lastly of Dr. Tomline, now Bishop of Winchester, whose confidence and friendship he had the honor to enjoy to the latest period. By the clergy of the extensive diocese of Lincoln, his constant attention to the duties of his situation, and the ability and courtesy with which he discharged them, were universally acknowledged and duly appreciated. To his friends and neighbours he was endeared by his social and benevolent disposition, his mild and truly christian temper. His poorer brethren loved him, his numerous acquaintance respected and esteemed him. By his afflicted widow and family the loss of this excellent husband and father is severely felt, however the blow may be mitigated by the humble but well-grounded hope that he has obtained a heavenly reward.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Feb. 11. Aged 60, A. W. Devis, esq. R.A. *Lately.* In Grosvenor-square, aged 28, Lady Charlotte Fane, dau. of the Earl of Westmoreland. — At Islington, aged 74, Edmund Alderson, esq. principal secretary to Sir John Simeon, bart. senior Master in ordinary of the High Court of Chancery. Mr. A. was in the Life Guards in the riots of 1780, in which service he lost an eye. — In Dartmouth-street, aged 75, Rear-adm. Abraham Guyott. — Aged 69, the Rev. W. V. Ireson, Lecturer of St Clement's, Eastcheap, and upwards of forty years Master of the Brewers' Grammar-school. — Rev. J. H. Powell, vicar of Eccleshall, Stafford, and Dunchurch, co. Warwick. — In her 58th year, Lucilla Anna Maria, only dau. of the late Rev. Richard Graves, of Claverton, Somerset, author of the "Spiritual Quixote." — Lieut.-col. James Fitter, formerly of the 67th reg. — Aged 76, James Dolegal, esq. late of London-fields, Hackney. — At Kensington, aged 72, Mr. Samson Coysgarne, formerly a purser in the Royal Navy. — At her grandson's in Horsley-down, aged 99, Mrs. Clarkson.

March 1. Aged 55, Sarah, wife of Wm. Blair, esq. surgeon of Great Russell-street. — *March 23.* In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, John Dawes, esq. of Highbury, co. Middlesex, and of Charleywood House, Herts. — Aged 71, Joseph Ashe, esq. son of the late John Ashe, esq. and brother to the late Rev. Sam. Ashe, many years rector of Langley Burrell, Wilts. — *March 26.* Aged 72, Mitchell Smith, esq. of London-wall. — *March 30.* At Richmond, aged 16, Henry, last remaining child of Wm. Walker, the late lecturer on the Eidouranon. —

March

MARCH 31. Samuel Yate Benyon, esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel, Attorney General of the great Sessions at Chester, Recorder of that city, King's Sergeant of the Dutchy and Vice Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

APRIL 2. In Bryanston-street, aged 82, Dreury Outley, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher. — **APRIL 7.** In Gloucester-place, New-road, J. Champain, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service. — **APRIL 9.** At Hammersmith, aged 68, Richard Radford, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, and on the Court of the Company of Apothecaries. — **APRIL 14.** At Hackney, of an apoplectic fit, 44, James Belloncle, esq. late of Dalston.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Aged 70, John Cooch, esq. of Bedford.

BERKS.—**MARCH 26.** At Sunning Hill, Mary, only dau. of G. Simson, esq. of Silwood Park. — **APRIL 16.** Aged 76, Mr. Carey Godfrey, of Chawley, near Cunner.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—**APRIL 18.** At Newport Pagnel, aged 79, Jane, widow of T. G. Forster, esq. and eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Watkin, formerly Rector of Yelvertoft, Northamptonshire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—At Manea, in the Isle of Ely, aged 32, Mr. Robert Cross, formerly an Ensign in the Cambridgeshire Local Militia. — **MARCH 12.** Aged 29, W. T. D. Cory, son of Mr. W. Cory, of Cambridge. He retired to rest the evening before as well as usual, but was found a corpse the next morning. — **MARCH 19.** At Melbourne, aged 74, the relict of the late Rev. Anthony Crole. — **APRIL 7.** Mrs. R. Ward, of Wisbech.

CHESHIRE.—At Chester, Mr. Dodd. — The relict of the late W. Glegg, esq. of Grange. — At Heaton Norris, aged 89, Mr. John Hulme. — **MARCH 20.** At Dorfield, aged 80, H. Tomkinson, esq.

CORNWALL.—At Falmouth, Ensign J. G. Newman, late of the 40th reg. — At Truro, aged 81, James Kempe, esq. senior Alderman of the Borough. — At Bodmin, Miss A. Chapple. — At Launceston, 87, Mr. J. Paul. — At Trekenning, 74, Francis Paynter, esq. — At Launceston, the wife of Mr. Penwarden, alderman of that Borough. — At Slowford, R. Eastcott, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—At Brampton, Mr. C. Ewart, of Swallow-street. — At Maryport, aged 67, Mrs. Eliz. Smith, relict of the late Capt. W. Smith. — Aged 73, Tho. Hodgson, esq. of Fauld. — Rev. J. S. Jackson, of Holm Caltram.

DERBYSHIRE.—At Hartingland, in his 86th year, Mr. C. Flint. — At Chelmorton, aged 95, Mr. J. Ollereshaw. — At Draycott House, S. Rickards, esq. — At Overton Hall, aged 88, the wife of W. Milnes, esq. — Aged 92, the relict of Mr. John Finney. — Aged 68, the Rev. Geo. Bossley, M. A. thirty-three years Rector of Clowne, and forty-one years Vicar of Ches-

terfield. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1776; M. A. 1779.

DEVONSHIRE.—At Totness, aged 72, G. Fowell, esq. — At Dawlish, aged 77, Peter Churchill, esq. — At Exmouth, the wife of Rev. L. Coddington, of Timolin, co. Kildare. — At Haven Banks, aged 82, Mr. Thos. Grays, surveyor. — At Tiverton, J. James, esq. — At Plymouth Dock, Capt. E. Archdall, R. N. — The widow of Lieut. Henry Blaxton, R. N. and sister to Adm. Sir Edw. Thornborough. — The widow of T. Templer, esq. of Salmon-pool-house, near Exeter. — A. Kelly, esq. of Kelly, barrister, and a partner in the Bank of Minchin and Co. Portsmouth. — At Tiverton, at an advanced age, R. Blundell, esq. the last surviving descendant of Peter Blundell, the founder of Tiverton Grammar School. — At Stonehouse, Mr. P. Ellery, R. N. — At Cawsand, aged 80, Mrs. Parkin. — At Willand, aged 85, Mrs. Tanner. — At Ashburton, the widow of the late W. Sunter, esq. — **MARCH 12.** At Ferum-hill, Tavistock, William, son of John Gill, esq. — **MARCH 16.** At the Vicarage, Broad Clisp, Emma Isabella, dau. of the late Thos. Harris, esq. of Rugby, co. Warwick. — **MARCH 18.** At Chudleigh, the relict of the late Rev. John Garratt.

DORSETSHIRE.—At Weymouth, aged 83, the widow of Rev. Hanbury Davies, rector of Panteague, co. Monmouth. — At Wimbome, 68, Mr. W. Knott. — At his brother's house, at Bridport, Robert Perham, esq. banker of Crewkerne. — Edw. son of E. Pritchard, esq. banker, of Ross, Herefordshire. — At Charmouth, aged 73, S. Bullen, esq. — At Shaftesbury, Mr. G. Thomas. — **MARCH 22.** At Wimbourn, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Druitt, surgeon, leaving a widow and five young children.

DURHAM.—At Darlington, 49, Miss Allan, dau. of Mr. Geo. Allan, attorney at law.

ESSEX.—At High Ongar Lane, aged 106, Mrs. Godsolve. — At Broomfield, aged 56, Mrs. C. Porter. — At Rayleigh, Mrs. Murdoch. — At Chelmsford, Elizabeth Anne, dau. of the Rev. W. Williams. — At Maldon, aged 82, Mr. E. Hunsdon. — Frances, dau. of Adm. Rob. Montague. — At Maryland Point, Stratford, aged 77, the relict of the late Christopher Court. — **MARCH 20.** At Clayberry Hall, aged 66, Wilhelmina Caroline, relict of James Hatch, esq. — **MARCH 21.** At Epping Vicarage, the Rev. Edward Conyers, Vicar of Epping and Walthamstow. — **APRIL 5.** At Colchester, 41, Miss Round, dau. of late J. Round, esq. of Birch Hall. — **APRIL 6.** Aged 15, E. Sidney, son of Wm. Sims of Hubbard's Hall. — **APRIL 7.** Found dead by his side, aged 63, the wife of Charles James Coverly, esq. of Bengal House, Woodford. — **APRIL 11.** At Pive's-hill, Birchanger, aged 71, Col. Welsh. — **APRIL 17.** At Ardleigh, aged 67, the Rev. M. Lugar.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At Littleworth, near Minchin-

Minchinhampton, in consequence of injury sustained by falling into a quarry, Mr. O. Burgess.—The Rev. John Burton Watkin, formerly fellow of New College, Oxford. He proceeded M. A. July 4, 1778; and in 1781, was presented to the vicarage of Marshfield, by the Wardens and Fellows of New College.—At Tockington, aged 80, Mrs. Napleton, sister of the late Rev. Dr. Napleton, canon residentiary of Hereford.—At Cheltenham, Joseph Watts, esq. solicitor.—At Woodchester, T. Adams, esq.—At Parkill House, J. Nash, esq.—At Gloucester, in College-green, Mrs. Baylis.—At Bristol, the Rev. J. J. Bird.—In Park-street, Charles Penny, esq.—At Westbury-hill, aged 75, Mr. P. Crocker, of the highly respectable firm of Messrs. Harfords, Partridge, and Co. of Bristol.—At the Hot-wells, 88, Barry Drew, esq. of Drew-mount, co. Kilk.—At Gloucester, aged 82, Mrs. Middleton, relict of alderman Middleton, of that city.—At Colham, aged 51, James George, esq. of Bristol.—At Clifton, aged 77, the relict of H. Worrall, esq. of Manchester.—At Bristol, aged 89, Miss Anne King, of Cumberland-street.—*March 31.* At the nursery, Durdham-down, 62, Mr. John Sweet.—*April 3.* In Hope-square, Bristol, Frances, relict of the late Rev. David Brown, of Calcutta.—*April 5.* At Cheltenham, Augusta Maria, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Long Stowe-hall, Cambridge.—*April 6.* Aged 89, Mrs. Anne King, in Cumberland-street, mother of George King, esq. of Bristol.—Bridget Downing, daughter of Richard Symes, esq. of Westbury-on-Trim.—*April 7.* At Cheltenham, Miss Butlin, dau. of the late Thos. Butlin, esq. of Tarville Park, near Henley Oxfordshire.—*April 8.* The dau. of the late Sam. Whitchurch, esq. of Bristol.—At Tockington, Sybella, wife of John Gordon, esq. of Wincombe, Wilts.]

HAMPSHIRE.—At Southampton, 81, Gen. Richardson.—At Winchester, 90, Mr. J. G. Feacham.—At Swathling, 62, Dorothea, widow of Rev. Charles Warre, of Rugby.—*March 21.* At Hinton-house, aged 77, the relict of Rob. Thornton Heysham, esq. of Stagenhoe Park, Herts.—*March 18.* At Southampton, aged 59, Mr. Isaac Houlson, brass-founder, late of Bristol.—*March 27.* At Winchester, the Rev. Carew Gauntlett, nephew of the Warden of New College.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—At Kingsland, aged 67, Edward Robson Ward, esq.—*March 29.* At Stanton-park, aged 90, James King, esq. the oldest magistrate and deputy-lieutenant in that county.

HERTS.—At Hoddesdon, 103, E. Field.—At Long Marston, aged 31, Mrs. Sarah Collier.—At Hertford, Mr. John Evans, Alderman.—*March 5.* The daughter of the Rev. Henry Law, of Standon.—*April 4.* At Hamells, W. Waddelow, esq. late of

Undley-hall, Suffolk.—*April 11.* Mr. At Davies, postmaster of Hertford.—*April 16.* At East Barnet, J. C. Green, late of Westinist.

HUNTS.—At the rectory-house, Hamerton, the Rev. R. Pyne, many years rector of that parish.

KENT.—At Rowling, Mrs. Mary Finch, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Edw. Hatton, and sister of G. F. Hatton, esq. of Eastwell-park.—At Chilston-park, W. B. Best, esq.—At Folkstone, aged 86, Mr. John Hills.—At Chatham, aged 75, Mr. Thos. Barton, many years a quartermaster in H. M. Dock-yard.—At Canterbury, in King-street, aged 69, Mrs. Dernacour.—At Chatham, aged 82, Mr. W. B. Mitchell.—At Sheerness, T. T. Folds, esq. M. D.—At Selling, aged 62, Mr. A. Amos.—*Mar. 22.* At Ramsgate, Mr. Edw. Daniel, jun. solicitor.—*March 29.* At Sandwich, aged 39, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Nehemiah Nisbett, rector of Tunstall.—*April 5.* At Little Heath, near Woolwich, Mrs. Jane Henderson, relict of Thos. Henderson, esq. of Dominica.—*April 8.* At Gillingham, aged 83, the Rev. Hounstone Radcliffe, Archdeacon and Prebendary of Canterbury, rector of Ickham, and vicar of Gillingham; he was also sub-dean of Wells. He was of New College, Oxford, M. A. 1764; B. and D. D. 1784.—*April 14.* At Canterbury, after a long and painful illness, aged 33, Lieut. James Elwyn, on the half-pay of the 31 reg. aged 33 years.

LANCASHIRE.—At Liverpool, aged 70, Mrs. M. Cash, one of the Society of Friends, among whom she occasionally appeared as a minister. She was much and deservedly respected, and was a distinguished instance of the capabilities of the female mind, having conducted an extensive business upwards of twenty years. During the latter period of her life she was much engaged in works of benevolence, and unremittingly attentive in promoting the system of prison discipline and reformation introduced by the philanthropic Mrs. Fry.—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Mendell, aged 87.—At Manchester, aged 32, Mr. E. Buxton, of the firm of Messrs. Buxton and sons.—In Hanging-ditch, Mr. J. Meredith.—Aged 50, Mr. T. Lenrick.—The relict of Henry Worrall, esq. of Manchester.—At Clayton-hall, aged 22, Richard, eldest son of R. G. Lomax, esq.—At Salford, aged 38, Mr. R. Marsden.—At Ormskirk, aged 88, the Rev. W. Naylor. He was the classical master of the public grammar-school of that town for nearly sixty years; and so regular and uniform was he in his attendance to his scholastic duties, that his oldest pupils could not recollect his having been absent a single day.—At Rochdale, aged 51, John Walmsley, esq. late high-sheriff of the county of Lancaster.—At Astley, aged 81, the Rev. Robert Barker, A. M. rector of Saint Anne's.—The wife of John Bradshaw, esq. justice of the peace.—At Everton, the

the Rev. J. Turner.—*March 10.* At Oldham, Mr. William Chippendale.—Adam Thornborrow, esq.—*March 13.* Aged 68, Hannah, relict of the late Thomas Dickenson, esq.—*March 15.* At Wellington-place, Toxteth-park, aged 36, Mr. William Tomlinson.—*March 20.* At Halton Cotton-mills, near Lancaster, Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas Robinson. She will be a great loss to the poor employed in their extensive works.—*April 1.* Aged 66, Mr. Daniel Lees, of Bankside, Oldham, brother to Lieut.-col. Lees, of the Oldham Local Militia. His prosperous career in the accumulation of wealth affords a striking instance of the rapid commercial prosperity by which that part of the country has been enriched within half a century. The scale of his elevation may be traced from the humble occupation of the loom, to the possession of property computed at nearly 200,000*l.*—*April 11.* At Halshead, Cecilia, wife of Rich. Willis, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—At Cold Overton, aged 70, Mr. J. Sharpe.—At Loughborough, J. Boott, esq.—At Leicester, aged 73, Mr. Alderman Read.—At North Kilworth, 74, Mr. T. Berridge.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—At Tetford, aged 54, Mr. R. Dymoke.—Aged 74, Mrs. Eleanor Gordon, sister to Sir Jenison Gordon, Bart. of Haverholm Priory.—At Tothill, near Louth, aged 75, Mrs. Taylor.—At Horn-castle, 86, Mr. P. Pogson.—Rev. Charles Wakeham, prebendary of Lichfield and Coventry, and rector of Wickenby. He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1782; M. A. 1785.

NORFOLK.—At Norwich, aged 79, Mr. Marsh.—At East Dereham, 68, William Castell, esq.—At Yarmouth, Capt. G. Guntton.—Aged 78, Mrs. M. Diball.—At Matlack, aged 100, Mrs. Leeder, widow.—*March 30.* After a short but severe illness, aged 62, the Rev. George Boldero, of Martin Rainham.—*April 3.* Aged 89, the Rev. Anthony Barwick, vicar of Neatished and Horning, which livings were presented to him by Bishop Yonge in 1767.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Mary Deacon, dau. of Mr. Thomas Howes, solicitor.—At Weedon-beck, aged 78, Mr. James Barge.—*March 2.* At Peterborough, aged 64, C. Whitehead, esq. of Warrington.—Rev. E. Hunt, rector of Benefield and Stoke Doyle.—*April 1.* At Bagbrooke rectory, H. B. Harrison, esq. B. A. son of the Rev. Dr. Harrison, and student of Christ Church, Oxford.—*April 8.* At Peterborough, aged 91, Mr. Thomas Julian.—At Northampton, aged 70, Jos. Hall, esq. banker.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—At Tritelington, P. H. Naters, esq.—At Blagdon, 104, Mr. J. Morrison.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—In Goosegate, 62, Mr. J. Latham.—In Red Lion-square, 66, Mr. T. Morton.—At Marnham, Ellen, wife of the Rev. G. Almond.—At Wollaton,

aged 84, Mr. R. Walker, one of the Society of Friends.—At Mansfield, aged 78, Mr. G. Barratt.—At Workop, aged 88, Mr. R. Cowley.—*March 20.* Mr. Wm. Wilcox, of Mansfield, surgeon and apothecary. He was a native of Barton, and formerly in extensive practice at Stamford.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Feb. 12.* At Charlbury, aged 97, Robert Spendlove, a highly respected member of the Society of Friends. In his character were combined the several qualities which constitute the true Christian. His long and useful life was marked by a vigour of intellect which he retained till nearly his last moments; by an unremitting attention to the happiness of his domestic circle, and by those social virtues which render their possessor truly valuable. He has left a deeply afflicted widow, with numerous friends and relatives to lament his loss.—*March 24.* Aged 89, Richard Weston, esq. many years a member of the Corporation of Oxford, and in the commission of the peace for that city.—*April 1.* At Ensham-hall, the residence of his son-in-law, John Ruxton, esq. aged 73, Col. Patrick Hay, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.—*April 7.* At St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, aged 83, Mr. T. Milbourne, who had served the Society of Trinity College in quality of maniple thirty years.—*April 15.* At St. Aldate's, aged 40, Mr. Rich. Pratt, coach-proprietor, of Oxford.—Aged 61, Mr. W. Hickman, town-serjeant of Henley.—Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Swithen Adee, M. D. of Littlegate-house.—*April 17.* At Weston-on-the-green, in his 66th year, the Rev. James Yalden, vicar of that parish and rector of Bucknell, and formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, M. A. 1786.

SHROPSHIRE.—At Ludlow, Mrs. Baugh, widow of Benj. B. esq. town-clerk.—At Wenlock, Mr. Rhoden.—At Harnage-grange, aged 59, Mrs. Shuker.—At Whitbourne-house, aged 62, Mr. S. Tomlinson.—At Iron-bridge, the Rev. Benj. Wase.—Mrs. Marsh, wife of the Rev. G. Marsh, rector of Hope Bowdler.—At Brosely, George, third son of the late Alex. Gordon, esq. of Charter-house-square, London.

SOMERSET.—At East Harnham, aged 88, Mr. T. Brewer.—At Bath, Mrs. Selina Bathurst, sister of the Bishop of Norwich.—Aged 81, B. Butter, esq. for many years a resident of the island of Antigua, but late of Queen-square, Bath. Endowed with an enterprising spirit, Mr. Butter early in life sought and realized considerable property in the West Indies, with no other assistance than his own personal exertions: directed by sound observation and regulated by the strictest prudence; having encountered three perilous voyages in his attempts to reach these islands, and more than once saved himself and the crew by his intrepidity, vigour, and presence of mind. His maxims were few and well chosen, his habits temperate, and his principles immutably steadfast,

even

even in his last hour.—At Bath, the wife of J. G. Ravenshaw, esq.—At Bath, C. Penny, esq.—At Camely, aged 94, the relict of the Rev. Thos. Seccombe, rector of that place, and of Brimpton, Som.—At Compton Martin, aged 103, Mrs. Candy.—*March 12.* At Ashill, aged 39, Mrs. Porter, sister of the late Mrs. Winton, of Bishops Hull.—*March 21.* In Bath, Jane, relict of the late John Pinney, esq. of Great George-street, Bristol, and of Somerton Erle, Somerset.—*March 22.* At Bath, the lady of Sir George S. Gibbs, M. D. and dau. of Edward Sealy, esq. of Nether Stowey.—*March 28.* At Bath, Catherine, relict of A. Robertson, esq. formerly a naval officer at Jamaica, and last surviving dau. of the late Capt. Patrick Sinclair, R. N.—*March 29.* Lady Elton, wife of Sir A. Elton, bart. of Cleveland-court.—*April 14.* At Bath, the Rev. Edm. Butcher, late of Sidmouth, Devon, author of "Sermons; to which are subjoined suitable Hymns," 2 vols. 8vo. 1798—1806; "Moral Tales," 12mo. 1801; "The Substance of the Holy Scriptures Methodised," 4to. 1801; "An Excursion from Sidmouth to Chester in 1803," 2 vols. 12mo. 1805; "A Sermon before the Supporters of the Unitarian Fund, June 9, 1813," 12mo.

STAFFORD.—At Bilston, Jonathan Hartshorn, esq.—At Walsall, the Rev. J. J. Dewe, vicar of Alstonefield.—At Walsall, Mr. Weaver.

SUFFOLK.—The Rev. Mr. Tiffen, curate of Fakenham.—At Wortham, 70, Rev. G. Betts, LL.B. prebendary of Lichfield, rector of the Parishes of West Winch and Overstrand, Norfolk, and many years an acting magistrate for Norfolk and Suffolk.—Mr. Giles Pettitt, of Kirtling, who had lived on one farm for the long period of 82 years: "And the farm that he held on his Honor's estate

Was the same which his forefathers till'd," as far back as the year 1550.—At Pakefield, Anne, relict of Mark Munns Woolton, gent.—At Sudbury, aged 22, John Maclean, esq. of Caius College, Cambridge, 2d son of Sir L. Maclean.—At Ipswich, aged 101, Mrs. Sarah Prime: she was followed to the grave by her son in his 71st year.—At Bury, in Northgate-street, Mrs. Wells. Aged 75, Mrs. Bowls.—*Feb. 11.* Aged 89, T. Newton, gent. of Sweffling.—*Feb. 13.* Aged 72, Samuel Howes, gent. one of the 24 men of the Corporation of Ipswich.—Aged 75, Mrs. Hammond, sister of W. Hammond, gent. attorney at law.—At Bungay, Thomas Plowman, late of Brome parsonage.—*Feb. 18.* Aged 77, John Dresier, esq. of Blythford Hall. He served the office of high sheriff for the County in 1809.—*Feb. 23.* Aged 31, Charlotte Mary, only dau. of Dr. Reeve, of Gislegham.—W. Sikes, gent. of Long Metford.—*March 6.* Mr. S. Gowing, one of the Common Council of the Borough of Eye.—*March 8.* At Worlingham-hill, 80, R. Spar-

row, esq. an active Magistrate for this Co. and chairman of the Beccles Bench of magistrates.—*March 10.* Aged 58, Mr. Thomas Simpson, of Cretingham. For vigour and shrewdness of intellect; for professional knowledge as a farmer and valuer; and for kindness of heart, he was justly esteemed in the County.

SURREY.—At Laurel Cottage, Adelston, near Chertsey, Charles Edward Whitlock, esq. formerly proprietor and manager of the Chester, Newcastle, and other provincial theatres. This gentleman married Miss E. Kemble, sister of Mrs. Siddons.—*March 4.* At Albury, near Guilford, aged 85, the Rev. Wm. Polhill, of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, M. A. 1771. He succeeded the late Bishop Horsley in the Rectory of Albury, near Guildford, Surrey, 10 February, 1780, being presented to it by Heneage, earl of Aylesford.—*March 16.* At Stoke, near Guildford, aged 90, John Hughes, esq.—*March 30.* At Ashted, W. Hambly, esq.—*April 2.* At Dorking, 84, Catherine, relict of Rev. Owen Manning, of Godalming, Surrey, author of the History and Antiquities of Surrey, &c. who died in 1801.—*April 2.* At Richmond, the relict of the late Mr. Rob. Cock, many years vice-consul at Madeira.—*April 9.* At St. Nicholas Guildford, the relict of the late Mr. Thomas Morgan, aged 82.

SUSSEX.—At Chichester, aged 67, Mrs. Greenfield, widow, and in a few hours afterwards, aged 27, Mrs. C. Eldridge, her daughter.—Thos. Dicker, esq. of Lewes, banker, 68.—*March 16.* At Brighton, at an advanced age, Thos. Elam, esq. late of Leicester-square, a Magistrate for Middlesex.

WARWICKSHIRE.—At Claverdon, aged 55, Thos. Wm. Wilcox, esq.

WESTMORELAND.—*March 21.* At Keadall, Henry Reynell, Esq.

WILTS.—At Potterne, F. Tanner, esq.—At Appleby, 80, J. Dickenson, esq. of Dutton Hall.—*April 3.* At Mere, the Rev. Rowland W. Howell, son of Rev. R. Howell.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—At Hanley Castle, Anne, widow of Moses Clarke, Esq.—At Holly-green, Mrs. Ballard.—Mrs. Pearkes, dau. of J. Gist, esq. of Wormington-grange.

YORKSHIRE.—At Askham, aged 86, Bryan T. Fawcett, esq.—The Rev. G. Harrison.—At Wakefield, aged 75, Mrs. Harper.—Aged 81, Mr. B. Spawforth, of Horbury.—Lieut. Dowling, R. N.—*Mar. 8.* at Hammerton rectory, aged 59, the Rev. Robert Pyne.—*April 11.* Aged 34, Hubbersty Middleton, esq. of Hull.

WALES.—At Pembroke, aged 103, Anne Watkins.—At Glansevern House, Lady Owen.—At Welsh Pool, the Rev. E. Jones. At Llanfyllen, aged 86, R. Griffiths, esq.

SCOTLAND.—At Edinburgh, aged 79, the Rev. J. Thomson.

IRELAND.—At the Deanery-house, Cork, Mrs. Ellington, widow of Major-Gen. Ellington, and dau. to the very Rev. the Dean of Cork.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 26, to April 23, 1822.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 722	Males	- 666	2 and 5	132
Females	- 723	Females	- 630	5 and 10	74
Whereof have died under two years old		294		10 and 20	47
				20 and 30	84
				30 and 40	115
				40 and 50	137
				50 and 60	126
				60 and 70	124
				70 and 80	96
				80 and 90	57
				90 and 100	10

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound.GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending April 13.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
44 2	18 2	16 4	19 3	20 11	21 7

CORN EXCHANGE, April 22, 1822.

We had but a small supply of Grain in general this morning.—Fine Wheat being in demand sold readily at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter on last Monday's prices; and there was a better sale for middling samples.—Fine Malting Barley sold freely at an advance in the prices, but the inferior stained Corn was dull in sale.

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 22, 45s. to 50s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 17, 34s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 19.

Kent Bags	2l. 6s. to 5l. 3s.	Kent Pockets	2l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 4s. to 3l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 8s. to 3l. 12s.
Yearlings	1l. 10s. to 3l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 4l. 4s.
Farnham, fine, 4l. 10s. to 10l. 10s.			

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 21 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 10s. 0d. Clover 5l. 8s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 14s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, April 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market April 22 :	
Veal	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	2,480 Calves 250.
Pork	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	22,100 Pigs 200.

COALS, April 22 : Newcastle, 31s. 0d. to 40s. 3d.—Sunderland, 32s. 6d. to 41s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. April 22 : Town Tallow 46s. 0d. Yellow Russia 52s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 80s. Mottled 90s. Curd 94s.—CANDLES, 9s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in April 1822 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 1840l. Div. 75l. per Ann.—Birmingham, 580l. ex Div. 12l. Half-year.—Leeds and Liverpool, 356l. Div. 12l.—Neath, 420l. Div. 25l. per Ann.—Swansea, 190l. Div. 10l.—Monmouth, 165l. Div. 10l.—Grand Junction, 240l. Div. 9l.—Union, 80l. Div. 4l.—Ellesmere, 62l. Div. 3l.—Regent's, 28l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 26l.—Kennet and Avon, 18l. Div. 16s.—Grand Union, 20l.—Huddersfield, 13l.—Portsmouth and Arun, 12l. Disc.—Thames and Medway, 20l.—Ditto 50l. Optional Loan Notes, bearing 5l. per Cent. Interest, 48l.—Crinan, 2l. 2s.—Croydon, 2l. 2s.—Ditto Railway, 13l.—West India Dock, 184l. Div. 10l. per Ann.—London Dock, 107l. Div. 4l.—Globe Assurance, 132l. Div. 6l.—Imperial, 92l. ex Div. 4l. 10s.—London Assurance Fire Shares, 27l. 10s. ex Half-yearly Div. 15s.—Rock Assurance, 1l. 18s. Div. 2s.—Grand Junction Water Works, 55l. Div. 2l. 10s. per Ann.—West Middlesex, 52l. Div. 2l.—London Bridge, 47l. average, ex Half-yearly Div. 1l. 5s.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 70l. ex Div. 4l. per Cent. Half-year.—New Ditto, 20l. Premium, ex Half-year Div.—Covent Garden Theatre Share, 400l.—Drury Lane New Ditto, Five Shares, with Admission, 100l.

DAILY

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 28, to April 26, 1822, both inclusive.

Mar. & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	4 per Ct. Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
28			80½ 80			103½		79½		37 pm.	3 1 pm.	2 4 pm.
29			79½ 80			103½				1 3 pm.	1 3 pm.	2 4 pm.
30			79½ 80			103½				1 4 pm.	1 4 pm.	5 3 pm.
31												
1			79½ 80			103½				63 pm.	2 5 pm.	2 5 pm.
2			79½ 80			103½				63 pm.	3 5 pm.	3 5 pm.
3			79½ 80			102½		79½		62 pm.	3 6 pm.	3 6 pm.
4			79½ 80			103½				63 pm.	3 6 pm.	4 6 pm.
6	243½	78 7½	78½ 80	89	95	102½	20			64 pm.	6 3 pm.	4 5 pm.
7												
10	241	77½ 6½	78½ 7½	87½	95 4½	101½	19	77½		72 pm.	5 8 pm.	5 8 pm.
11		77½	77½ 8½	88½	94½	102½	19			66 pm.	5 7 pm.	4 7 pm.
12		77	78 ½	88	94½	102½	19	77½		61 pm.	5 9 pm.	5 7 pm.
13		77½	78 ½	88	94½	102½	19			65 pm.	7 9 pm.	6 8 pm.
14												
15	243	77½	78½ 8½	88½	94½	102½	19			68 pm.	7 4 pm.	8 5 pm.
16	242	77½	78½ 8½	88½	94½	102½	19		243½	63 pm.	4 6 pm.	4 6 pm.
17	242	77½	78½ 8½	88½	94½	102½	19	78½		64 pm.	6 4 pm.	6 4 pm.
18	241½	77½	78½ 8½	88½	94½	102½	19		241½	62 pm.	4 6 pm.	4 6 pm.
19		77½	78½ 8½	88½	94½	102½	19			62 pm.	4 5 pm.	4 5 pm.
20		77½	78½ 8½	88	94½	102½	19		241½	56 pm.	3 6 pm.	3 6 pm.
21												
22	241½	77 6½	78 7½	87½	94½ 4	101½	19			55 pm.	3 5 pm.	4 6 pm.
24	239½	77½	78½ 7½	88	94½ 3½	101½	19		241½	55 pm.	5 3 pm.	3 6 pm.
26	239½	77½	78½ 8½	88	94½	102½	19		241	58 pm.	5 2 pm.	2 5 pm.
28												

* * South Sea Stock, 89, 87½, 87½, 87½.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 27, to April 26, 1822, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.				
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.
Mar.	°	°	°			Apr.	°	°	°
27	47	57	50	30, 20	fair	11	40	46	41
28	52	66	50	29, 99	fair	12	42	50	46
29	47	58	50	30, 44	fair	13	50	57	48
30	50	53	42	29, 50	showery	14	48	58	49
31	39	43	39	30, 42	stormy slt.	15	50	61	47
Apr 1	40	46	42	, 38	fair	16	47	55	47
2	40	48	40	, 35	fair	17	48	54	46
3	41	52	45	, 37	cloudy	18	46	52	44
4	46	50	46	, 23	cloudy	19	45	53	47
5	46	52	46	, 03	cloudy	20	45	54	48
6	46	53	42	29, 90	fair	21	48	57	54
7	39	49	40	30, 02	fair	22	50	58	46
8	40	48	36	, 06	fair	23	45	56	47
9	35	48	36	, 08	fair	24	50	57	48
10	33	44	38	, 06	fair	25	49	58	46
					with hail showers.	26	47	57	50
									30, 02

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times—New Times
M. Chronicle. Post
M. Herald—Ledger
Brit. Press—M. Adver.
Courier—Globe
Star—Traveller
Sun—Brit. Traveller
True Brit.—Statesm.
St. James's & Gen. Eve.
Eng. Chronicle
Com. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.—Lit. Chron.
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4—Berwick
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Boston
Brighton 3—Bristol 5
Bucks—Bury 2
Cambrian
Cambridge—Carlisle 2
Carmarthen—Chelmsf.
Cheltenham—Chest. 3
Colchester—Cornwall
Coventry 2—Cumberl.
Derby—Devon
Devises—Doncaster
Dorchester—Durham 2
Essex—Exeter 4



Gloucester 2—Hants 2
Hereford—Hull 3
Hunts—Ipswich
Kent 3—Lancaster
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield—Liverpool 6
Maccle. & Maidst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales—Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Oswestry Pottery
Plymouth 2—Preston
Reading—Ro. hester
Salisbury—Sheffield 3
Salop—Sirewsbury
Sherborne—Stafford
Stamford 2—Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surviv.—Sussex
Taunton—Tyne
Wakefield—Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
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MAY, 1822.

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Eruption of VESUVIUS;

And of WILLYMOTESWICK and BOTHAL CASTLES, co. Northumberland.

Also, a Representation of the Statue of SIR HANS SLOANE in the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received, and conveyed to the hands of Dr. Booker, the sum of 5*l.* sent to us by an anonymous Correspondent, for the benefit of Mr. Millhouse, whose interesting case is printed in our last, p. 310.

We are much obliged to "an occasional Correspondent" from Northampton for his kind intention; but the drawing of Major Campbell's Monument is scarcely worth engraving. We should have copied the epitaph with pleasure, had it given any particulars in addition to the memoirs of Major C. in vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 88.

We state, on the authority of a friend resident in Essex, that the justly-celebrated air of "*Auld Robin Gray*" was composed by the Rev. William Leeves of Wrington, in Somersetshire, where the celebrated John Locke was born, who has lately obligingly favoured him with a copy in his (Mr. L.'s) hand-writing. We understand, this air was composed about the year 1770, at Richmond, and that the words were then received by Mr. Leeves from the Hon. Mrs. Byron, as written by her friend Lady Anne Lindsay (now Barnard), sister to the present Lord Balcarras. We insert this statement to clear up the mistakes which have been made respecting this composition: it has been, we are informed, frequently supposed to be an *antient Scotch* tune.

A GENEALOGIST, in answer to "A Constant Reader," vol. xc. ii. p. 3, informs us, that "Edward Gorges was created Baronet 1612, and Baron Gorges, of Dundalk, 1620. He died before 1669, leaving issue Richard, who succeeded to his titles, and had an only son, named Henry, who died before his father. Richard Lord Gorges died at Stetchworth, Cambridgeshire, in Sept. 1712, aged 94, and left his property there to his nephew Henry Fleming, encumbered with a legacy to his cousin Ferdinando Gorges. Whether this Richard had brothers or sisters, I cannot ascertain. His father, Edward Lord Gorges, had three brothers, two of whom were named Francis and Edmund, and three sisters, one of whom, named Elizabeth, married Sir Hugh Smith, of Long Ashton, in Somersetshire."

SUM CUIQUE states, "that a pamphlet just published, intituled '*An Essay on the Tithe System, shewing its Advantages and Disadvantages*,' is professed to be a reprint of '*An Essay on the Tithe System*,' which first appeared in *The British Review* for November 1816. On its original publication, I remarked, that the writer of the Essay had taken, without acknowledgment, the more valuable parts of his paper, from Dr. Cove's

third edition of his '*Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England*,' published in April or May 1816. In justice, therefore, to Dr. Cove, I beg leave to point out this instance of plagiarism; and to suggest, as the Tithe System in Ireland will soon undergo a Parliamentary Discussion, which may possibly hereafter involve that of England, though most essentially different, that the time spent in an attentive perusal of Dr. Cove's Essay, will not perhaps be unsatisfactorily employed."

S. R. M. asks, "Can any of your Correspondents give me information relative to the pedigree or family of Clambowe or Clambo, of Somersetshire, who bore for arms Paly of 6, Argent and Azure, on a fess Gules, 3 mullets Or, anterior to the reign of Richard II. The part wanting is to precede the following: Philip Clambo, temp. Ric. II. who married Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir Philip Staunton, knt. (Vair, Or and Sable, and canton Gules,) and had issue Sir Philip Clambo, knt."

"N." requests information respecting the descendants of William Davison, esq. Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth. He married Catherine, sister of Francis Spilman, esq. of Bolebrook, co. Sussex, and died at Stepney in January 1609, leaving issue six children. Francis Davison, his eldest son, published "*The Poetical Rhapsody*" in 1608. The second was named Christopher; the third William; and the fourth Walter, who was aged above 18 in 1608, and then a soldier in the Low Countries. Catherine, the elder daughter, was wife of — Duncombe, and the second daughter married to — Townley. This is the state of the pedigree in 1608; and, as the Secretary was connected by alliance with the County of Kent, it is not improbable that some of his family may have settled there. Was William Davison, of Rochester, who intermarried in 1686-7 with Mary Johnson, and who was Mayor of that City in 1714 and 1727, a descendant of Secretary Davison?

HERWARDUS inquires, why the Dukes of Norfolk continually wear the arms of Scotland on their bend, and what was the origin of so doing?

Vol. xcii. p. 204. col. 1. l. 2. from bottom, for absolute, read obsolete.—Col. 2. l. 4. for 1750, read 1700.—P. 205. l. 1. read Euphuism.—P. 272. l. 11. in a small part of our impression, add *the wife of*, &c.—P. 273. l. 2. The Earl of Egmont's name was John James. He was half-brother to Lord Arden and the Hon. Spencer Perceval.—P. 277. l. 40. Mr. Boswell died Feb. 24.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1822.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ACCOUNT OF THE APOTHECARIES' GARDEN AT CHELSEA.

WE have been favoured with a copy of a privately-printed Work, entitled "Memoirs Historical and Illustrative of the Botanical Garden at Chelsea, belonging to the Society of Apothecaries of London. By Henry Field." This work is inscribed to the Master and Wardens of the Society of Apothecaries, and contains an authentic and detailed account of the rise and progress of this National Establishment, for such it must undoubtedly be considered; we therefore gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of exhibiting a brief account of this interesting Institution, the establishment of which reflects the highest credit upon the original public-spirited projectors. Our materials are chiefly selected from Mr. Field's work, and from Mr. Faulkner's valuable "History of Chelsea."

This expensive design was commenced at a period when the Society was in a state of infancy, totally destitute of any disposable funds, and when their Hall had been recently destroyed by the fire of London.

The earliest record which we possess of a Botanical Garden in England was that of the celebrated John Gerarde, the father of English Botany. The next in order of time was that of the elder Tradescant, who, about the year 1630, established at South Lambeth a garden for the cultivation of exotic plants. His collection, which was considered very valuable in his day, was presented by Mr. Ashmole in 1677 to the University of Oxford.

The next Garden in succession is this at Chelsea, which now flourishes with increasing energy and success, while

its predecessors are so totally annihilated, that their situations are scarcely to be discovered; and their existence is known only from the records of the times. The first lease of these premises was taken by the Company in the year 1673, of Charles Cheyne, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Chelsea; containing three acres one rood, for the term of 61 years, at a ground rent of five pounds per ann. This Garden was soon stocked with a great variety of Medicinal plants, both British and foreign, and it was here that Sir Hans Sloane first studied his favourite science. In a view of the Gardens near London, in December 1691, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Vice President, from an original MS. in his possession, this Garden is thus described.

"Chelsea Physic Garden has great variety of plants, both in and out of Green-houses: their perennial green hedges, and rows of different-coloured herbs, are very pretty, and so are the banks set with shades of herbs in the Irish stile, but many plants of the Garden were not in so good order as might be expected, and as would have been answerable to other things in it. After I had been there, I learned that Mr. Watts, the keeper of it, was blamed for his neglect, and that he would be removed."

Mr. Watts was succeeded in the management of the Garden by Mr. Doody, who had attained considerable eminence as a Botanist, and he continued to superintend it till 1717, when, in consequence of his death, the celebrated Petiver was appointed, and he officiated as demonstrator of plants till his death in 1718. The year

year 1714 is memorable in the annals of the garden for affording the first intimation of a communication of its affairs with a gentleman, whose name and memory must always be held in high estimation by every lover of Botanical knowledge. On the first of July a proposition was submitted to the Court by the Garden Committee, of waiting on Dr. Sloane, who had purchased the manor of William Lord Cheyne in 1712.

In 1722 Sir Hans Sloane resolved to grant the freehold of the premises upon the following conditions.

I. That the Company pay a quit rent of five pounds per annum for the said piece of land, and for ever to employ the same as a Physic Garden.

II. That the Company shall annually deliver to the President and Fellows of the Royal Society, fifty specimens well cured, the growth of the said Physic Garden, till the number of such specimens amount to three thousand; but in case of non-performance, the Garden to go to the President aforesaid, to be held by them on the same conditions, other than the Society are to deliver the abovementioned number of specimens of plants to the President of the Faculty of Physic of the City of London; and in case of non-performance of the said conditions by the Royal Society, then the said spot of ground to devolve to the Faculty aforesaid.

In the month of August of this year, the first presentation of fifty plants was made to the Royal Society. The whole number was successively presented, and are all still preserved in the archives of the Royal Society.

Sir Hans Sloane continued a steady friend to this establishment, continually enriching it with scarce and curious plants; he likewise contributed largely towards the buildings and improvements of the Garden.

As a tribute of gratitude, the Company of Apothecaries employed the celebrated Rysbrach on a marble Statue of their Benefactor, which is now placed near the middle of the Garden. He is represented in a Doctor's gown, with a full-bottomed peruke, and a roll in his right hand. As this Statue was erected during the life-time of Sir Hans Sloane, it may be presumed a good likeness. It displays much dignity, and conveys a most

pleasing impression of the learned person whom it represents*.



On the North side of the Pedestal is the following inscription:

"Hans^o. Sloane, Bar^o. Archiatro
Insignissimo Botanices Fautori
Hoc, Honoris causa, Monumentum
Inque Perpetuam ejus Memoriam
Sacrum voluit
Societas Pharmacopoeior: Londinens:
M.DCC.XXXIII."

On the East side is inscribed:—

"Placed here in the year 1737.
Sir Benjamin Rawlins, Knt. Master.
Mr. Joseph Miller, } Wardens.
Mr. Joseph Richards, }

On the West side,

"They,
being sensible how necessary
that branch of Science is
to the faithful discharging the duty
of their profession,
with grateful hearts
and general consent
ordered this Statue to be erected
in the year of our Lord 1733,
that their successors and posterity
may never forget
their common benefactor."

Against the South side of the Pedestal, is the following mutilated and imperfect inscription; it is detached.

* This wood engraving was kindly lent to us by the Historian of Chelsea.

and appears to have been composed when the statue was first put up near the Green-house in 1733.

* * * * *

Humaniter assignavit
Statuam hanc decrevit
Societas Pharmac. London.
Ut nec viventibus adhuc
Atque sentientibus Officii
desit grati monumentum
neq; seris Posteris
(Quantum liceat)
Quando sit defuturum.
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

IF you should not receive a more satisfactory answer to the questions of "INVESTIGATOR," p. 313, respecting the passage of Ecclesiasticus, xliii. 23, than the following observations afford, you will not object to their insertion.

The different translations of this verse have arisen from variations in the Greek text. The reading of the Alexandrian MS. is that which "INVESTIGATOR" has found in his edition of the Greek Bible; viz. *Λογισμῷ αὐτοῦ ἐκτίσας ἄβυσσους, καὶ ἐφύτισεν αὐτὴν Ἰησοῦς*. This, Grabe, the Editor of that MS. has, as it appears to me, very properly rejected as a corrupt reading, and has edited from other MSS. *ἐφύτισεν ἡ αὐτὴ νήσους*, from whence our present translation is derived.

If the latter be the true reading, it may at first sight appear difficult to conceive how the former should ever have originated from it. A brief consideration, however, of the manner in which the antient MSS. were written, will shew that it may easily have done so. They were written in uncial or capital letters, without stops or divisions between the different words, in one continued series. And the Iota, instead of being subscript to the dative cases of nouns, was adscript. The passage in question then would be thus written in an ancient MS. ΕΦΥΤΕΞ ΕΝΕΝΑΥΤΗΝΗΘΥΣ. I do not mean to say that the above will exactly represent the form of the characters of any ancient MS. for that varies very much; but it will represent the manner of writing one. I need not tell "INVESTIGATOR" that the copier of the Greek MS. was subject to err, or to make a mistake in transcribing it.

One of the most common errors is when the same letter, syllable, or word, is immediately repeated. Now this happens to be the case in this verse: the syllable *η* occurs twice together, and one of them might therefore be omitted by an error of the transcriber: we should then have *ἐφύτισεν αὐτὴν* instead of *ἐφύτισεν ἡ αὐτὴν*. Again, if the middle stroke of the *N* in *νήσους* were faded (and to judge by the specimen of the Alexandrian MS. given by Grabe, they were often very faint indeed) these would appear to be merely three straight strokes thus III, and a transcriber supposing an accusative case to be required after *ἐφύτισεν*, would form the two first by the addition of a middle stroke into *N*, thus converting *αὐτὴν* into *αὐτὴν*, and *I* would be left as the first letter of the following word, which would thus become *Ἰησοῦς*.

The following then are the steps of the process.

ΕΦΥΤΕΞΕΝΕΝΑΥΤΗΝΗΘΥΣ

ΕΦΥΤΕΞΕΝΑΥΤΗΙΗΘΥΣ

ΕΦΥΤΕΞΕΝΑΥΤΗΝΗΘΥΣ

And thus the true reading is gradually converted into one giving a totally different sense, and yet without any violent alteration of the text. It may be thought incredible that there should be such a want of attention on the part of transcribers as the above change seems to imply; but it must be recollected that they were often ignorant persons, and it has been even conjectured that the person who wrote the Alexandrian MS. itself, had very little acquaintance with the Greek language, as may be seen by a reference to the Prolegomena of Grabe.

If the reading *ἐφύτισεν αὐτὴν Ἰησοῦς* be a mere corruption of the original text, and the word *Ἰησοῦς* had no existence in it, there is no necessity to give an answer seriatim to the queries of "INVESTIGATOR." Indeed I suspect, from the parenthetical phrase he makes use of when speaking of the word *Ἰησοῦς*, "if he *did* use it," that he had at least some suspicion that it was not to be found in the original, as it came from the pen of the son of Sirach.

Our Correspondent "Z." also enters into a very ingenious disquisition on the corruption of this text. He considers *νήσους* to be the true reading; but

believes *αὐτὸν* to be correct, with *κατὰ* understood. We are greatly obliged by the papers of our other learned Correspondents. They will perceive that the preceding Letter supersedes the necessity of their publication. EDIT.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

THE following curious and authentic details of the forms observed in ascertaining the purity of our Gold and Silver Coin, we are persuaded, will be perused with great interest by a large portion of our readers*.

Trial of the Pix.

April 28. The Lord Chancellor, attended by four other of his Majesty's Hon. Privy Council, Lord Maryborough, Master of the Mint, Lord Stowell, Lord Harrowby, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, assembled in the Duchy of Lancaster Court at Westminster, to swear in a Jury of Goldsmiths, to examine into the quality of the gold and silver coin made between May 1818 and June 1821, during which period the largest amount of gold money was coined that is upon record in this country, the sum being no less than 10,473,249*l.* which, added to the silver coined within the same short period, makes a total of upwards of 13,000,000*l.* sterling.

The Jury were selected from the Company of Goldsmiths, and were composed of the following Gentlemen:—R. Makepeace, Esq. Foreman; W. Newcombe, J. Harker, T. Hayter, J. Brogden, E. Rundell, S. Haynes, J. Robinson, S. Thomas, R. Brook, W. Bateman, P. Gilbert, and J. G. Bridge, Esquires. The Lord Chancellor charged the Jury. We lament our inability to do justice to the able and eloquent address of his Lordship, which was in substance as follows:—

“GENTLEMEN—You are assembled on behalf of the King and his people, to inquire into the due performance of an indenture entered into between his Majesty the King, and the Right Hon. Lord Maryborough, Master of the Mint. This inquiry will embrace an examination of the fineness and purity of all the gold and silver monies coined between the 13th of June,

1818, and the 31st of December, 1821, during which period the immense and unprecedented sum of 10,473,249*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* gold coin has been delivered into the office of receipt of the said Mint, and of silver coin 2,719,926*l.* between the 21st of May, 1818, and the 31st of December, 1821. This mode of inquiry, Gentlemen, has existed so long, and is of such ancient institution, as to render it perhaps impossible to state with any precision, when it commenced; but of one thing we are certain, that while different States have adopted different modes of satisfying the public concerning the purity of their respective coins, the British public have never been satisfied with any thing short of the application of the invaluable principle of trial by Jury. In the performance of this duty, it is very evident that a large portion of your time will be consumed, and that much skill, added to much circumspection, will be necessary. The object of your inquiry, and the consequences of your verdict, it is almost unnecessary for me to advert to: for by the indenture entered into by the Master of the Mint with the Crown, it will appear that the King ordains what the standard of the coin of these realms shall be, and your verdict will determine whether that indenture has been duly performed. The indenture proceeds to state, that upon a reasonable warning, the pix or box shall be opened, and such monies as had been delivered as good, shall be subjected to the ordeal of fire, touch, water, or weight. Should you find them good, you will say so, upon which the Crown will grant to the Master of the Mint its letters patent of ease. Should your inquiries lead you to a contrary conclusion, you will report accordingly; for before the Crown will grant the release of the Master of the Mint, your consciences must be satisfied, that the cash of the present day is equal in purity to British cash in the best of British times. It will not, I trust, be considered as travelling out of my way to allude to any important proceeding which the Legislature deemed it necessary to adopt—I mean the cessation of cash payments for a season. Subsequent events have, however, convinced every one, that Government only interfered, or sacrificed, the blessings of our happy Constitution, for a time, in order to preserve it for ever. And you cannot fail, Gentlemen, upon opening the pix or box, to receive the most agreeable emotions upon witnessing the superscription of a gracious Monarch upon the coins submitted to your trial, and not that of a tyrant, reigning over subjects little better than slaves. You will now commence your important proceedings, and will, no doubt, discharge your duty to both the King and his people.”

The Jury then proceeded to the rooms purposely prepared for their receipt—

* In our vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 207, will be found an account of the Trial of the Pix, in 1815, communicated to us by the late Rev. Rogers Ruding; whose “Annals of British Coinage,” are reviewed in vol. XC. ii. pp. 233, 333, 430.—EDIT.

reception in the Exchequer, and it may not be uninteresting to our readers to be informed of the process used in this most important inquiry; the more so, as this is the largest coinage performed in this or any other country, within the same period of time.

The practice of his Majesty's Mint, and which has existed from time immemorial, is to divide its operations into divisions of fifteen pounds troy weight of gold, which fifteen pounds weight of gold is called a "journey." One sovereign is then taken from each journey or fifteen pounds weight so coined, and is carefully wrapped in paper, sealed by three of the principal officers of the Mint, and deposited in the pix, which has also three locks, the paper being endorsed with the date of its delivery. There have been instances within the period of this inquiry where upwards of 200 journeys have been delivered in one day, and consequently upwards of 200 sovereigns put in one packet into the pix or box, they being synonymous terms. From what has been stated, the number of sovereigns put into the pix are consequently the same as the number of journeys, or fifteen pounds weight coined, and in the present inquiry the number of sovereigns in the pix was 14,852, the same being representative of the like number of journeys of fifteen pounds weight of gold coined into sovereigns.

The Jury being assembled, the principal officers of his Majesty's Mint opened the box, and, with great solemnity, delivered it into the custody of the Jury, who instantly took an account of, and opened every parcel contained therein, taking one sovereign from each paper. Those so taken were then, in the presence of the Jury, melted into two ingots, from whence small pieces were cut for the purpose of assaying, or undergoing a chymical decomposition, in order to ascertain the proportion of pure gold, as well as of alloy, in any given quantity. At the same time was produced, by the proper Officer of his Majesty's Exchequer, a "trial piece of gold," which was there deposited in October, 1688, as of the true standard of 22 parts gold and two parts alloy. This piece bears the guinea impression of King James the Second, on one of its corners; it was of considerable weight when first deposited, but is now much reduced in size, from the number of assay

pieces taken from it by the Pix Juries which have been successively held within the last 134 years. From this trial piece, as from the ingots of melted sovereigns, two small assay pieces are cut, and being of equal weight with the pieces cut from the sovereigns, they are separately subjected to the power of fire and of acids, for the purpose of destroying every particle of alloy, and producing purely fine gold. The fine or pure gold being produced, it is obvious, that in the most delicate balance, the weight of the fine gold produced from the sovereigns, should exactly agree with the weight of the fine gold produced from the Exchequer trial piece.

The practical knowledge of the leading Officers of his Majesty's Mint, combined with their pre-eminent scientific attainments, are known and confessed by every Mint in Europe. Yet with conscious integrity, added to those qualities, it may be reasonably supposed, that the moment in which the assay piece, taken from the coin, is opposed in the opposite balance, to that taken from the trial piece, is to them a moment, if not of anxiety, at least of eager expectation.

In the present inquiry, the nicest balance, or scale, could discover no difference, and the points in the centre of the beam came in contact as the points of two fine needles, thereby enabling the Jury to return a verdict, that the coin was as good as the King had ordered, and the Right Honourable the Master of the Mint undertaken that it should be.

These facts and observations apply, with slight and unimportant variations, to the silver as to the gold coin.

These operations employed the Jury from nine in the morning till five in the evening, when they returned from the Exchequer to Goldsmiths' Hall, the Lord Chancellor having very kindly condescended to receive their verdict at the latter place; after which his Lordship, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Maryborough, Master of the Mint, Lord Harrowby, and Lord Stowell, honoured the Wardens of the Company and Jury with their company at dinner, to which were also invited the Principal Officers of his Majesty's Mint, the number who sat down being about thirty-five.

After the health of his Majesty had been

been given, the Duke of York and Royal Family, with appropriate and grateful feelings to the Navy and Army, the Lord Chancellor gave the healths of the Jury, at the same time thanking them for the ability and industry they had displayed in the discharge of the high and important duty entrusted to them.

◆

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by DR. CAREY, West Square.

(Continued from vol. XCI. ii. p. 493.)

A FATHER (whose name is not recorded) had received certain information that a design was formed against his life by his own son. But, thinking it utterly impossible that any child, of pure untainted blood, could meditate such a crime against his real father, he earnestly conjured his wife, that, if the youth was either an illegitimate or a changeling, she would no longer conceal the dreadful secret. The wife having protested to him with a solemn oath, that her son was his own lawfully begotten offspring, he took the young man out with him to a lonely place, and there presented to him a poignard, which he had brought concealed under his garment; at the same time exposing his bare bosom, and desiring him to strike the deadly blow.—Seised with sudden remorse, the youth flung away the weapon, uttering a fervent prayer that his father might enjoy a happy length of days, and entreating that he would not thenceforward value his affection the less, from its having originated in repentance.—(*Lib. 5, 9, 4.*)—[The readers of *Gil Blas* will not fail to observe how Monsieur Le Sage has availed himself of this anecdote.]

On a trying occasion, the celebrated Xenophon displayed an instance of fortitude and self-command, which some of my readers will probably attribute to insensibility, and want of natural affection. However that may be, Xenophon was engaged in offering a solemn sacrifice, when intelligence was brought to him, that Gryllus, the elder of his two sons, had fallen in the battle of Mantinea. On receiving the mournful tidings, he did not, as might have been expected, interrupt the sacred rites, but contented himself with silencing the music for a moment, and laying aside the garland with which his temples were bound on the solemn

occasion; then, having learned on inquiry, that the youth had fallen gallantly fighting, he replaced it on his head, and continued his devotions, calling the gods to witness, that the joy which he derived from his son's prowess, was paramount to the sorrow which he felt for his loss.—(*Lib. 5, 10, 2. Extern.*) [The interruption of the music is not mentioned in Valerius's account of this transaction, but is noticed by Seneca, in his *Consolat. ad Marciam*, cap. 12.]

(To be continued.)

◆

Mr. URBAN,

May 19,

I JOIN with "INVESTIGATOR," p. 300, in wishing "it was in my power" to ascertain "at what period of the Christian æra the symbols of a lion, a calf, a man, and an eagle, were first applied to the Evangelists." They were probably adopted from the Cherubim in Ezekiel (i. 10.) which had four faces; and so the first face, that of a man, was applied to the first Evangelist, St. Matthew; the second, a lion, to St. Mark, the second Evangelist; an ox, the third, to St. Luke; and an eagle, the fourth, to St. John. There might also, it is possible, be some allusion to the camp of the Israelites; where Judah, whose standard is said to have been a lion, pitched to the East; Ephraim, whose standard was an ox, to the West; Ruben, with a man for his ensign, to the South; and Dan, with an eagle, to the North. See Num. ii. 2. 3. 10. 18. 25. It is true we have no authority from Scripture to say that these were the ensigns on the respective standards of these tribes, unless we may the more readily believe, that Judah, the leading tribe, bore a lion on his standard, because Jacob in his prophetic blessings, compared him (Gen. xlix. 9.) to this king of beasts; and Christ, in the Revelation, is called "the Lion of the tribe of Judah" (v. 5.) The later Jews, who give this account of the standards of their ancestors, lived probably as early as the Christian fathers, whoever they might be, who first appropriated these emblems to the Evangelists, in an age (as I presume) prior to the corruptions of "the See of Rome;" while the faith of Christians was pure, and their doctrine orthodox, though too often accompanied with allegories and illustrations which were far-fetched and fanciful, rather than judicious.

Yours, &c.

R. C. Hoyle

Mr. URBAN, *Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, May 1.*

THE annexed view (*Plate I.*) represents the destruction of the City of *Torre del Greco*, in June 1794, by an eruption of Vesuvius. The drawing, from which the engraving is made, was taken on the spot eight days after the destruction of the City, and is a faithful representation of that dreadful event.

From the building of Rome until the year 79 of the Christian æra, a period of seven centuries, Vesuvius had been in a state of profound repose. The first great eruption upon record is stated to have taken place in the reign of Titus, on Aug. 24, 79, when *Herculaneum*, *Pompeii*, and *Strabia*, were buried under showers of ashes, stones, and scorïæ*. After this period Vesuvius continued a burning mountain for nearly 1000 years, emitting eruptions of lava at intervals. The fire then appeared to become extinct, and continued so till the beginning of the 16th century, a period of 400 years. Woods were growing on the sides of the crater, and pools of water collected in its centre. Since the eruption of 1506 it has remained burning to the present time, having violent eruptions of lava and ashes at intervals. These have been more frequent during the last century and the beginning of the present, than at any former period. Of 29 eruptions which took place from the time of Titus to 1800, fourteen occurred in the last century, since which several have taken place, but none so great and disastrous as that of 1794. The following account of this eruption is extracted from an interesting work on the

present state of Vesuvius, by *Breislack†*.

"On the 12th of June, 1794, towards 11 in the evening, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt, which induced many of the inhabitants of Naples to leave their houses for the night. The tranquillity of the mountain did not appear disturbed either on the 13th, 14th, or 15th, nor did it exhibit any symptom of an approaching eruption; but towards 9 o'clock in the evening of the 15th, many symptoms were manifested. The houses about the mountain experienced violent shocks, which gradually increased; and a very powerful one was felt at 10 o'clock in Naples and its environs. At this instant, on the Eastern base of the cone, at the spot called *La Pedamentina*, and from the midst of ancient torrents, a new mouth disgorged a stream of liquid fire. This opening was 2375 feet in length, and 237 in breadth. Scarcely had the stream of lava began to flow, before four conical stills, each having a small crater (the third alone excepted, which had two distinct mouths) arose out of the stream itself. From these different mouths stones were darted into the air with great noise, and in a state so highly ignited, that they resembled flames of fire; the explosions were so quickly repeated, that they seemed but one, and formed a continual sheet of fire in the air, which received no other interruption than what was occasioned by the inferiority of force of some of the ejections. They sometimes vomited substances, in a small fluid state, for they expanded in the air like a soft paste, so that one might imagine they were either a part of a running lava, or masses of old lava fused and projected.

"Some of these hills were contiguous one to the other, and it seems as if the force by which they were produced had met with obstructions to the disgorgement of the substances at one point, and consequently effected several issues in the same line.

"The lava flowed in one body for some time, and at intervals flashes of light arose from the surface of it, produced by jets of hydrogenous gas, which disengaged itself from the lava, precisely in the same manner as gasses expand from the surface of a fluid.

"Its first direction was towards *Portici* and *Resina*, so that the inhabitants of *Torre del Greco* already bewailed the fate of their neighbours, and began their thanksgivings to the Almighty for their escape. Collected together in the Church, they were still singing hymns of joy, and expressing their gratitude, when a voice announced to them the fatal news of their approaching destiny. The stream of lava, on

* The particulars of this eruption are described in a letter from Pliny, jun. to Tacitus, his Uncle. The elder Pliny lost his life by this event. Having the command of the Roman fleet on the coast of Campania, and wishing to succour those who might desire to escape by sea, and also to observe this grand phenomenon more nearly, he left the Cape of Misenum, and approaching the side of the Bay nearest Vesuvius, landed, and advanced upwards, but was involved in whirlwinds of sulphureous vapour, in which he expired. Such immense quantities of ashes were thrown out during the eruption, that the ashes fell in Egypt, Syria, and other parts of Asia Minor.—*Dion.*

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† A celebrated Italian Geologist.

flowing

flowing down a declivity met in its way, divided itself into three branches; one, bearing towards *Santa Maria de Pugliano*, traversed a space of 2063 feet; another, directing its course towards *Resina*, flowed to the distance of 3181 feet; while the remainder of the stream, falling into the Valley of Malomo, flowed towards *La Torre*.

"On reaching the Chapel of Balzano, it formed a branch towards the South-east, which terminated in the territory of *Aridlo Tirone*, after having run the length of 1490 ft.; the residue of the lava pursuing its course, flowed upon *Torre*, presenting a front from 1200 to 1500 feet in breadth, and filling several deep ravines.

"On reaching the first houses of the town, the stream divided according to the different slopes of the streets, and the degrees of opposition presented by the buildings; and had not the mass of the stream suffered a diminution from the different divergencies before mentioned, not a single house would have been left standing in *Torre del Greco*.

"The lava, after taking a serpentine course through the town, at length reached the sea shore; the contact with the water diminished the speed of its course, still the current flowed into the sea in a body 1127 feet in breadth, and advanced into it a distance of 362 feet.

"Its entrance into the sea was not marked by any singular phenomenon; it began to issue from the volcano at 10 at night, and reached the sea shore by four the next morning, continuing a very slow progressive movement into the sea throughout the whole of the 16th and the following night.

"The main stream, from the point where it issued from the volcano to that at which it stopped in the sea, measured 12,961 feet: its breadth varied. During the eruption the convulsion of the mountain was so great, that even the houses in Naples were shaken by it.

"While I was making my observations on this grand eruption at the foot of *Vesuvius*, its summit was tranquil, and no phenomena were visible about its crater. I passed the night at sea, between *Calastro* and *La Torre*, to have a nearer view of this great operation of Nature, and to prove the truth of the opinion generally received, that great eruptions are accompanied by extraordinary phenomena in the sea.

"A more grand spectacle there could not be. On one of those serene and brilliant nights, known only in the delightful climate of Naples, a majestic stream of fire, 1483 feet in breadth, was seen at the foot of *Vesuvius*; its reflected surface formed in the atmosphere a broad and brilliant *aurora borealis*, regularly spread and terminated at its upper part by a thick and dark border of smoke, which, dilating itself in the air, covered the disc of the moon, the shining sil-

very light of which was enfeebled and obscured.

"The sea again reflected the illuminated sky, the surface of it corresponding with this portion of the atmosphere as red as fire. At the source of this river of fire, inflamed matter was incessantly spouted out to a prodigious elevation, which, as it diverged on all sides, resembled an immense fire-work. On the sea shore, finally, the mournful spectacle of the conflagration of *La Torre* completed the picture. The vast clouds of thick black smoke which rose from the town, the flames occasionally crowning the summit of the houses, the ruins of the buildings, the noise of the falling palaces and houses, the rumbling of the volcano—these were the principal incidents of the horrible yet sublime scene. To these objects, so powerfully calculated to fix the senses, was added another which forcibly touches the heart; this was a doleful group of 15,000 persons bewailing the destruction of their city and property, who had but a moment's notice to flee and abandon their homes for ever, and were reduced to become wanderers, and dependent on the world for refuge."

Notwithstanding this great calamity, the inhabitants returned to their desolated city, and began to build even on the smoking ruins of their habitations. In the course of a very short time *Torre del Greco* was rebuilt, and as flourishing as ever; the inhabitants seeming as happy as if no disaster had befallen them.

The following is an account of the last eruption, which took place Feb. 24, 1822, extracted from a private letter, dated Naples, March 8.

"Towards evening (Tuesday), as appearances promised a good night's work, we set off from Naples to view the operations nearer; the road to *Resina* was covered with people going and returning, like a fair; when we reached the spot where strangers are on common occasions surrounded by guides, and asses and mules, to conduct them up the mountain, we found that no animals were to be procured, and it was with difficulty we could get a stupid old man for a cicerone, who rendered us no other service than carrying a torch. The ascent was thronged with people, some pushing on eagerly to the objects of their curiosity, and others returning and discussing what they had seen; far below *San Salvatore* we saw the stream of fire rolling along a wide hollow, and approaching the path by which we were going up: it was then, however, at a considerable distance, and its course was very slow. On reaching the hermitage we refreshed ourselves as well as the crowd there assembled could permit;

we then continued, and for shortness, traversed the lava chiefly formed by the eruption of January 1821; we reached the foot of the cone just where the stream was descending; we found it about thirty feet wide; it was not liquid lava, but composed of ashes, ignited stones, and old masses of volcanic ejections, swept away in its course, and heated again; these lumps rolled over each other, producing a strange clinking noise; some of them were of a very great size, and the whole stream, though descending a steep cone, moved but slowly.

"Beyond this principal stream, midway up the cone, was an opening, whence very large stones and other burning matter were continually thrust out; this mouth fed a scattered stream, beyond which was another narrow stream, proceeding (like the principal one) from the crater; they both united with the main body in the deep hollow below, and rolled on towards the road which leads from *Resina* up to the hermitage.

"The quantity of spectators standing by the sides of this burning river was astonishing: we, with a great many of the more adventurous, determined to ascend the cone; we therefore passed a little to the left of the great stream, and began to scramble through the deep loose cinders and ashes which cover this part of the mountain, and render it at all times a most fatiguing climb. A little path or tract formerly existed, in which the guides had laid masses of lava to facilitate the mounting, but it was just in that line that the present eruption descended, and we were in consequence obliged to go up over the sand and cinders, in which we stuck up to our knees, and at every three steps lost one on an average. After a most breathing toil of an hour and a half, we found ourselves, with a few others, on the edge of the grand crater: hence the *coup d'œil* was terrifically sublime; the flames rushed out of the mouth, and threw themselves in the air in a broad body, to the elevation of at least a hundred feet, whilst many of the fiery stones flew up twice that height; the flames fell back into the mouth and then burst out again, as though impelled by a fresh impulse, like the blast of a bellows; in the descent some of the stones and lumps of cinder returned into the mouth, but the greater part fell outside of the flames like the jets of a fountain.

"While we were standing on the exposed side of the crater, very intent in observation, all of a sudden the volcano gave a tremendous roar; it was like the crash of a long line of artillery, and was instantly succeeded by such a discharge of stones as we had never before seen; at the same moment the wind, which was very high, gave an irregular gust, which directed a good part of the stones towards where we were posted; our situation was for a minute or two very perilous, but there was no shelter

near, and we stood still, looking at the descending shower which fell around us; we, however, happily sustained no other injury than a short alarm, and having some ashes dashed in our faces by stones which fell near us. Two or three gentlemen who were ascending the cone after us, were not quite so fortunate, for many of the stones falling outside of the ridge, rolled down the side with great velocity, loosening and carrying with them lumps of cold lava, &c. some of which struck those persons on the legs with great violence, and nearly precipitated one of them headlong to the foot of the cone. After this, we thought we had seen enough, and turned to go down; the descent is as easy as the ascent is difficult; the cinders and ashes slide away beneath the feet; nothing is necessary but to step out (the quicker the better) to keep one's equilibrium and to avoid the fixed or large stones and pieces of lava—we were not more than ten minutes in reaching the point, whence it had taken us an hour and a half to mount. In coming down we were struck with the strange appearance of the torches of companies ascending and descending; they formed a pale wavering line from *Resina* to the hermitage, and thence to the cone they were scattered about in thick and fantastic groups.

"On reaching the hermitage we found it so crowded that we could not enter: the large flat around was covered like a crowded fair by people of all nations and of all ranks, from the beautiful and accomplished Countess of Fiquelmont, wife of the Austrian Ambassador, to the Austrian serjeant and his wife, who had come to see the blazing mountain; numbers of people had come from the towns and villages below with bread and wine, and fruit and *acqua-vita*, all of which articles seemed in very great demand. The motley scene was lit by the bright silvery moon, and the red towering flames at the summit of the volcano. We took some slight refreshment, and repaired homewards in the midst of as gay groups as ever returned from scenes of festivity and joy. When we got lower down, we found that the lava had approached very near to the road, and had already seized upon a fine vineyard which was blazing very brilliantly. After our retreat, we learned that the lava traversed the road.

"On Wednesday, the 27th, the eruption was in a great measure tranquillized; still, however, crowds of people continued going up the mountain, and an Austrian officer, who had come from Capua to see it, was unfortunately killed on the ridge of the cone, by a large stone striking him on his head. On Thursday scarcely any thing but smoke issued from the crater, and it has continued in this peaceful state ever since.

"The news of the eruption reaching Rome, induced crowds of Englishmen to set off immediately for Naples; on Saturday

day and Sunday above twenty carriages arrived here, when, to the no small mortification of the travellers, all the business was finished." W. R.

MR. URBAN,

May 1.

THE following anecdote, relative to the liberation of Judge Powell's son from the Fort Omoa, at the instigation of Dr. Jenner, will form an interesting addition to Mr. Fossbroke's *Life of that celebrated Physician*, recently published in his "*History of Berkeley**." N.

About the year 1807 the son of Judge Powell was taken prisoner with a number of others, who were in the service of the marauding General Miranda. He was not himself in a piratical situation, but endeavouring to make his way by a ship to St. Domingo, which contained the followers of this chief, and in which he had sailed from necessity. He was considered as one of Miranda's soldiers, and carried as prisoner into the Fort of Omoa. All those who appeared above twenty years of age were immediately hanged. This youth appearing younger escaped. His sentence, with many others, was 10 years imprisonment and hard labour, in a situation in which it was not possible for him to survive long. His father in a state of the greatest despondency came to England, to seek for the means of his liberation, through some one who could intercede with the Court of Madrid. After remaining in this state of despondency some time, he fortunately saw by accident a copy of the *Suplemento a la Gazeta de Madrid*, del Martes 14 de Octubre de 1806, which gave an account of their circumnavigation of the Globe with the Vaccine fluid. Dr. Jenner being in town, an immediate interview was brought on. Dr. J. wrote a letter to the King of Spain, Charles IV. requesting the liberation of young Powell. Judge Powell immediately set out to Gibraltar, and from Gibraltar to Madrid, a journey of great hazard at that time of war between Spain and England. He was frequently stopped by the Authorities in his way to the Court, but his story, and the situation of a father undertaking a pilgrimage of this nature for the liberation of a

son, excited so much interest in the minds of the people, that he was suffered to work his way to the Court. The King was acquainted with his views. A council was convened, and, with very little hesitation, Dr. Jenner's petition was immediately complied with. A flag of truce was sent to the island, by which he was passed to one of our settlements in the West Indies.

MR. URBAN, *Little Horwood Vicarage, April 10.*

I HAVE been recently induced to examine with considerable attention the construction of Saxon Poetry; and, in collecting all I could find on the subject, I met with Rask's "*Angelsaksisk Sproglaere*," published at Stockholm in 1817. Though I do not accord with Mr. Rask in all points, it must be acknowledged he has some valuable observations on Northern Poetry. I will endeavour to compress, as much as possible, his remarks on Alliteration, and should you favour me by inserting them, I will furnish you with the remainder in another letter.

Anglo Saxon Poetry, like the Icelandic and other ancient Gothic nations, has a construction peculiarly its own; its characteristic feature does not consist in metre, as in the Latin and Greek languages, but in alliteration, or the beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter. This alliteration is thus constructed: in two adjacent and connected lines of verse, *there must be three words which begin with one and the same letter. The third or last word generally stands first in the second line, and the other two are both introduced in the first line. The initial letters in these three words are called alliterative; the last of them is the chief letter, according to which the other two, that are called assistant letters, must be arranged in the first line. For example, in the Scyld 2, 17.*

*Ða wæx æfter wīre
Wop up. a-heafen.*

The three words *Ðær*, *wīre*, and *wop* begin with the letters of alliteration. The *p* in *wop* is the *chief letter*, and the other two are *assistants*. If, however, the *chief* be a vowel, the *assistants* must be vowels, but yet they need not be the same: for example,

*Eotenar, and ylfe,
And opcear.*

* Reviewed in p. 52. EDIT.

Here *o* in *opcear* is the *chief letter*, and *eo* and *ý*, the *assistant letters*; all three quite different.

Relative to this alliteration, we must also remark the following particulars. The alliterative letters must always be found in the words which have an accent on the syllable which begins with them:—but an unaccented derivative syllable *ge*, *be*, *a*, can easily stand first in the same word, without interrupting the alliteration. The rule also is, *there must not be more than three words in the same couplet, which begin in this manner*: but an unaccented syllable prefixed is not considered as presenting any obstacle. The *chief letter* does not necessarily stand the very first in the second line; it is frequently preceded by one or more particles, not such, however, as have an accent or emphasis in reading: these prefixes constitute what is denominated *metrical complement*.

In short verses, only one *assistant letter* is occasionally found, especially if the *chief* be a compound, as *rc*, *rc*, *rp*. Then the assistant ought also to be a compound, which would not only be productive of a harsh sound, but would be difficult to effect in three words so contiguous to each other. To illustrate what has been stated, I will quote a stanza of the *Scyld*:

In Caineſ cýnne
pone cpealm gepæc
ece ðuhten,
þær þe Abel flog:
ne gefeah he þære fæhðe,
ac he hine feop forppæc.
metoð for þý mane
mancýnne fram.

In the two first lines, there are three letters of alliteration, namely, *c* in *Caineſ*, *cýnne*, *cpealm*; *pone* is here the *metrical complement*. In the two next we find but two letters of alliteration, which are the vowels *e* and *a* in *ece* and *Abel*: here *þær þe* is the *metrical complement*. In the second half-verse, there is first *f* the alliterative letter, in the words *gefeah*, *fæhðe*, *feop*; for *gefeah* is no impediment, because this derivative syllable is unaccented:—neither is any injury done because *forppæc* also begins with *f*, as this syllable *for* is also entirely unaccented: the words *ac*, *he*, *hine*, make up the *metrical complement*. In the two last lines all is regular.

I would beg to solicit the attention of Saxon Scholars to the preceding remarks, and ask whether they do not appear to be more applicable to the alliterative system, said to be discoverable in the Northern Scalds, than to the writings of our Saxon ancestors.

I cannot close this letter without recommending to the particular notice of every Saxon student, the Rev. J. Conybeare's very valuable communications on this subject, to the Society of Antiquaries, in the 17th volume of the *Archæologia*. J. B.

RETROSPECTIONS ON THE CHARACTER AND TENDENCY OF THE MORAL SPECULATIONS OF DR. JOHNSON AND M. HELVETIUS.

(Concluded from p. 302.)

IF the philosophical labours of Helvetius were, unfortunately for their author, inimical to the peace, and subversive of the moral dignity of mankind,—if his moral and metaphysical code tends to debase rather than exalt the thinking of his species, it might be pleaded that the system which he upholds was the result of erroneous judgment, hasty premises, and inadmissible postulates, and not,—as, indeed, his enemies would be slow in pronouncing,—the suggestions of a radically corrupt and vitiated mind,—still the injury to society at large (as they may be supposed to imbibe opinions which may rule the conduct and thinking of their future lives) is the same. Were all civilized mankind, for example, to adopt his code of philosophy as the basis of their aims and views in relation to each other,—were they to recognize no other real guides, no other monitors than the senses, or animal wants and passions (a doctrine which the greater part of his ratiocinations unequivocally inculcate),—were, in short, no higher agents to intervene, in order to point the soul to virtue, pure and disinterested generosity, piety and religion, than those which take their rise in these sordid associations,—it seems not hard to foresee that the world would, threefold, more abound in profligacy and licentiousness than it does at present.

Helvetius alleges that religions have been found inadequate to the task of curbing men's passions, and compelling them to live a life of rectitude; and rather looks for the accomplishment of this end in the excellence of human

human laws, and their wise and salutary administration. Now if his allegation were not obviously refuted by all experience, which proves that superstition, or fear, or real piety, often respectively restrain in cases where human laws are evaded or neglected, the thinking part of his species will hold him guilty of unwarrantably bold positions, in teaching that men can, in any cases, rank Divine institutions subordinate to human. If crimes, injustice, fraud, and cruelty, have prevailed among the majority of mankind in the face of Religion and Divine instruction, what would be the aspect of the civilized portion of our globe, were the understandings of men, supposing their moral education on all points the same, wholly uninfluenced by any faculty of preference, save what the animal wants of their senses dictated;—or were they the indiscriminating agents in the hands of power, and ruled solely by legislative enactments? Doubtless what has been termed exemplary and elevated among our species, or,—to give it a higher designation,—what has been extolled as *Divine* and *God-like*, would hardly have been produced from this sort of allegiance, associated under any possible or imaginable form.

A very different code of philosophy may be drawn from the writings of the English Moralists. We rise from their perusal, with the conviction that man, in his dispositions, is not the creature of mere chance—is not always the tool and the dupe of sordid and unworthy passions. Though not the innovating author of systems, or the leader of any sect in the philosophy of morals, we may infer, from his sublime pictures of passion and sentiment as they rule the individual, and produce, on the vast and diversified stage of life, character and action, that he believed the human mind to be capable of recognizing, legitimately, claims incomparably higher in rank and excellence,—the suggestions of reason,—the calls of virtue,—the dictates of noble philanthropy,—and the pure emanations of devotion and piety.

Notwithstanding the despondent views which all his speculations breathe of the vanity of human enjoyments; although his vagrant, but powerful mind, dwells with prurient but mistaken zeal on the inanity of terrestrial objects, even when combined with

piety and devotion, to inspire contentment; yet it is nevertheless sufficiently apparent that he holds the voice of reason and devotion to speak more or less powerfully in every breast;—that Religion, pious feeling, and elevated principle neutralize the fierce ebullitions of unruly passions, and point to purer modes of intellectual and moral happiness, even in this life.

All the speculations of the Author of the *Rambler* lean, indeed, in their aggregate tendency, to the side of noble thinking. His philosophical disquisitions, his familiar, but admirable illustrations of life and manners, and his well-imagined allegories, all tend to this point, and all concur in demonstrating that there is a principle in the human soul which is capable, under proper culture, of expanding to higher sentiments of purity, and of thought and contemplation, than can originate from the feculent and sordid springs opened by the innovating genius of Helvetius.

The character and tone (thought I, as I mentally pursued my comparative retrospect) which are indicated by the ethical disquisitions of Dr. Johnson and Helvetius, may, without much impropriety, be considered as indigenous with the national literature and national thinking, to which they respectively belong.

In reverting, for instance, to the earlier æras of French literature, we find, among those who are esteemed classical writers on the subject of morals, a Montaigne, whose speculations, although penetrating and acute, are yet, for the most part, loaded with the flippant and undue levity of a writer eager for display, but who was not imbued with very high or dignified views of his subject. We find in England, about the same period, or somewhat later, Sir Thomas Browne, and a Jeremy Taylor, whose speculations frequently assumed a strong ethical cast. But the serious and solemn complexion of mind in which they have investigated such subjects, and the elevated contemplations in which these topics afforded them ample scope to indulge, place them, as writers, in a class the most opposite, as it relates to disposition and contexture of genius. If we bring down our retrospections to the middle and latter part of the 18th century, we find that the climate, soil, and literature which

natured

matured the strong genius but inordinate vanity and egotism of Montaigne, afterwards, in a more advanced and celebrated period of letters, and of arts, produced the philosophy of Helvetius, which, whatever of truth and originality may hang on its postulates, is, in its general lineaments, as destitute of dignity, stability, and elevation, as that of his predecessor. In England we find the same temperament of thought, the same gravity of deportment which, united as it was with erudition and research, shone forth in a Browne and a Taylor, expanding, at about the same periods, into the wide reaching conceptions, and the pure and philanthropic sentiments and views of a Johnson.

Upon a summary review of the aggregate desert of M. Helvetius and Dr. Johnson, as speculators in the science of morals and of man, and of the tendency of their respective writings,—of the systems taught by the former,—and the moral code for the regulation of life, the correction of manners in associated communities, the elevation of character, curbing the licentiousness of passion, and the practice of humanity and every virtuous affection,—all which the lucubrations of the latter plainly inculcate and uphold,—a question will naturally suggest itself—Which of them, upon a candid, impartial, and discriminative estimate of their writings, by unbiassed and intelligent posterity,—by the wise, the good, and the great,—and considered on the abstract basis of morals, was the greatest benefactor of the human race?

Assuredly the Philosopher who laboured in his speculations, connected with ethics, to inculcate that all our perceptions and sentiments originate in the sordid and sensual influences of matter,—that the views of men, of whatever description, so as they did not incommode society, or in any way disarrange the course or the order of his own happiness, were perfectly matters of indifference,—that motives of justice, of honour, of piety, of religion, had a place in the human breast no further than as they were so many perceptions of private interest and private good,—will, notwithstanding the subtlety of genius, and the extent of argument and research with which he has enforced his opinions, sink before the generous Advocate of virtuous emotions, who strove to elicit from that

humanity which he delineated some sparks of its better nature.—A conviction that there existed in the heart of man a principle that, under proper regimen, could expand to virtue, to a noble and generous standard of thinking, to impressions of devotional piety utterly unconnected with those sordid and feculent sources from which the other deduced all the actions and intents of man,—invigorated with sentiments and language of no common grasp, must, in the estimation of every just and accurate thinker, place such an author in the scale of human worth, incomparably on an eminence.

These revolving thoughts occupied with considerable intenseness the faculties of my mind. Sunk in reverie, I saw delineated in Fancy's mirror a moral world raised in its views and actions far above that with which we are daily conversant, formed in its model upon the precepts of a system of ethics to which the speculations of the Rambler may be supposed to point. I then contemplated mankind as influenced entirely by the persuasion that every moral principle within us was the base offspring of mercenary views, and that the automaton Man was the creature of laws and of contingency; and whilst, on the one hand, I could discern the world improving in elevated and liberal views as it advanced in knowledge, I saw, on the other, ignoble pursuits and pleasures, upon the specious plea of moral and metaphysical necessity, universally prevailing.

Roused at length from my lethargy, I once more looked out upon those objects which in ample but rude luxuriance variegated the prospect beneath me. The sky, cloudless after the late storm, already reflected the dusky shades of evening; the Western horizon yet glowed with the ruddy streaks of a departed Sun, whose refracted beams still illumined the tops of the distant hills; the sequestered knolls which diversified the bosom of the valley were half enveloped in the gloom of approaching night; and the tinklings of the sheep-bell merged at length into that silence which reigned unbroken over the expanse.

As I wandered over the scene, I reverted to the parallels which had just now suggested themselves between the world of Physics and the world of Ethics. The fierce ebullitions of man's ambition

ambition and unbounded lust of conquest have, by an ingenious excursion of fancy, been thought to resemble storms and earthquakes, and the greater convulsions of Nature. As in the latter of these instances, so in the former the desolating effects that break in upon the tranquillity which before pervaded the order of things, after a lapse of time, pass gradually away, and the grand system of animate and inanimate being recovers the shocks by which it was torn and disorganized; whereas a series of speculations elaborately founded on metaphysical argument, and sent into the world to weaken the restraints and level the boundaries of vice and virtue, aims to pervert the moral thinking of all mankind, casts a lasting stain on humanity, and, in its results, seems fraught with indefinite and incalculable mischiefs.

The Moon now rose in august but pensive majesty, and stealing with soft effulgence o'er the fading objects of creation, again unfolded, under a new aspect, a universe of objects which, obscured in the dusky shades of evening, had already begun to live only in imagination. Her light gleamed with tremulous motion upon the calm but undulating waters of the lake, so recently agitated by storms; the mirror of whose surface now reflected the various images of surrounding objects. The mysterious solemnity of the approaching hour hushed the soul to silence and seriousness, and inspired a feeling of expansive philanthropy for all who had contributed, by their example or their precepts, to exalt the energies of the soul to purer thinking.

I retired from the window, and finally left an apartment in which circumstances had opened a train of thought interesting to my mind, and intrinsically high and important.

Melksham.

E. P.

Mr. URBAN,

May 2.

IT has always been a matter of surprise to me, that, after so many of our best writers have insisted on the importance of paying due attention towards attaining one of the most elegant and singularly valuable of acquirements, viz. *Letter-writing*,—that, with a very great proportion of those to whom the education of youth is entrusted, it should not be an object of

greater consideration than it is. The very frequent instances of the effects of this negligence cannot but be apparent to all persons of observation, and to the thinking and considerate must certainly prove a cause of regret, whether the defect be discovered in the man of business or of pleasure, as it is a decided requisite for a gentleman; and considered in this light, I imagined your Magazine would be the most suitable place for one or two observations I had to make on the subject. I am far from attempting a regular essay on the art of Epistolary Correspondence; my present object is, by describing a practice to which I have resorted, and from which I derive great benefit, to enable those of your readers that may be inclined to the experiment, to remove one or two impediments to the regularity of a correspondence, to carry it on more effectively and more agreeably to all concerned in it.

The little leisure and opportunity I have ever had for writing Letters has lately (from circumstances with which it is not necessary that you should be acquainted) been woefully decreased; and regular correspondence with two or three friends abroad, which I had hitherto preserved with a little exertion, now began to droop, and would have been eventually discontinued, but for the following expedient, which, after much perplexing deliberation, I fortunately hit upon, and which I now offer for the benefit of any similarly circumstanced. On a large sheet of paper assigned for the purpose, with a column on the left hand for dates, I transcribe, at convenient opportunity, whatever may offer itself worthy of transmission, taking care to note the day on the margin. Five minutes employed in this way every other day, or at periods suited to the inclination or necessity of the correspondent, will in a little time produce a very prolific Letter, thus assuming the form of a journal of events, &c. selected as interesting to the party for whom it is intended. The following are among some of the most important advantages which accrue from the use of the method.

1. Never finding yourself at loss for matter, from writing only when you have something worthy of transmittal.
2. Not getting tired or careless of your

your work towards its conclusion, which must happen to the most attentive correspondent writing a long letter at one time.

3. Avoiding the danger of *omitting any thing* which it would be desirable to preserve; an accident which frequently happens when many subjects are taken into consideration together.

4. The chief obstacle to the regularity of a correspondence is the disinclination felt in *beginning a Letter* which you know will occupy you some hours at least in the completion. This will be surmounted by the use of the above plan.

If objection be made to the form which will be given to a Letter written in this way, the objector should consider, that when the materials are thus collected, they may easily be connected and arranged in any way more congenial with his taste. And that in the event of his adopting the practice with this modification, much labour would be saved by merely noting down as they occur the heads of such topics as he may desire to embrace; this will necessarily require a *continued application* at some time when they are transcribed,—a thing which my original method goes to supersede.

Before I conclude, it may be well to state that I consider no character is a more valuable member of society than an attentive and intelligible Correspondent, a title which it has always been my ambition to deserve, but to which your readers will I fear very reluctantly admit my claim. S. X.

WILLYMOTESWICK CASTLE, CO.

NORTHUMBERLAND*.

With an Engraving.

THE annexed View is a representation of the only remaining tower

* For the sake of avoiding quotations as much as possible from Latin and French records, in his History of Northumberland, the Rev. Mr. Hodgson has divided that work into three parts, viz. I. The General History of that County, one volume; II. its Parochial History, 3 volumes; and III. Antient Records and Historical Papers, in 2 volumes. The first volume of Part III. has been already noticed in the first Part of our last volume, p. 236. It is furnished with copious indexes, and several copper-plate views and vignettes from wood-cuts, which will be described in Part II. At our request, Mr. Hodgson has permitted us the use of the annexed Engravings.

GENT. MAG. May, 1822.

of the antient Castle of Willymoteswick, Northumberland. It is a name which Wallis interprets thus: "The *mole* or keep, and villa of William." Bishop Ridley spells it *Wilmingtonswick*; and his friend Dr. Turner has it "Willowmontiswick, now Willowmont." The willow-tree, in the dialect of Northumberland, is certainly still called a *willey*; but Willymoteswick is both the common and the most antient orthography of this name; and *mole* here is clearly Saxon, and means *court* or *meeting*; both of which at first were usually holden in the open air in ciruse, surrounded with a trench and vallum, and afterwards in castles, towers, and town halls, and manor houses.

The old distich,

"Willy, Willy Waeshale!

Keep off my castle,"

used in the North in the game of Limbo, contains the true etymon of the adjective *Willy*.

This place is pleasantly seated on a woody knoll, at the meeting of the South Tyne and Blackealeugh-burn. The farm offices and foundations of walls show that in former times it had been an extensive fortress.

Of its early history little is known. "Hudard de Willimothwic" is witness to a grant of land in "Witelaw" to the canons of Hexham, by Adam de Tindale in the time of Henry II. also "Vdard de Willimoteswick," the same person, occurs in a deed respecting Nunwick, in the same reign. It does not occur in the list of castles and towers in Northumberland made out about the year 1460; though the family of Ridley were then in possession of the estate, and their name is not unfrequent in private muniments, respecting Smith Tindall, long before that time.

Odard de Ridley is a witness to a deed respecting Slaging Ford in Knaresdale, in 1280; Nicholas de Ridley to an entail of the manor of Weliamston and other property, in 1353; and Hugh de Redley occurs in the "*Hiiis testibus*" of deeds about the manors of Haltwhistle and Colanwode, in 1372, and about lands in Redesdale, 2 Ric. II. 1378.

The Survey of the Borders made Dec. 2, 1542, says:

"At Wyllymountswyke ys a good toure and a stone house ioyninge thereunto of the iaherytaunce

inherytaunce of Nyeolas Ridley, kepte in good repa'c'ons."

A herald's pedigree of the Ridleys of Willymoteswick derives them from Thomas Ridley, a descendant of Bryan Ridley of Ridley Hall in the county of Chester. This Thomas is there made to marry Julian, daughter and heiress of Sir Lambert Burdett of Ridley in Northumberland; but the pedigree has neither dates nor authorities in support of its assertions, and the copies of it in the British Museum and other places are so much at variance with each other, that very little reliance can be placed on any of them.

On good authority, however, we know that Hugh de Ridley of Willymoteswick was High Sheriff of Northumberland for four years, from 1508 to 1511. The will of his son Nicholas* is dated 25 Oct. 16 Eliz.; and an inquisition taken at Corbridge, 21 Sept. 28 Eliz. after the death of Nicholas, the grandson of the said Hugh, shows that besides Willymoteswick, Ridley Hall, Beltingham, and Henshagh, the family had other considerable estates in the parish of Haltwhistle at that time. This last Nicholas was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1570. He died January 1, 1585, and was succeeded in his estates by his brother William†, from whom Willymoteswick descended to his son William, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave of Norton, knt. This latter William died 4 Charles I. in which reign this place is returned as holden by Richard Musgrave, esq.

"Then fell the Ridleys' martial line,
Lord William's antient towers,
Fair Ridley on the silver Tyne,
And sweet Thorngrafton's bowers.

"All felt the plunderer's cruel hand,
When legal rapine through the land
Stalk'd forth with giant stride;
When loyalty successless bled,
And Truth and Honour vainly sped
Against Misfortune's tide."

Under the Commonwealth, and in the reign of Charles II. the estate, with other property in its neighbourhood, is charged in the county rate upon a rental of 740*l.* a year, as the property of Frances Nevill of Chevet, in the county of York, esq. Since the

* March 1, 15 Hen. VIII. divers lands in South Tindall were granted to Sir Nicholas Ridley, knt. and Hugh Ridley, esq.

† Cole's Escheats.

beginning of the last century it has been in the possession of the Blacketts of Matten.

Dr. Turner, who was a Northumberland man, and a friend of Bishop Ridley, tells us, that

"He was born in the beginning of the sixteenth century in my native county of Northumberland, and sprung of the gentle pedigree of the Ridleys. One of his uncles was a knight, and another was a doctor of divinity, who, by the name of Robert Ridley, was famous not only at Cambridge, but at Paris, where he long studied; and throughout Europe, by the writings of Polydore Vergil. At the charges of this Doctor was our Nicholas long maintained at Cambridge, afterwards at Paris, and lastly at Louvain. After his return from the schools beyond the seas, he lived with us for many years in Pembroke Hall, but at length was called away from us to the Bishop of Canterbury, whom he served faithfully; and lastly, was raised to the dignity of a Bishop. The town where he was born was called Willowmoteswick, now Willowmont."—*Strype's Eccl. Memor. vol. III. p. 229.*

The following extracts from one of his farewell letters, written a short time before his martyrdom, not only shows that he was penetrated with a deep and affectionate regard for his relations, and with strong local attachment to the neighbourhood in which he was born; but throws a considerable light on the pedigree of his family.

"Farewell, my dear brother George Shypside, whome I haue ever found faythfull, trusty, and louinge, in all state and condicions, and now in the tyme of my crosse, ouer all other to me most frendly and steadfast, and that which liked me best, ouer all other things, in God's cause ever hartly.

"Farewell, my deare sister Alice his wyfe! I am gladd to hear of thee that thou doest take Christe's cross, which is layd now (blessed be God) both on thy backe and mine, in goode parte. Thanke thou God, that hathe geuen thee a godly and a louing husband: se thou honour him, and obey hym, according to God's lawe. Honour thy mother in lawe his mother, and love al those that pertyene unto hym, being ready to do them good as it shall lye in thy power. As for thy chyldren, I doubte not of thy husbände, but that he whyche hath given him a hearte to loue and feare God, and in God them that pertayne unto him, shall also make hym frendly and benefyciall unto thy chyldren, euen as yf they had bene gotten of his owne bodye.

"Farewell, my wel-beloued brother John Rydley of the Waltowne, and you my gentle and louyng syster Elizabeth, whom besydes the

the naturall league of amytie, your tender loue which you were sayde euer to beare towarde me aboute the rest of your brethren, doth bynde me to loue. My mynde was to haue acknowledged this youre louyng affection, and to haue acquyted it wyth dedes, and not wyth words alone. Your daughter Elizabeth I byd farewell, whom I loue for the meeke and gentle spirit that God hath geuen her, which is a precious thyng in the syght of God.

"Farewell, my beloued syster of Unthancke, wyth all your chyldren, my nephewes and nices. Synce the departure of my brother Hughe, my mynde was to haue bene unto them in the steade of theyr father: but the Lord god must and will be theyr father, if they wil loue hym and feare him, and lye in the trade of his law.

"Farewell, my well-beloued and worshipfull cosyns Maister Nicholas Ridley, of Wylmowntswick and your wyfe, and I thanke you for all youre kyndnesse showed both to me, and also to all youre own kynsefolke and myne. Good cosyn, as God hath sette you in that oure stocke and kyndred, not for any respecte of youre personne, but of hys aboundaunte grace and goodness, to be as it were the Bellweather to order and conducte the reaste, and hathe also endued you wyth his manyfold gyftes of grace, bothe heavenly and worldly aboute others: so I praye you, good cosin (as my truste and hope is in you), continue and increase in the mayntenance of truthe, honestye, righteousness, and all true godlinesse, and to the uttermost of your power, to wythstande falsehode, vntruthe, unryghteousness, and all vngodlynnesse, whych is forbid and condemned by the word and lawes of God.

"Farewell, my yong cosin Rafe Whitfield. Oh! your tyme was verry short wyth me; my mynde was to haue done you good, and yet you caught in that little time a losse, but I truste it shall be recompensed as it shall please Almighty God.

"Farewell, al my whole kyndred and cowntreymen! farewell, in Christ altogether. The Lorde, which is the searcher of secrets, knoweth that accordyng to my heartes desire, my hope was of late that I should haue come among you, and to haue brought with me aboundaunce of Christes blessed Gospel; accordyng to the duetye of that office and ministerie, wherevnto among you I was chosen, named, and appointed by the mouth of our late pearless Prince King Edward, and so also denounced openly in hys court by his priuie counsaile."—*Letters of the Martyrs*, fo. 80—82. London, Day, 1564.

The families of Ridley of Blagdon, and of Parkend in Northumberland, are descended from the antient line of the Ridleys of Wyllymoteswick.

ARCHÆUS.

BOTHAL CASTLE, CO. NORTHUMBERLAND.

With an Engraving.

BOTHAL CASTLE stands on a natural and very fertile eminence in the valley of the Wantsbeck, Northumberland, and is on every side environed with higher ground, covered with wood.

Akenside the poet, who was born in Morpeth, and lived there till he had completed the first edition of his "Pleasures of Imagination," had unquestionably its rocky declivities, the antient woods, and ferny brakes, that over-hang that river as it meanders through the lands of Bothal, in mind, when he wrote the following apostrophe:

"O ye Northumbrian shades, which overlook

The rocky pavements and the mossy fall
Of solitary Wantsbeck's limpid stream;
How gladly I recall your well-known seats,
Beloved of old, and that delightful time
When all alone for many a Summer's day
I wander'd through your calm recesses, led
In silence by some powerful hand unseen!"

This place is still called *Bottle* by the people in its neighbourhood, a word of Saxon origin, sometimes signifying a village, a palace, or mansion; but which is itself compounded of *booth* and *hill*, and means the *dwelling on the hill*.

The barony of Bothal, at the time of the Conquest, belonged to Reynold Gisulph, whose grand-daughter and heir married Richard, the fourth son of William Bertram, Baron of Mitford. This Richard returned his barony to Henry the Second, as of the value of three knights' fees of the old feoffment. His heiress, in the time of Edward III. married Sir Robert Ogle, of Ogle, knt.; whose male heirs ending with Cuthbert, the seventh Lord Ogle, Bothal became the patrimony of his coheirss Catharine, wife of Charles Cavendish of Welbeck in Nottinghamshire, from whom it passed by female heirs to the Portland family, in whose possession it still remains.

The Castle is thus described in 1664:

"The gate house and North front of Bothal Castle appears more fresh and fair than the rest, and seems to be a later work than the other parts; and to have been built by Robert Bertram, the father of Helena, his sole heir, who was married to Sir Robert Ogle. The said Sir Robert Bertram obtaining

obtaining a patent anno 17 Edw. III. for re-edifying his castle of Bothel, several other gentlemen in Northumberland of estates, who had no castles before, about this time obtaining patents to build castles, as Ogle, Fenwick, Widdrington, and others.

"Over the gate of Bothal Castle, near the battlement, are placed several coates of armes. In the highest place are the armes of England and France quartered. Below the same, the armes of Bertram; and upon either hand, several coates of armes, about 12 in all. These seem to be the armes of such families the Bertrams have matched into, or of such they had a value for. One of these shields was the armes of Bolbeck, some time a great Baron in these parts; and another was Greyetok's, a Baron in Cumberland, who married the coheir of Merlay, Lord of Morpeth. Another shield bore the armes of Grey of Horton. Few of the rest I know.

"It is recited by tradition, and not without appearance of truth, that a Scotch gentleman named David Dunbar, having travelled through several nations, bearing a fox tail in his cap, as a challenge for any man to fight with him, and lastly, coming thro' England, going towards his owne country, was fought with by one Sir Robert Ogle, and by him slain with a pole-axe; which, as a monument, remained in the great hall in Bothal, till lately, but when this was is uncertain."

We have culled these notices out of a vast mass of MS materials for a history of this barony; but for further particulars refer the reader to Dugdale, Bar. t. i. p. 544; Wallis, Northumberland, vol. II. p. 325; Hutch. North. vol. II. p. 305; the Beauties of England and Wales, vol. XII. p. 187, &c. &c.

ARCHÆUS.

Mr. URBAN,

March 30.

IN compliance with the wish of A. H. (Dec. 1821, p. 494), I send you an account of several antient sculptures in the Metropolis, little noticed by its many historians, and which in that view may be thought worthy to be recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Representations of the general Resurrection are to be found in four places; they are executed in alto relievo, and being of different ages, I proceed with the description of them according to their apparent antiquity.

1. Shoe-lane Workhouse, Holborn.

This subject is in two pieces, arched at the top, and is now let into the wall, above the door of the workhouse,

a modern brick building. On the upper half our Saviour is represented, standing upon clouds, and attended by angels, bearing a cross, with a small flag affixed to it in his right hand, and reading upon a figure, of which the only part now visible is a large claw. On the lower half is depicted the Resurrection. The opening of the graves is curiously represented; a figure appears to be emerging from between two heavy stones; an angel is assisting another; and others who have risen are in the attitude of prayer. In the foreground is a female, who, from her attitude, appears to be attempting to escape the anticipated Judgment. This sculpture is of considerable antiquity, and still shows through the daubings of coarse paint, which greatly obscure it, an expression of majesty and grace in the Divine Person who is the principal figure, and considerable merit in the execution of the woman, who is the secondary one.

2. Billingsgate Ward-School, St. Mary at Hill,

greatly resembling the last; it is also in two pieces. The Supreme Being is represented with the same attendants as in the last subject, bearing in his right hand a flag, ensigned with a cross, and at his feet the fallen angel. The Resurrection on the lower half is exemplified by numerous figures rising from graves. The execution is far inferior to the first described; the whole is greatly mutilated, many of the figures having lost their heads, and otherwise much defaced. In point of antiquity, I judge it to be next in order to that before described; and both I consider older than the calamity which deprived the Metropolis of so many specimens of antient art. The damage was perhaps sustained at that period, as this street did not entirely escape. The two next to be described are certainly posterior to the fire.

3. St. Stephen's Church-gate, Coleman-street.

This occupies a large pannel over the entrance to the churchyard. It is formed of plaster or some composition, and shows a difference in the design from the former. The Judge is seated on a throne; in his right hand is a small banner charged with a cross, and in his left a mundus, the usual emblem of sovereignty. At his feet is the

the personification of the Enemy of mankind, which was formerly painted black as a mark of distinguishment. A multitude of angels are attendant, blowing trumpets, and receiving into the clouds which sustain the Supreme Being, some of the persons who have risen, among whom are many children. The different stages in which the dead are supposed to rise, are more fully expressed than on either of the others; some are seen just disengaging themselves from their confinement; others are still in their graves not awakened, and some are extending their hands towards the heavens. There are in this piece upwards of one hundred figures, but none except the arch fiend represent the damned.

4. Church-gate, St. Giles's in the Fields.

This subject is in high relief, and being worked in brass, has been very splendid; it is now greatly tarnished, though otherwise in excellent preservation. In the lower part of the panel, angels are seen attending the resurrection of the just. The other objects are of the same description as in the former. The majestic figure of our Saviour, highly irradiated, supported upon clouds, and attended by seraphims, occupies the upper part of the panel, which is arched; his right hand is in the attitude of benediction, and his left holds a banner; beneath the clouds Satan appears falling headlong.

This is the only one of the four subjects just described, of which I have been able to discover the date.* It was set up in 1686†. At this time it occupies the upper part of a handsome gateway, at the principal entrance to the churchyard, which was probably erected to display this piece of sculpture in a conspicuous situation at the rebuilding of the church in 1734. What station it occupied previously to that period, I am not aware.

4. Assumption of the Virgin Mary.

Over the entrance to Milbourn's Almshouses in Cooper's Row, Crutched Friars†, is a sculptured stone, representing the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. It is in good preservation, the top is bounded by a wea-

ther-cornice. The figure of the Virgin Mary with hands clasped and resting on clouds, is attended by four angels; her feet resting upon a firth, in the manner of a bracket. Two coats of arms in stone remain on each side; viz. on the right side, 1st. on a bend, between two leopards' faces, three crosses patée, and a chief charged with three escallops; the arms of Milborne. 2. The Drapers' Company; on the left side—1st. on a lozenge, a chevron between 3 ducks. 2. Bars nebulé of 4, on a chief a lion passant gardant. The date of the building with this inscription was formerly on a pannel, beneath the sculpture* :

"Ad laudem Dei et gloriose Virginis Marie hoc opus erexit Dominus Johannes Milbourn † Miles et Alderman hujus civitatis, A.D. 1535."

Since Mr. Maitland wrote, it has given way to the following English one †, in Roman capitals :

"This edifice was erected by Sir John Milbourn, kn. and Alderman of this city, in the year of our Lord 1535."

This sculpture is valuable, as being almost the only relic of the numerous religious representations which embellished this city before the Reformation. Having passed unhurt through the ordeal of two ages of fanaticism, it is unlikely now to be destroyed on a religious account, and may perhaps attract the attention of the inquiring Antiquary for ages to come.

5. Statue of the Earl of Warwick.

On a stone panel, surrounded by a moulding, and now affixed against the side wall of a house at the North-west corner of Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, is a small statue of an antient knight, about a foot high, called by Mr. Pennant Guy Earl of Warwick. It stands on a bracket, and is clad in mail armour, with a surcoat, belt, &c.; a sword is held in the right hand, and on the left arm is a shield, bearing the arms of the Beauchamps, Earls of

* Maitland, 786.

† Sir J. Milborne was Sheriff in 1510, and Mayor in 1521; he was buried in the Fryers Church once adjoining his almshouses, of which, alas! modern fanaticism and modern improvement have not left the smallest vestige.

‡ No great credit to the trustees; they probably discovered that the first was superstitious, and therefore wisely obliterated it.

Warwick,

* Pennant, 5th edit. p. 239.

† The arch is of the pointed form, in its lowest stage of depression, with a weather cornice, but without ornament in the spandrels.

Warwick, Check Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine. At the head of the stone is the date 1668, and at the feet of the effigy are the initials G. C. and a shield of arms,—on a bend 3 masles. At the bottom of the stone,—“Restored 1817. I. Deykes, architect.” With a reference to Pennant’s London, 5th edit. p. 492. This restoration relates merely to cleansing and replacing the stone in its present situation, when the house was rebuilt.

6. *The Christian Virtues, St. Vedast Church, Cheapside.*

This curious piece of sculpture occupies the upper part of the Western arch of entrance. In the centre is an altar with two female sitting figures resting upon it. The one on the right side is Religion holding a lighted torch in one hand, and the sacred Volume which she is contemplating in the other. On the other side is Charity fostering three naked infants. In the back ground are seen the walls and towers of a city, below which are several persons distributing bread to objects of charity; a cripple with a wooden leg being the most prominent, and others bestowing articles of clothing to half-naked paupers.

I cannot conceive a more appropriate subject for the embellishment of an English Church, than the present allegory, an altar supported by Religion and Charity, a lively representation of that union of faith and good works inculcated in the doctrines of our estimable Establishment. I have not been able to discover when it was set up; it is evidently older than the present church, and in all probability was preserved from the older one, which, it will be recollected, was not destroyed (though greatly damaged) by the Fire of London.

7. *Royal Arms, Shoreditch.*

Upon the front of an old plastered house on the West side of the high street, are the arms of one of the Sovereigns of the house of Tudor,—quarterly, France and England, within the garter, and surmounted by the Royal Crown; supporters, a lion and dragon. No crest. The upper part of the arms is ornamented by several roses*.

* On the front of an old house, on the South side of St. Katherine’s by the Tower, were formerly the arms of King Charles the Second, impaled with his Queen, but destroyed at the time of the last repair of the church (so fatal to antiquity), when the house was pulled down. As the above may soon follow them, this notice may be thought worth preserving.

8. *Pinder a Wakefield.*

In a wall on the West side of the Bagnigge Wells road, is a stone bearing this inscription:

✠
S T
THIS IS BAGNIGGE
HOVE NEARE
THE PINDER A
WAKEFIELDE.
1680.

Of the subject of this inscription I do not recollect to have seen any explanation; perhaps some of your Readers can furnish one.

As to *King Charles’s Porter and Dwarf, the Boar’s Head East Cheap, and the Boy in Panyer Alley*; they being engraved in Pennant’s Account of London, I need only remark, in addition, that they still remain in the same state as when Mr. Pennant wrote, and in all probability, from their situations, are likely to remain uninjured for many years. The date 1669 is under the Porter and Dwarf, not noticed by Pennant or his draughtsman.

On the fronts of many houses in London are figures of animals, &c. which I forbear to notice; having been chiefly signs of tradesmen, they are of little importance, as illustrations of our history, either national or local, and being very numerous, and possessing little claim to antiquity, I pass them over without further notice. E.I.C.

OF THE LONDON THEATRES,
No. XII.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Continued from page 321.)

HAVING obtained the license, Mr. Foote shortly afterwards purchased the lease of the Theatre, it is said, of the executors of Potter, which he very much enlarged and improved, indeed nearly rebuilt. The inside was decorated after the Chinese style. Previous to this period there was only one gallery, and a single entrance for the front of the house and to the stage. Two shops in front were removed, the portico built, and separate entrances made

to the audience part of the house, for the convenience of the public. A house in Suffolk-street was also taken in for the purpose of enlarging the stage, and formed a new entrance thereto, and the whole, when finished, was a compact, neat, and convenient, if not an elegant, Theatre. Mr. Foote opened it, in May 1767, with an appropriate prologue or prelude, and from that period it has been called "by authority," a Theatre Royal.

Now commences the history of a Theatre legally authorised, and the transition of tenantry being at an end, we shall venture to be more concise in detail, and only notice some of the occasional deviations from the chartered rules of sock and buskin. And here it may be called to the recollection of the *world of company*, i. e. play-going people, the satisfaction the Spring Readings gave for many years, viz. "This Theatre will open for the Summer Season as soon as the several performers shall be at liberty," &c. &c. In that Theatre it was comfort and light reading. Wherever seated, not only the actors but their features were visible, without the necessity of using a pocket telescope.

1767-8-9. We believe in each of these years the once popular Lecture upon Heads was delivered here by George Alexander Stevens.

In Feb. 1770, "at the instance of several persons of quality," Catches and Gleees were performed under the direction of Dr. Arne.

1773. Foote, previous to the commencement of the regular season, produced, after exciting considerable interest by a succession of humorous puffs*, his primitive puppet show, which was performed at noon.

1776. Dr. Arne had a short season of musical performances, which ended April 18, with "Whittington's Feast, new written by a College wag." This was intended for a humorous parody on Alexander's Feast, with new music by Dr. Arne, the performance concluding with catches and gleees, as "The Ladies and the Beggars," "Playhouse Hubbub," &c.

1777, January. The Italian Fantoccini represented Comedies, Dancing, and Pantomimic Transformations. In this year Mr. Foote sold the remainder of the lease and property to the late Mr. Geo. Colman for an annuity of 1600*l.* per annum, to be paid during his own life.

1779, Dec. 25. The tenants in possession, remainder, and reversion, entered into an agreement with Mr. Colman to grant him a lease of thirty-one years, commencing at the expiration of the existing one.

1780. March 1. The late Mr. C. Dibdin announced at this Theatre an entertainment called "Pasquin's Budget; or, A Peep at the World." It was to consist of three parts, "of vocal and instrumental music, and a great variety of other matter, operatical, satirical, and allegorical, exhibited by different mediums." Forming, in fact, a superior puppet show, with interludes of singing and imitations. The performance met with a determined and unmerited opposition, from a crowded house, probably from the advertisement injudiciously describing "the whole to be performed by gentlemen and ladies, being their first appearance on any stage." The usual devastation had commenced of smashing chandeliers, and defacing scenery, when the timely interposition of Mr.

* We allude to the following Advertisements:

"Haymarket. On Monday next, the 8th instant (Feb. 7), at the Theatre in the Haymarket, an attempt will be made to restore the Primitive Puppet Show, being a species of the Drama long supposed to be lost. By Mr. Foote and assistants. Principal performers, Mr. Dubois, Mr. Haslewood, Mr. Beech, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Ash, Mr. Bramble, Miss Broom, Mrs. Pine, and Mrs. Juniper. The doors will, &c."

"Haymarket. Mr. Foote is under the necessity of deferring the exhibition of the Primitive Puppet Show 'till Monday the 15th instant, on account of the illness of a principal performer. To avoid for the future these disappointments, so common in Theatres, and so disagreeable to the public, Mr. Foote is providing himself (after the example of the Opera House at Paris) with two sets of actors, as equal in ability as they can possibly be got. In order to acquit Mr. Dubois, who has been often accused of feigning indisposition, it becomes necessary to inform the publick, that it is not that gentleman that is ill, but a lady."

"Whereas I have reason to believe that a party is making against me, in consequence of a malicious report that has been circulated either from the manager, or some other quarter,

Colman, who spoke from the boxes, prevented further mischief. That gentleman claimed the liberal consideration of the audience, as the damage doing was to his property, having let the house, and he had therefore no responsibility for, nor joined in the preparing the condemned entertainments.

1790. The Opera House being destroyed by fire, June 17, 1789, Italian Operas performed here.

1793. The house opened under Drury Lane patent, while that Theatre was rebuilding.

1794. Feb. 3. Upon our late recovered King and Queen going to this Theatre, the loyal eagerness and violent rushing of the crowd to the pit door occasioned the melancholy accident of fifteen persons being trampled to death or suffocated, and others were severely hurt. (See vol. LXIV. p. 175.)

1795. July 10. A lease granted by the tenant in possession, and the executor of the late Mr. Colman, to Geo. Colman "the younger" for seventeen years, at 400*l.* per annum.

1805. Jan. 8. Mr. Colman "the younger" entered into an agreement with David Edward Morris and Thos. John Dibdin, esqs. to assign one moiety of the Theatre. Instead of the name of Mr. Dibdin we find afterwards those of Mr. Winston and Mr. Tahourdin, and the latter seceded after a short period.

1808-9. A winter season formed here conjointly with the Opera House by the company from Covent Garden Theatre, which was destroyed by fire, 20 Sept. 1808.

1810. An extension of the license first to five, then seven months, led to an increase of prices, and a new regulation (1811-12) for admission at half

price* during winter months. Boxes 6*s.* second price 3*s.* Pit 3*s.* 6*d.* second price 2*s.* First Gall. 2*s.* second pr. 1*s.* Upper Gall. 1*s.* second price 6*d.*

1820. The Theatre closed with the season on Saturday, the 14th of October, with the tragedy of King Lear, and the farce of Fortune's Frolick.

It has been computed the house could accommodate near 1800 spectators, viz. boxes 700; pit 350; and remainder in the galleries.

In the modern history of this Theatre we have been intentionally brief, and carefully avoided captious records where it was found, like its powerful and gigantic rivals, swelling the indelible archives of the halls of Lincoln's Inn and Westminster.

The present Theatre was erected on a new site, at a distance of about six or seven feet from the old foundation. A view is given of the front towards Charles Street. (See p. 201.) It opened July 4, 1821. E. HOOD.

◆

Mr. URBAN, April 23.

LIKE the rest of Mr. Malthus's opponents, your Correspondent the "Magistrate" writes as if there was no medium between *repressing* and *encouraging* marriage. What Mr. Malthus asks for is merely to have the matter let alone, and to abstain from giving any longer a *public guarantee* to every improvident person that chooses to marry, without the means of supporting a family. After calling Mr. Malthus's arguments *sophistry* (on the propriety of which appellation many I conceive will be at issue with him), the Magistrate throws at his followers, the old text "increase and multiply," stripped as usual of the context. To which it may be replied,

quarter, that the Puppet Show in the Haymarket is deferred on account of my having been for some time under the operation of liquor, and not attending rehearsals; this is to assure the publick that such report is without the smallest foundation, it being well known that I never touch a drop in the morning, and that the sprain in my ankle was occasioned by treading on a cabbage-leaf before a taylor's door in Suffolk-street, on Friday the 5th instant, at noon.

Hedge Lane.

"William Wadding, taylor.

Walter Whisper, prompter to the puppets."

"Haymarket, by particular desire. A rehearsal of the Puppet Show will be given at the Theatre in the Haymarket, on Saturday, March the 6th. The doors will be opened at twelve, and the rehearsal commence at one. Places to be taken of Mr. Jewell. No person can be admitted into the upper gallery."

* An individual, by hand-bills, having called a public meeting at the Mitre Tavern, Fleet Street, on Sept. 11, 1786, made an abortive attempt to force the late Mr. Colman to accept half-price.

“by all means.” Let any man marry as often or as early as he pleases; only let him not interfere with his neighbour’s power to do the same. And this he must do, if he takes from another the means whereby he supports his family, or enables the tradesman or labourer to support one. The same Almighty Being who hath said, “Increase and multiply,” hath also said, “Every moving creature shall be meat for you, even as the green herb have I given you all things.” Hence there can be no *prima facie* objection to the most free use of venison, turtle, and other good things. But what would be thought of a proposal for taxing one part of the society, in order to furnish these gratifications for the other part? Your Correspondent lays it down as an “absolute certainty,” that “bastardy will increase as matrimony decreases.” To this the character of the Northern nations, among whom marriage takes place very late, and of the middle class of society in our own country (generally admitted to be the most virtuous), supplies a sufficient answer. The poet’s complaint—

“—video meliora proboque—
Deteriora sequor,”

is in the case before us completely reversed, and Mr. Malthus’s opponents in general deny by their practice the conduct which they are constantly recommending by words and writing. If a young man indulges the natural, and surely most pardonable wish, to marry at eighteen, he is met with,—“Marry!—what! are you mad?—what the deuce are you to live upon?—do you think that I am to give up my mode of living to suit your whims?—why, you will be in gaol in a twelve-month!—Pooh, pooh, it is not to be thought of!” Such probably would be the language in a great majority of instances, where the question was merely whether the youth should or should not descend a single step on the ladder of society, where he might have firmer hold, feel more at his ease, and be a more useful, and a happier man. But to the crowd which occupy the lowest ground, whence they must inevitably descend into the gulf of pauperism or starvation, the cry is, “Increase and multiply,” and think not of consequences, for the parish shall provide for you. The poison, I think, might be

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gradually extracted from the Poor Laws, if an Act was passed, saying to the offspring of all marriages contracted, and to all illegitimate children born after a time to be named, “You shall only have a claim to rates in case of incapacity to get a livelihood from old age or mental or bodily malady, duly certified by a regular medical practitioner,” leaving to the Select Vestries a discretionary power to afford relief in other cases.

AMICUS.

MR. URBAN,

May 1.

HAVING been favoured with the perusal of a Manuscript among the collections of the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, entitled “Political Axioms,” some of them appeared so strikingly to elucidate the history of Buonaparte, that I flatter myself the extracts will prove an instructive and interesting cento. Perhaps I ought to premise, that the matter is strictly of philosophical bearing, as the whole Manuscript is written with the simple intention of discovering, to the permitted extent, the laws of Providence, so far as concerns the consequences of certain actions, and securing successful issues, as well as ascertaining what is likely to ensue from particular characters in peculiar situations. It was the custom of Alexander Severus, to consult all persons, especially those who were well versed in history, in order to know, in doubtful matters, what old Generals and Statesmen had done (*Lampridius in vita*); and the present essay may show, how very unqualified are men of no historical reading for giving opinions upon political subjects.

That Buonaparte was pre-eminent in military talent cannot be disputed, and yet he owed his ruin to error in that very science. His success, so far as it turns upon certain professional merits, has been recently exhibited in the Edinburgh Review. I shall therefore only commence my extracts, with the period when he acquired the supreme power in France.

Yours, &c.

A FRIEND.

1. *His Audacity.* Secundarum ambiguarumque sciens eoque interritus. [Being well acquainted with prosperous and dubious events, he was therefore unintimidated.] *Tacit. Ann. i. 64.*

2. *His dissolution of the Republick by violent means.* The Cupido domi-

nandi

nandi is stronger than any other passion. *Tacit. Ann. xv.* 53.

When men desire the supreme government, there is no moderation or medium in their measures, between the attainment of their object, or ruin. *Id. ii.* 74.

Speed in taking possession of a throne may allure the dubious and confirm the prompt. *Id. vi.* 44.

3. *Causes of his success.* When parties are divided, and authority is destroyed by contention and distrust, a popular character may step in and draw all to himself. *Tacit. Hist. iv.* 11.

Men formed for success in troublesome times must be extremely artful and extremely brave. *Goldsmith's Lett. on Engl. Hist. Lett.* 23.

Civil discords loosen the fidelity of the Soldiery, and create danger from individual commanders. *Tacit. Hist. ii.* 75.

The affections of the Soldiers are seldom gained by honourable means or virtues. *Id. iii.* 86.

Soldiers, if injured to plunder, become faithful followers of their leader. *Id. ii.* 15.

The boldness of individuals prevails much in civil discords, for it may draw off a whole army, because in this state of things, the commanders are not commonly firm in their allegiance, nor resolved to be traitorous. *Id. Ann. iii.* 57.

The minds of soldiers once imbued with hatred [as of the Bourbons] cannot be restrained. *Capitolinus in Maxim. et Balbino.*

Though the first hopes of success may be but faint; when the Usurper has made his first footing, affection and followers soon attend him. *Tacit. Annal. iv.* 7.

When extremities are feared, the first dislikes are disregarded. *Id. xii.* 67.

Whoever is feared, has sufficient qualifications in the mind of him who fears him. Even hatred of the predecessor may give the successor sufficient character. *Id. Hist. ii.* 76.

Generals, if successful and popular with their soldiers, are respected even by the people, provided their punishments and severities are confined to the military. *Id. Hist. iv.* 39.

4. *His Despotism.* A King of great glory, is on that account more domineering and intolerant towards his subjects. *Tacit. Ann. xi.* 10.

5. *His Controul of the Press.* When a Usurper is successful, the utmost care

is taken to suppress the harsh speeches made against him. *Tacit. Hist. i.* 47.

6. *His Ambition.* The desire of power, incident to man, always increases with the augmentation of means. Moderation is only contentedly borne in low circumstances. *Tacit. Hist. ii.* 37.

The virtue of Chosroes was that of a conqueror, who, in the measures of Peace and War, is excited by ambition and restrained by prudence; who confounds the greatness with the happiness of a nation, and calmly devotes the lives of thousands to the fame, or even the amusement of a single man. *Gibbon, c. 42. vii.* 300.

7. *His desire of universal conquest.* The passions of soldiers victorious in foreign wars are always insatiable. *Tacit. Hist. iv.* 38.

8. *Hatred of him.* Even the greatest honours and soundest titles become matters of additional odium, when the possessor is evidently influenced by furious ambition. *Liv. L. vii. c.* 20.

9. *His Bulletins.* Dioclesian displayed with ostentation the consequences of victories. *Gibbon, c. 13. ii.* 131.

His espionage. Spies, agents, and informers are persons enlisted to secure the repose of one man, and disturb that of millions. *Id. c.* 22.

10. *His breaking the centre.* Annibal, by knowing this favourite manœuvre of the Romans, tricked them into the defeat of Cannæ. Buonaparte seems to have borrowed the measure from Marlborough, especially from his tactics at the battle of Ramillies.

11. *His march to the enemy's metropolis.* Cæsar used to reckon, that the capture of the principal town would cause the whole province to yield. *Bell. Gall. L. vii.*

12. *His security on the Throne.* The power of the sword is more sensibly felt in an extensive monarchy, than in a small community. It has been calculated by the ablest politicians, that no state, without being soon exhausted, can maintain above the hundredth part of its members in arms and idleness. But although this relative proportion may be uniform, the influence of the army over the rest of the society will vary according to the degree of its positive strength. The advantages of military science and discipline cannot be exerted, unless a proper number of soldiers are united into one body, and actuated

actuated by one soul. With a handful of men, such a union would be ineffectual; with an unwieldy host it would be impracticable; and the powers of the machine would be alike destroyed by the extreme minuteness or the excessive weight of its spring. To illustrate this observation, we need only reflect, that there is no inferiority of natural strength, artificial weapons, or acquired skill, which could enable one man to keep in constant subjection one hundred of his fellow-creatures. The tyrant of a small town or single district would soon discover, that a hundred armed followers were a weak defence against ten thousand peasants or citizens; but a hundred thousand well-disciplined soldiers will command with despotic sway ten millions of subjects; and a body of ten or fifteen thousand guards will strike terror into the most numerous populace, that ever crowded the streets of an immense capital. *Gibbon, c. v. p. 128. Ed. 8vo.*

13. *Confederation of the Rhine.* The powerful men of every place should, after conquest, be wooed into friendship. *Plutarch, § Precept. Politic.*

The signal victory of Vouti over the Huns, preceded and followed by many bloody engagements, contributed much less to the destruction of the power of the Huns, than the effectual policy which was employed to detach the tributary nations from their obedience. Intimidated by the arms, or allured by the promises of Vouti and his successors, the most considerable tribes both of the East and West, disclaimed the authority of the Tanjour. *Gibbon, c. 26, p. 365.*

Each independent chieftain hastened to obtain a separate treaty, from the apprehension that an obstinate delay might expose him, alone and unprotected, to the revenge or justice of the Conqueror. *Gibbon, c. 26, p. 434.*

The Romans generally permitted tributary princes to possess barrier countries between them and dangerous enemies, in order to remove the burden of defence from themselves as much as possible. *Gibbon, c. 13, ii. 155.*

The Romans refused to assist nations against their enemies, if such nations had not before rendered aid to them. *Tacit. Ann. ii. 46.*

14. *His marriage with Maria Louisa.* All usurpers strengthen their ill-gotten power by foreign alliances. *Goldsmith's Lett. on Engl. Hist. l. 26.*

15. *Aggrandizement of his family.* The ascent to greatness, however steep and dangerous, may entertain an active spirit with the consciousness and exercise of its own powers; but the possession of a throne could never yet afford a lasting satisfaction to an ambitious mind. All the prospects of Severus's life were closed; and the desire of perpetuating the greatness of his family was the only remaining wish of his ambition. *Gibbon, c. v. p. 155.*

So far Napoleon might have triumphantly exclaimed, "Quisque suæ fortunæ arbitrer;" for "Nullum nūmen abest si sit prudentia."

His misfortunes commenced with his dereliction of the first principle of a General; viz. CAUTION. An incautious General is as great an absurdity as an insolvent banker.

15. *Russian Expedition.* Caution and vigilance are the two most important lessons of the art of war. *Gibbon, c. 19, p. 219.*

The army took the field under the command of Prosper Colonna, the most eminent of the Italian Generals, whose extreme caution, the effect of long experience in the art of war, was opposed with great propriety to the impetuosity of the French. *Robertson's Ch. V. anno 1521.*

Various motives might have operated in instigating Buonaparte to this fatal deviation from the first principle of his office, as a commander; viz. Caution.

Guiccardini furnishes the most probable. The first is, in the words of the old English translation,

"This was the glorious humor of Ferdinand [King of Naples], bringing forth in publicke many brags, touching his owne power, and to the contempt and lessening of the forces and meanes of his adversaries. These be properties, oftentimes familiar with Princes, to whom there cannot be a more sensible and apparent token of their adversitie or ruine, than when they esteeme themselves more then they are, and make their enemies lesse than they finde them." *L. i.*

Ignorance of the climate, and former failures, cannot be ascribed to Napoleon, nor could he anticipate the conflagration of Moscow. He might have supported his rashness upon the following grounds:

Soldiers will better endure danger than delay, because there is hope from temerity. *Tacit. Hist. iii. 26.*

"All

nandi is stronger than any other passion. *Tacit. Ann. xv. 53.*

When men desire the supreme government, there is no moderation or medium in their measures, between the attainment of their object, or ruin. *Id. ii. 74.*

Speed in taking possession of a throne may allure the dubious and confirm the prompt. *Id. vi. 44.*

3. *Causes of his success.* When parties are divided, and authority is destroyed by contention and distrust, a popular character may step in and draw all to himself. *Tacit. Hist. iv. 11.*

Men formed for success in troublesome times must be extremely artful and extremely brave. *Goldsmith's Lett. on Engl. Hist. Lett. 23.*

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Pollius, &c. his predecessors on the

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quence of immense force] should not

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Francis fixed upon the only effectual

plan for defeating the invasion of a

powerful enemy. He determined to

remain altogether upon the defensive;

never to hazard a battle, or even a

great skirmish, without certainty of

success; to fortify his camps in a regular

manner, to throw garrisons only

into towns of great strength, to de-

prive the enemy of subsistence, by lay-

ing waste the country before them;

and to save the whole kingdom by

sacrificing one of its provinces. *Rob-*

ertson's Ch. V. anno 1536.

The Duke of Alva, sensible of all

the advantages of standing on the de-

fective, before an invading enemy, de-

clined an engagement, and kept within

his entrenchments; and adhering to

his plan with the steadiness of a Casti-

lian, eluded with great address all the

Duke of Guise's stratagems to draw

him into action. By this time sickness

began to waste the French army, &c.

Id. anno 1557.

During the long wars between the

two nations, the French had discover-

ed the proper method of defending

their country against the English.

They had been taught by their mis-

fortunes to avoid a pitched battle with

the utmost care, and to endeavour by

throwing garrisons into every place,

capable

capable of resistance, by watching all the enemy's motions, by intercepting their convoys, attacking their advanced posts, and harassing them continually with their numerous cavalry, to ruin them with the length of the war, or to beat them by piece-meal. *Id. anno 1522.*

Defection of his Officers. Upon fluctuation of the fortunes of the Chieftain, the officers begin to waver, because they know, that they according to their rank shall proportionally be the victims; and the common soldiers and vulgar escape, because they have little concern for the future. *Tacit. Ann. iii. 31.*

His abdication, necessity of. A man may be in the end neither capable of commanding or forbidding, but only the cause of war. *Tacit. Ann. iii. 70.*

His submission. Shame renders persons more placable. *Id. Annal. iii. 18.*

Capture of Paris, and return of the King. In civil discords advice is given by all, danger and risk are incurred by few. In ruined affairs, all order and none execute. *Tacit. Hist. iii. 69, 73.*

His exile. When a person is too popular to be cut off, and yet by retaining or pardoning him discord would ensue, exile is the measure to be taken. *Tacit. Hist. iv. 18.*

His return and favourable reception. A nation, given to change, as it is slow to incur risques, so it is faithless under opportunities. *Tacit. Ann. xiv. 23.*

Authority and respect for the general may overpower treachery and infidelity in the soldier. *Id. Hist. iii. 80.*

His advance against Wellington. Cæsar, when in imminent danger of powerful attacks, considered every thing to consist in speed. *Bell. Gall. I. vii.*

Having made these extracts, of course impartial, because written with no reference to Buonaparte, I beg to offer in contrast, the character of Marlborough, deduced from the elaborate memoirs of Mr. Archdeacon Coxe.

“Marlborough was a man of pure ambition, bred in a profession which required only a situation fitted to display the unavoidable results of calculation and judgment. A General must have the qualities of a cautious Merchant, an able Gambler, and a deep Jockey. With his ambition, he united the idea not of the throne, but of rendering it a Temple, of which he was to be the perpetual High Priest. His Duchess by her violence, ruined the plan. Marlborough's dark conduct, and Jacobite tamperings might have excited suspicion, but, as they were

merely personal, they would not have terrified. His Duchess set fire to the fuse, because she had not self-command, through her overpowering enthusiasm: a sensation which induces persons to think, that others will feel like themselves. She thought, and justly thought, that her husband was the greatest man of the day, and that his glory was to bear down all opposition, was to awe like lightning. But she forgot that she excited alarm, and that confidence and friendship cannot exist, where there is apprehension. Anne was not insensible of the services of Marlborough, but his greatness rendered her afraid of him. He however had no treasonable designs, and well knew, that revolutions for the mere sake of individuals, appertain only to elective monarchies. Still he felt, that he was the first General and the first Statesman, not only of his own nation, but of the whole world. Had he attained the situation to which he aspired, that of supreme arbitrator of events in Europe, the balance of power would have saved his country two thirds of our present National Debt, for no country single-handed, but France, can distress the European powers. Parties however annoyed the Minister, and Marlborough, a real patriot, with no other selfish views than those of making a fortune by his profession, and being the factotum, fell a victim to nonsense, no better than an Ostracism, to Sacheverell and Mrs. Masham, and pulling chairs from the bottoms of Statesmen, that they might all tumble down together in childish folly. It seems, that disputations have been held in colleges, about the merits and faults of Marlborough, and determined in condemnation of him. It has in similar style been said, that Eclipse was a bad-tempered horse. Moral qualifications are a fair test, applied to a Saint, but what have they to do with the public services of a General? These last are excellences of the highest order, and can any wise man say, that a single victory, gained by an officer, is not far more serviceable to his country than all his regularity in private life, for one serves a whole country, the latter only individuals?”

Adam Smith says of Marlborough, “that such uninterrupted and such splendid successes, as scarce any other General could boast of, never betrayed him into a single rash action, scarce into a single rash word or expression.” *Coxe, vi. 404.*

It cannot be said of Buonaparte, that his successes were uninterrupted, or that he was never rash in word or action. It may therefore be justly affirmed, notwithstanding the idolatry of thousands, who puff him, as if he was a relative, from whom they derived honour, that what Lord Bolingbroke

"All worldly actions are exposed to many perils, but wise men know, that all the evils which may happen, do not always come to pass; for by the benefit of fortune many dangers are dissolved, and many avoided with industry and prudence; and therefore men ought not to confound fear with discretion, nor repute those wise, who, making certain all perils that are doubtful, and therefore fearing all, do rule their deliberation as if they should all happen; seeing that in no manner can merite the name of wise or discrete such men as feare things more then they ought. That this title and this praise was far more convenient for men valiant and courageous; for that looking into the state and nature of dangers; and, in that regard, different from the rash sort (in whom is no impression of sense or judgment of perils) they do notwithstanding discover, how often men, sometime by adventure and sometime by vertue [valour] are delivered from many difficulties. Those men then, that in deliberating call into counsell, as well hope as feare, and do not judge for certaine the events that are uncertaine, do not so easily as others reject occasions profitable or honourable." *Guiccardini, l. i.*

Experience has shewn, that the success of an invader most commonly depends on the vigour and celerity of his operations. *Gibbon, vi. 202, c. 36.*

Hope, which tells a flattering tale, might suggest these prospects, but he ought to have known, that

It is a gross error to breed a storm, and leave the defence to doubtful possibilities. It is too dangerous to broach a vessel of poison, and have the virtue of the antidote uncertain. *Guiccardini, l. i.*

16. Failure of the Expedition.

"He esteemed it also of great importance for the substance of the warre, that the Frenchmen should be surprized with the winter in Lombardie, wherein, having great experience in the warres of Italy (whose armies attending the riping of grasse and forage for the feeding of horses, were not wont to take the field afore the end of Aprill), he judged, that to eschue the sharpnesse of winter, they would be constrained to stay in a country of their friends till spring-time; in which intermission and respite of time, he hoped that some occasion for his benefite might happen." *Guiccardini, l. i.*

Campaign of 1814. "It was the custom of the wars of Italy, to fight one squadron against another, and in place of him that was weary and began to retire, to supply the fight with a fresh, making in the end but one great squadron of many squadrons, insomuch as for the most part the skirmish or trial of armes, wherein commonly died but a very few people, endured almost a whole day, and oftentimes the sudden coming of the night was the cause that they brake off without victory certaine on either part." *Guiccardini, l. ii.*

Upon this principle of tacticke, the allies conducted their operations; and Napoleon by fighting, neglected the only measures prudent under invasion, though successfully practised by Fabius and other *Cunctatores*, as Suetonius Paulinus, &c. his predecessors on the French throne, and Dumourier and Wellington in his own age.

An enemy with immense force, and short of provisions [a speedy consequence of immense force] should not be brought to action. *Plutarch in Lucullus.*

Francis fixed upon the only effectual plan for defeating the invasion of a powerful enemy. He determined to remain altogether upon the defensive; never to hazard a battle, or even a great skirmish, without certainty of success; to fortify his camps in a regular manner, to throw garrisons only into towns of great strength, to deprive the enemy of subsistence, by laying waste the country before them; and to save the whole kingdom by sacrificing one of its provinces. *Ralbertson's Ch. V. anno 1536.*

The Duke of Alva, sensible of all the advantages of standing on the defensive, before an invading enemy, declined an engagement, and kept within his entrenchments; and adhering to his plan with the steadiness of a Castilian, eluded with great address all the Duke of Guise's stratagemis to draw him into action. By this time sickness began to waste the French army, &c. *Id. anno 1557.*

During the long wars between the two nations, the French had discovered the proper method of defending their country against the English. They had been taught by their misfortunes to avoid a pitched battle with the utmost care, and to endeavour by throwing garrisons into every place, capable

capable of resistance, by watching all the enemy's motions, by intercepting their convoys, attacking their advanced posts, and harassing them continually with their numerous cavalry, to ruin them with the length of the war, or to beat them by piece-meal. *Id. anno 1522.*

Defection of his Officers. Upon fluctuation of the fortunes of the Chieftain, the officers begin to waver, because they know, that they according to their rank shall proportionally be the victims; and the common soldiers and vulgar escape, because they have little concern for the future. *Tacit. Ann. iii. 31.*

His abdication, necessity of. A man may be in the end neither capable of commanding or forbidding, but only the cause of war. *Tacit. Ann. iii. 70.*

His submission. Shame renders persons more placable. *Id. Annal. iii. 18.*

Capture of Paris, and return of the King. In civil discords advice is given by all, danger and risk are incurred by few. In ruined affairs, all order and none execute. *Tacit. Hist. iii. 69, 73.*

His exile. When a person is too popular to be cut off, and yet by retaining or pardoning him discord would ensue, exile is the measure to be taken. *Tacit. Hist. iv. 18.*

His return and favourable reception. A nation, given to change, as it is slow to incur risques, so it is faithless under opportunities. *Tacit. Ann. xiv. 23.*

Authority and respect for the general may overpower treachery and infidelity in the soldier. *Id. Hist. iii. 80.*

His advance against Wellington. Cæsar, when in imminent danger of powerful attacks, considered every thing to consist in speed. *Bell. Gall. I. vii.*

Having made these extracts, of course impartial, because written with no reference to Buonaparte, I beg to offer in contrast, the character of Marlborough, deduced from the elaborate memoirs of Mr. Archdeacon Cope.

“Marlborough was a man of pure ambition, bred in a profession which required only a situation fitted to display the unavoidable results of calculation and judgment. A General must have the qualities of a cautious Merchant, an able Gambler, and a deep Jockey. With his ambition, he united the idea not of the throne, but of rendering it a Temple, of which he was to be the perpetual High Priest. His Duchess by her violence, ruined the plan. Marlborough's dark conduct, and jacobite tamperings might have excited suspicion, but, as they were

merely personal, they would not have terrified. His Duchess set fire to the fuse, because she had not self-command, through her overpowering enthusiasm: a sensation which induces persons to think, that others will feel like themselves. She thought, and justly thought, that her husband was the greatest man of the day, and that his glory was to bear down all opposition, was to awe like lightning. But she forgot that she excited alarm, and that confidence and friendship cannot exist, where there is apprehension. Anne was not insensible of the services of Marlborough, but his greatness rendered her afraid of him. He however had no treasonable designs, and well knew, that revolutions for the mere sake of individuals, appertain only to elective monarchies. Still he felt, that he was the first General and the first Statesman, not only of his own nation, but of the whole world. Had he attained the situation to which he aspired, that of supreme arbitrator of events in Europe, the balance of power would have saved his country two thirds of our present National Debt, for no country single-handed, but France, could distress the European powers. Parties however annoyed the Minister, and Marlborough, a real patriot, with no other selfish views than those of making a fortune by his profession, and being the factotum, fell a victim to nonsense, no better than an Ostracism, to Sacheverell and Mrs. Masham, and pulling chairs from the bottoms of Statesmen, that they might all tumble down together in childish folly. It seems, that disputations have been held in colleges, about the merits and faults of Marlborough, and determined in condemnation of him. It has in similar style been said, that Eclipse was a bad-tempered horse. Moral qualifications are a fair test, applied to a Saint, but what have they to do with the public services of a General? These last are excellences of the highest order, and can any wise man say, that a single victory, gained by an officer, is not far more serviceable to his country than all his regularity in private life, for one serves a whole country, the latter only individuals?”

Adam Smith says of Marlborough, “that such uninterrupted and such splendid successes, as scarce any other General could boast of, never betrayed him into a single rash action, scarce into a single rash word or expression.” *Cope, vi. 404.*

It cannot be said of Buonaparte, that his successes were uninterrupted, or that he was never rash in word or action. It may therefore be justly affirmed, notwithstanding the idolatry of thousands, who puff him, as if he was a relative, from whom they derived honour, that what Lord Bolingbroke

broke (*Coze*, vi. 405-406) said of Marlborough, viz. that he was the greatest General and greatest Minister ever known, *cannot* be applied to Buonaparte, though the professional merits of the latter were of the first order.

A Philosopher thinks, that if we know the situation in which a man is placed, we may, by the aid of History, also know the principles by which, through that situation, he must be unavoidably actuated; and if so, guard against possible future mischief, by prudent anticipation, or adopt measures suited to circumstances, of sure effect. The Roman policy is, upon the whole, the best the world ever knew, and Tacitus ought to be the bible of every statesman. A strong testimony of this has recently been exhibited. Your Reviewer, Mr. Urban, in his notice of Mason's "Dublin," observed, that the vexations proceeding from Ireland are owing to the neglect of Roman policy, in not incorporating the conquered with the victors. So just was the remark, that Mr. Goulburn, in his speech in Parliament, April 22, 1822, concerning Sir J. Newport's motion, respecting the state of Ireland, observes, "that all the misgovernments or rather conquests of Ireland caused most of the evils under which that country suffered. Ireland had been conquered, as no other country had ever been conquered. *There had been no disposition to amalgamate the people.*" (*St. James's Chronicle*, April 20-23, 1822.) Among the Romans (says Mad. de Stael, *Literature*, ii. 183, Engl. Transl.) "Historians were so correct, as never to have been equalled by the Moderns; and so accurate were the Ancients in their judgments of human nature, that Hogarth has absolutely arranged his Ethical prints "upon Aristotle's division of Tragedy, though probably he did not know that such a man ever existed." (*Clavis Hogarthiana*, p. 6.)

♦ ♦ ♦ From the respectable signature affixed to the following Letter, we hesitate not a moment as to its admission; and shall only observe, that the article on which it comments, was sent to us by an old Correspondent whom we have for many years known and respected. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Congham Lodge,*
April 24.

I AS well as your other readers in this neighbourhood, have been

much astonished at the biographical sketch you have given in your number for March, p. 278, of the late Rev. William Atkinson, rector of Hillington.

Had you confined yourself to a panegyrick upon the character of the reverend gentleman, I should have allowed it, however undeserved, to have passed without notice, but having reflected upon the memory of my late honoured and much respected father, I take leave to send you the following statement of facts.

Mr. Atkinson, as you observe, was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He there formed a friendship with Sir Martin Browne Folkes, Bart. then Mr. Folkes. After the usual time spent in College, they separated, but the friendship did not end here, for Sir Martin promised to present his friend to the living of Hillington, when it might become vacant. In the year 1782, the incumbent died, and Mr. Atkinson took possession of the promised rectory. In 1784, he advanced the composition for the tithes of the parish 30*l.* a year beyond what his predecessor had taken, and, in consideration of that advance, he agreed to grant to the parishioners a lease for twenty-one years. No long time, however, had elapsed, before the Rector regretted the bargain he had made, and the agreement not being drawn on stamped paper, he declared his intention of not abiding by it. The penalty, however, was paid, and the instrument stamped, by the parishioners, and the Rector was bound by it with some of them to the completion of the term intended. For another unsuccessful attempt which the Rector made to set aside this agreement, I beg to refer you to the case, *Atkinson v. Folkes*, and others, which was heard in Trinity Term, 32 Geo. III. It may be seen, with the decision of the Barons, in Anstruther's Reports, vol. I. p. 67.

At the expiration of the twenty-one years, the Rector required such an exorbitant composition (more than half the rental of the land in the parish), that it was impossible to comply with his demands, and consequently the tithes have from that time been taken in kind.

By his own act he thus "incurred expences," and voluntarily brought upon himself the "vexation and anxiety of mind" complained of.

By

By whom "the farmers and the poor were industriously set on to insult him on all occasions" does not appear; but that a Clergyman, who had quarrelled with his Patron, who took the tithes of his parish in kind, and who wished at one time to take advantage of a revenue law, and at another time his own illegal act, to set aside his own agreement, should not meet with much respect from his parishioners, is not surprising.

It is not my business here to deny the great qualities attributed to him; I shall therefore make no remark upon "his endless charities," nor upon his general deportment in his parish.

"This parish and that of East Wotton, ought never to forget his exertions in a petition to the Lord High Chancellor, by which" the parish of Hillington have lost all benefits from the charity since the proceedings commenced about five years ago; nor will they receive any till the law expences are paid. The lands were in the hands of Sir M. B. Folkes, and two other country gentlemen, as trustees for the poor of the two parishes. They had let the lands, and the rents were paid to the Churchwardens, who distributed a moiety to the poor of each parish. The Master in Chancery, to whom the matter was referred, gave it as his opinion in his report, that the lands had been properly let, and the Vice Chancellor ordered that Sir Martin's expences should be paid out of the funds of the charity. Sir Martin's Counsel proposed that each party should pay their own expences. Mr. Atkinson's Counsel would not accede to the proposal.

"He also rebuilt the parsonage-house," but with money borrowed upon the living, and to which the Patron did not withhold his consent. The house has been finished about sixteen years, and is in a state of decay from the materials and workmanship employed.

As I have confined myself to a bare recital of facts, which I am prepared to substantiate when called upon, I rely upon your candour to give this letter a place in your next number.

WM. BROWNE FOLKES.

MR. URBAN, *April 17.*
PERHAPS your Correspondent
 "R. I. L." may be gratified by

the following particulars relative to the subject of his enquiries.

In Shaw's "Staffordshire," vol. II. p. 97, is the pedigree of the Lane family, who were seated at Wolverhampton in the time of Edward II. and afterwards at Bentley near that town. The lineal descendants of Colonel John Lane (who with the aid of his sister Mrs. Jane Lane, afterwards the wife of Sir Clement Fisher, preserved Charles II. after the battle of Worcester), and representatives of the family, are John Lane of King's Bromley in Staffordshire, Esq. formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Barrister-at-law, and his brother, Thomas Lane, Esq. of Leyton Grange, Essex, both now living.

The mansion-house and estate at Bentley, was sold by the late John Lane, Esq. King's Bromley was the property of John Newton, Esq. formerly of Spettisbury in Dorsetshire, who dying without issue, devised his estates to his sisters Elizabeth, and Sarah, widow of Sir Lister Holte. Elizabeth, the survivor, died Dec. 24, 1794, and devised King's Bromley, among other property, to her cousins John Lane, and Thomas Lane, Esquires.

"On the North side of the collegiate Church in Wolverhampton, is a Chapel antiently called St. Catherine's, but now Mr. Lane's Chancel, in which, among several memorials of the Lane family, is erected a noble monument to the memory of that most loyal and valiant Commander, Colonel John Lane, having his coat of arms and crest engraved upon the top of it, an additional canton of the arms of England being added, in remembrance of his loyalty and fidelity to King Charles II." Shaw's "Staffordshire," vol. II.

The arms now borne by the Lane family are:—Per fesse Or and Azure, a chevron Gules, between 3 mullets counterchanged; on a canton Gules, 3 lions passant gardant, the arms of England.

Crest:—Out of a wreath Or and Azure, a demy horse, strawberry colour, bridled Sable, bitted and garnished Or, supporting an imperial crown, gold.

Motto:—"Garde le Roy."

The crest was granted to Thomas Lane, I believe the nephew of Mrs. Jane Lane. If that lady really made a request relating to the coat of arms, nothing could be more appropriate, but of the truth I am not informed.

Yours, &c.

T. R.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *April 30.*

THAT Agriculture is suffering, and that many poor creatures are consequently reduced from reasonable affluence and comfort to absolute or relative want, is a truth greatly to be deplored; but, in the midst of this distress, how dreadful it is to observe a number of heartless politicians, urging the miserable to acts of desperation, and encouraging a bold spirit of rebellion and anarchy throughout the land! O! that men would be of one mind in this hour of fearful irritation. O! that the rich, the great, and the good, would fearlessly unite to remedy the evil, not to increase the affliction!—Alas! they do not so; on the contrary, there are a number of able, wealthy, and we are called upon to presume, well-meaning men, who combine all the strength which rank and riches, and ability, can call forth, to calumniate and to degrade that Government, and to inflame the minds of the people, to believe, that all the hardships, which an expensive, but necessary war, inclement seasons, defective harvests, and seditious traitors, by their unceasing and wicked exertions, have produced, are but the natural consequences of a wicked conspiracy amongst the members of Administration against the rights, the liberty, and the happiness of mankind.

If the same persons, many of whom arrogate to themselves a character of superior philanthropy, would only do that justice to others, which they exact when they imagine their own privileges have been injured, we should not hear of insurrections, or rumours of domestic disturbances,—we should not have the sacred tranquillity of our homes broken by fears, or harrassed by continual watchings. If instead of crying aloud to the lowest, the most ignorant, and the most wicked, and prostituting a free press, by publishing daily to the world, that the ministration of Government is in the hands of fools or knaves—that ruin is inevitable,—and reform, even in revolution, a premise, and the only premise of better times—if instead of such conduct, they would recommend a pious submission to the will of Providence, and a patient waiting for that benevolence, which in England will not suffer a poor man to ask relief in vain; and at the same time endeavour to convince the people, that they have

every thing to hope for in the wisdom of that Government, which justly boasts itself to be the purest system of ethics the ingenuity of man did ever form upon the model of Divine Legislation; then we should have peace in the land, and time would restore to us all the blessings—which God for wise purposes has suspended, but not utterly taken from us. Alas! these state physicians, at a moment when the disease is at its climax, in the very fervour of a feverish paroxysm, feed the mischief, and stimulate the restless spirit to acts of phrenzy. If wise and good men do not now unite and teach the ignorant to be reasonable in their wants and just in their demands, the evil of to-day will be increased tenfold to-morrow, and the end will be, God only knows how, horrible!

All things in this world take their course under the ruling hand of Providence, which can alone controul them, and the alterations and vicissitudes which attend all the various conditions of life, are matters of deep regret and complicated anxiety. No rank—no station—no kind or degree—no condition whatsoever is exempt, or entitled to be exempt, from the occasional visitations of calamity and loss. Commerce at one time exalted her children to the loftiest eminence, and our merchants towered above the highest summits of practicable prosperity—she withdrew her support and countenance, and her children then fell back and down to the depths of unforeseen affliction. Our manufactures at one time bore an exalted preference in every market in the known world; at another, every port was shut against them, or they were warehoused a worse than useless, unprofitable drug, and the poor labourer, by whose ingenuity they had been wrought, was urged by want, and the evil advice and wicked influence of miscreant traitors into open rebellion. The ports again are open—the markets free—competition has revived, and British skill and British industry have again turned the manufacturer to his loom and his anvil, tired if not ashamed of his seditious associates, and anxious to retrieve, with the comforts of domestic security and peace, his integrity of character, and his character for integrity.

The wheel of Time is burdened with continual vicissitudes; a few years

years only have passed away since agriculture was the golden idol of universal adoration. Men were mad in their devotions, and sacrifices were made with a zeal as blind as that with which the votaries of Brahma or Vishnu bend before the presumed omnipotence of their imaginary deities. But common sense has discovered the foolishness of this idol worship, and the insufficiency of the god. His want of power to give the promised or the hoped-for good, have turned men back to more sober and more rational conclusions.

To use a plainer phrase, suited to the most ordinary comprehension, we may say, that commerce and agriculture are equally liable to the vicissitudes, which in this life attend upon all the concerns of man. One may suffer, and the other thrive, and still they may have but one common interest. Nor are we to suppose that when trade is slack, the manufacturer is ruined, or when the season is unpropitious, the agriculturer is undone. Prosperity and adversity are the extremes between which the fortunes of all who speculate in marketable commodities must oscillate with a very unequal force, and to pretend to offer methods by which to prevent or remedy the evils to which our farmers or merchants are equally exposed, arising as these evils do from a complication of causes, not always controulable at the will or by the power of human agency, were a mischievous abuse of common sense, an insult put upon the understanding, only to vex and perplex it with increased and increasing difficulties.

But if no general rule or principle of action be applicable to all cases and all circumstances, certainly there are local means of ameliorating the hardest of fortunes, and of suspending actual or threatened evils until better times give more than a prospect of returning prosperity.

I shall not attempt to discuss what are the means which the legislative wisdom of Parliament may think fit to adopt for the relief of our present distress; nor will I say what is the impression upon my mind as to the wisdom of any legislative interference whatsoever, in a matter so simple in the estimation of many, in the opinion of others big with the fatal seeds of civil discord, revolution, and ruin; but long habits of experience in the minor

administration of parochial affairs, (in which, by the way, from the oppressive operation of the poor laws, the chief interests of the agriculturalists are mainly concerned,) will justify a piece of admonition, grounded upon no wild theory, no extravagant prejudice, no unknown uncertain data.

Let every parish in the kingdom become the seat of Government for its own security; a few provisions from the statute book will be sufficient to invest with power to do such good the most opulent, the most interested, and the most benevolent of those who are from their wealth, the stake they have at issue, and their charitable dispositions, justly entitled to take the lead, and efficiently to administer the laws made for the common welfare of all classes and every description of persons.

There may and must be wisdom in the multitude of counsellors; but there is likewise so much of pride and envy, ignorance and uncharitableness, ostentation and folly, where great numbers assemble, even for the best of purposes, that the few in these cases will always have an advantage over the many; and more useful business will be done, and it will be better done, in a Select than in a General Vestry. Let then the appointment of this beneficial institution take place every where: be the good as universal as our wants!

The 43d of Eliz. although conceived in wisdom, and fraught with benevolence, according to that period, came forth to the world, impregnated with the seeds of many grievous calamities. It is scarcely too much to affirm, that the greater part of the distress which bears so heavily upon Agriculture in the present season of her affliction, arises out of the necessary, unavoidable, and as it is too probable, the unalterable operation of the poor laws. Be this, however, as it may, some beneficial grafts have sprung from the parent stock, and it will be wise to profit in the assurance of some certain good, to counteract very serious and accumulating evils.

By this Act of Elizabeth, the administration of all parochial matters, as relating to the relief and employment of the poor, is placed in the hands of certain officers, who, from their presumed occupations, were properly styled overseers. But too little discretion has

been

been hitherto observed in the selection of persons to discharge this very important trust, and the rules which regulate their duties and the time of their continuance in office, have been found very insufficient to the useful purposes for which they were originally designed.

But a recent Act of Parliament has empowered parishes to appoint, in the character of an assistant, an officer of increased usefulness, and very efficient powers, a Perpetual Overseer, paid for his services by the measure of his abilities and their reasonable application to the public good; and the good he really does, must afford far greater advantages than can be expected from the unwilling and reluctant labours of persons compelled to make large sacrifices of personal comfort, convenience, and interest, in the discharge of a painful thankless trust.

After the most mature deliberation, my reason tells me, and experience confirms the truth of her admonition, that wherever a Select Vestry and a Permanent Overseer mutually do their respective duties, without fear or influence, and wholly under the guidance of the authority committed to them by Parliament, a great part of the difficulties now complained of will be ameliorated, the farmer be relieved from many heavy burthens, and the honest deserving poor be amply provided with employment and bread.

It is absurd to suppose that this will of itself alone, materially, or at all, raise the price of corn, or tend to diminish the burthens of general taxation, but it may be a question for further consideration, what should be the maximum of the one, and the minimum of the other. These, however are speculations in which men indulge and please themselves more than in reason they ought, because they induce opinions grounded on very erroneous principles, and terminating in very mischievous conclusions.

If you consider these desultory remarks to be deserving your notice, it is probable I may resume and continue them on some future occasion.

Yours, &c.

A.

SIR H. C. ENGLEFIELD, BART.

IT is with peculiar pleasure we again revert to the Character of the late accomplished Sir Henry Englefield, Bart. and are gratified in being per-

mitted to lay before our readers the following eulogium from the elegant pen of William Sotheby, Esq*.

An Address to the Society of Dilettanti, on their first Meeting (March 31, 1822) after the Decease of their Secretary, Sir Henry Englefield.

MR. PRESIDENT,

My apologies are due to you, Sir, and to the Society, for this interruption: but I should feel it a dereliction of what weighs on my mind as a duty, if, when authorised by relationship, to notify the decease of our late Secretary, I failed briefly to mention some of his distinguishing qualities; qualities which cannot but painfully enhance the sense of the loss we have sustained.

It is far from my intention to enumerate the various talents, each in itself far from common, far more uncommon from their union with each other, and all, the more remarkable from that accuracy of judgment with which they were combined, in the clear and comprehensive intellect of SIR HENRY ENGLEFIELD.

The difficulty under which I now labour, is, to disencumber myself from the multitude, and to select, where each justly claims due notice, those talents and attainments, which may be most appropriately mentioned on the present occasion. For, with that branch of knowledge, either useful or ornamental, with what art, what science, was not our accomplished Secretary not merely slightly acquainted, but familiarly conversant? Of all, an enlightened judge; in many, no inconsiderable proficient.

Shall I consider him in relation to this Society? It is scarcely necessary: you have all experienced, and gratefully acknowledged by an honorary gift, the advantage derived, year after year, from his zeal and ability. But can I consider him merely as the Secretary of this Society? No, Sir: the functions exercised by him were virtually those of a perpetual President; not restricted solely to methodise the plans, and regulate the proceedings of others, but eminently calculated to enlighten, and lead, and (as we have frequently experienced,) to originate measures, which have made the elegant pursuits of a private Society important to the State, by promoting the

* See a Sonnet to the Memory of Sir H. Englefield in our Poetry for this Month.
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cultivation of Arts, eventually connected with the improvement of Manufactures, and tending to the refinement and elevation of morals, by multiplying the sources of intellectual pleasures, by supplying adequate objects for the excitement of talent, and rational gratifications for the superfluity of wealth.

But let me look beyond the limits of our Society, and notice some of the attainments of our accomplished Associate; not casually acquired to indulge curiosity, or gratify an insatiable spirit, far less for ostentatious display, but the result of studies cautiously undertaken, and closely pursued in suberviency to public benefit.

Let us question the Astronomer, enlightened by his observation; the Chemist, enriched by his experiments; the Geologist, whose labours have been facilitated by the perfection of his instruments; the Painter, whose faint and fading colours have received lustre and permanency from his investigation: let us inquire of many an Artist, now flourishing in the sunshine of prosperity, but who, in his first struggle seemed "born to bloom unseen," whose Patronage encouraged, whose Judgment directed, whose Liberality sustained him? From all these will be heard one answer, one consentient voice of eulogy mingled with sorrow. Let us, I will not say search, but open at random the printed Transactions of Societies, the Repositories of the Enquiries, the Disquisitions, and the Discoveries of the Man of Letters, the Philosopher, and the Antiquary, and in all these will be found abundant proofs of the spirit of research, and of the cultivation and meritorious employment of the natural gifts of SIR HENRY ENGLEFIELD.

Of one subject I had almost forgotten the mention—those delicate, nay, hazardous experiments, in which he voluntarily engaged, in conjunction with the first Comparative Anatomist of our country, Sir Everard Home, assisted by the able Mathematical Optician, Jessé Ramsden, more strictly to ascertain some of the powers and properties of vision; the powers of that sense of which he himself lived to feel the loss, and which was only restored to him to witness those whom he most loved tending his couch of death.

But how can I, in utter disregard to my own feelings, fail to touch on the kindness of his heart, and on the warmth

of his affections, which, through life, endeared him, and now hallows him in the recollection of his surviving friends!

On this subject it is too painful to dwell. Let me not, however, omit some mention of those fascinating powers, by which he contributed, more abundantly perhaps than any other individual, to the diffusion of social enjoyment. And here, indeed, one commendation might well suffice; the commendation of the highly-gifted Charles Fox; who was wont to say, that he never departed from his company uninstructed*. Who, indeed, that ever enjoyed his society, could fail of feeling a glow from the sunshine of his temper? Who, of that extensive circle of talent and of cultivated intellect, of which he was the attractive centre, but must have admired the variety, the extent, and accuracy of his remarks, the spirit and vivacity of his converse, his easy and unassuming, yet persuasive and impressive eloquence; that flow of fancy, which, enlivened by beautiful allusions, and that correctness of judgment which, illustrated by striking analogies from all of Art and Nature, almost every subject of intellect; and lastly, that singular gift of memory, which, I will not say gathered up and collected, but admitted and received, as into a well-arranged treasury, the riches of the minds of others, not there to rust unused, but to be recoinced, brilliant with new imagery, bearing the stamp and impression of his own creative genius.

To the zeal of friendship, doubly endeared by death, will, I trust, be ascribed and pardoned, this attempt, however inadequate, to record departed excellence. Praise of the dead may, perhaps, be expressed not less forcibly than feelingly by the silent tear of love, esteem, and veneration; but praise of the dead is a debt due to the living. And there may be amongst the Members of this distinguished Society, some younger bosoms, in which even the

* In a letter from Charles Butler, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mr. Sotheby, he bears the following testimony to the memory of their common friend; "If I had to mention the person from whom I have heard the most curious and interesting facts and observations, I should mention Sir H. Englefield. In pecuniary transactions, and in all his dealings, he was singularly accurate, and highly honourable."

feeble words I have uttered may haply infuse a spirit to emulate the qualities which rendered your late Associate the delight and ornament of society, the object of the warmest affection to his friends, and the Judge, and Guide, and Patron of Art and Science.—Such was SIR HENRY ENGLEFIELD—whose loss the Members of this Society cannot but feel and lament in common; but to me, from the deprivation of the habitual enjoyments of a friendship, endeared and strengthened by an intercourse of nearly half a century—to me, a loss irreparable. W.S.

Additions to the List of the Works of Sir H. Englefield, given in p. 294.

"The Andrian, a Comedy, by Publius Terentius Afer; attempted in English Metre."

Communications to the Royal Society.

"On the Appearance of the Soil on opening a Well," 1781.—"Observations on the variation of Light in the Star Algol," 1784.

He communicated to the Society of Arts,

"Discovery of a Lake from Madder," for which the Society voted him their gold medal.

Communications to the Royal Institution.

"Observation on the Planet Ceres."

—"On the effect of Sound upon the Barometer."—"Experiments on the separation of Light and Heat by Refraction."—"Account of two Halos, with Parhelia."—"Account of an Occultation of β Nebulæ Sagittarii by the Planet Mars, April 17, 1796."

Communications to the Linnean Society.

"Observations on some remarkable strata of Flint in a chalk Pit in the Isle of Wight. Vol. VI."—"Additional Observations on the foregoing paper."

Communications to Nicholson's Journal.

"On the Purification of Water by Filtration, with the Description of a simple and cheap Apparatus. vol. IX."—"Concerning the original Inventors of certain Philosophical Discoveries. vol. X."—"Account of a simple and cheap portable Barometer, with instructions to enable a single Observer to determine Heights by that Instrument with considerable facility and precision."—"Method of adjusting a Transit Instrument in a plane of the Meridian. vol. XVI."

Communications to Dr. Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine.

"Description of a new Transit Instrument. vol. XLIII."—"On the Rules of Algebraic Multiplication. vol. XLV."—"Some Particulars respecting the Thunder-storm at London and its vicinity, 31st August, 1810. vol. XXXVI."

Mr. URBAN, April 12.

FOR several years past I have amused myself in making a collection of pamphlets and treatises relative to Shakspeare, and the perusal of the last which has made its appearance has so far interested me, as to request you (being one of your oldest Correspondents) to offer to the reader a concise historical view of the general subject, and of the merit of Mr. Jackson's attempt candidly considered.

There is a quaintness in the title-page, "Shakspeare's Genius justified," which may lead to a different view from that which the author has taken. His leading object appears to be to clear the fame of our imitable Bard from censure on account of ignorance, obscurity, or haste, and to refer it to one sole, but scarcely avoidable cause, the imperfection of the copy from which the first edition was printed, and the consequent errors which the printers were more particularly liable to make, from the rude state of the art of printing, compared with that of the present day.

Previously to any other discussion, let me submit concisely to your readers a general view of the editions, the commentaries, and annotations upon the works of the immortal Bard.

There is not perhaps any occasion to recapitulate what is so well known to all who have studied Shakspeare, that he appears to have had little value for his own dramatic works, for he had preserved no copy of them in MS.; but that seven years after his death (1623) the first folio edition of his plays was given to the publick by Condell and Hemings, his executors, printed professedly from the stage copy, or from the few single plays in quarto. In the lapse of 60 years, to 1683, three more editions only were demanded. These, being all in folio, became, what the Spectator notices, as "parlour window books," in the houses of gentry in the country; which circumstance

stance accounts for their having been so frequently mutilated in the leaves at the beginning and end.

Shakspeare first acquired a more diffused popularity by Rowe's octavo edition in 1709. Pope followed in 1723—1728; Theobald in 1733; Hammer in 1744—6; Warburton 1747; Johnson 1765; Steevens 1766; Capell 1768; Reed 1785; Malone in 1790; and last, and certainly not least (for the text and commentary extends to 21 octavo volumes,) by Boswell, in 1821! This catalogue and enumeration are necessary to introduce us to the critical Essayists in due progress. Each of these Commentators appears to assume, that either what has been done before him in clearing up obscurities in Shakspeare's text has been ill done, or that the true meaning has been totally overlooked, or misunderstood.

Thus each Adventurer launched into the ocean of conjecture, pursuing the track he had marked out for himself, and heedless of the experience or discoveries of others, who had previously undertaken the same voyage. Their observations have consequently become so voluminous, that indolent, or perhaps fastidious readers, deprecated such tedious elucidations, and required the pure spring of Shakspeare if they were enabled to approach it when cleared only from manifest contaminations.

These Commentators, sagacious and acute as most of them were, have by no means enjoyed the meed, which they had doubtless, and with fair pretension, expected from readers, grateful for the light thus diffused over obscurities, excluding every ray of elucidation from their own immediate view of Shakspeare. Some were dissatisfied and unconvinced, having no remedy proposed by any suggestion of their own; others demanded only an uncorrupted text. These murmurs, which occasionally burst forth in shortlived pamphlets, appear to have been condensed by the acrimonious, but very sensible Author of the "*Pursuits of Literature*."

"Must I (he exclaims with indignation)

For Shakspeare no compassion feel?

Almost eat up by commentating zeal,

By fell black-letter dogs in pieces torn."

This sentiment naturally enough suggests a parody upon Ovid's catalogue of the hounds of Actæon, and

he has, with a felicitous humour, transferred the epithets, which, in a single word, describes the properties peculiar to each, from the leaders of the pack, to the learned Commentators. I will now mention them briefly, referring the classical reader to the original, in the third book of the *Metamorphoses*.

Melampus, Farmer; Pamphagus, Warburton; Ichnobates, Tyrwhitt; Hylactor, Malone; Theron, Ritson; Agrados, T. Warton; Labros, Percy; Asbolus, Hawkins; Nebrophonos, Porson; Dorceus, Whiter; with the last, not least, whipper-in, George Steevens. What name would have been selected for Jackson, I know not, there is no male name indeed left for him, but he assuredly merits that of the female hound Agle "*naribus utilis*," for none have been keener upon one scent. It is curious to observe how these dogs, having destroyed their master, turn upon each other.

I will now endeavour to make these critical gentlemen pass, in review, before us, in chronological series, not detaining any of them so long as to tire your readers. It will appear that each of these Critics proposed to himself some abstract principle; either that Shakspeare should be examined by the rules of the Greek theatre; that the text is so corrupt, that it requires an entire substitution, in various instances; or that an acquaintance with provincial phrases will reform all errors which have been previously altered to positive confusion, or left totally unexplained by the ignorance of others. A more steady light perhaps was communicated by an examination and comparison of the learning of the age in which Shakspeare flourished, and of the works of contemporary authors with his own. As the early editors made no distinction between prose and verse, the punctuation was likewise loose and indiscriminate.

Little should we expect, in the laborious Editor of 17 folio volumes of the "*Fœdera*," to recognise the first (1694) and most severe critic upon Shakspeare as a Tragedian, and that poor Othello would be bound to the bed of Procrustes by a sentence from the tribunal of Aristotle and Æschylus. So greatly has the Bard increased in the general esteem since Rymer's crude and illiberal attempt to disparage him, that a critique so paradoxical and strange was, at that period, offered

offered to the publick in an apparent confidence of universal acception. But by Theobald, both Rymer and Gildon are treated as hyper-critics, who were desirous rather to vaunt their own sagacity in discovering the supposed errors, than in discriminating the beauties of the author. Dennis was not actually associated with them, but followed the same erroneous principles of criticising the plays of Shakspeare, and with still greater intemperance. These censures had nearly sunk into oblivion, when they were revived by Voltaire, upon the same principle, but most ably refuted by Mrs. Montagu. We have Dr. Johnson's authority in declaring, that "when Shakspeare's plan is understood, most of the criticisms of Rymer and Voltaire fade away."

In 1709 Rowe, himself a Poet and Tragedian, published his edition, in seven volumes 8vo. as above mentioned. "The Booksellers (says Warburton) engaged him because they thought that a Poet could only be published by a Poet; but so utterly unacquainted was he with the whole business of a Critic, that he did not even examine and collate the first editions of the work he had undertaken to publish." He was succeeded by Pope (a much more celebrated Poet) who, according to the same testimony, by the mere force of an uncommon genius, without any study or profession of this art, discharged the great parts of it so well, as to make his edition the best foundation for all further improvements." Warburton having thus eulogized his friend, found himself at liberty to undertake an edition of his own.

Theobald's edition (1733) immediately succeeded Pope's (1723—1728), and with this boast, "that whatever care might have been taken by Mr. Pope and his assistants, he would produce 500 emendations of Shakspeare, that would escape them all." The Bard of Twickenham was enraged, and, like Jove of old, sent forth his thunderbolts, and buried poor Theobald, as the Giants, under mountains of obloquy. Justice is now done to the Commentator, and it is acknowledged, that the patient labour and the plodding diligence so disparaged by the Satirist, were the more useful qualities for investigating the text of Shakspeare, and for correcting, if not restoring it, to purity. Theobald was

not treated with candour by his contemporaries. Let him speak for himself: "Wherever the author's sense is clear and discoverable (though perhaps low and trivial) I have not by any innovation tampered with his text, out of an ostentation of endeavouring to make him speak better than the old copies have done; and whenever I have taken a greater latitude and liberty in amending, I have constantly endeavoured to support my corrections and conjectures by parallel passages and authorities from himself—the surest means of expounding any author whatever." He adds further, as a position not to be controverted, "that the science of Criticism, as far as it affects an editor, seems to be reduced to these three classes—the emendation of corrupt passages, the explanation of obscure and difficult ones, and an inquiry into the beauties and defects of composition." Has the fastidious Warburton added a single idea, or improved this sentence in point of perspicuity? when he says, "the whole a Critic can do for an Author, who deserves his service, is to correct the faulty text, to remark the peculiarities of language, to illustrate the obscure allusions, and to explain the beauties and defects of sentiment or composition." The "Oxford Quarto Edition," as it was generally called, by Sir Thomas Hanmer, appeared (1744) under such favourable auspices, that its very high claims of superior accuracy were generally allowed by the publick. Warburton was so little satisfied with this performance, that, in three years after, he gave to the world his own edition, with an elaborate preface, in which he treats his competitors (Theobald and Hanmer) with his peculiar asperity. "How (he exclaims) the Oxford Editor came to think himself qualified for this office, from which his whole course of life had been so remote, is still more difficult to conceive!" But Warburton, in the opinion of the Author of the Pursuits of Literature, was "sublime even in his exorbitances, and dignified in sagacity and erudition." It has however been observed with greater truth, that he has looked more to the praise of ingenious than of just conjecture. The character of his emendations was not so much that of right and wrong, as that of being in the extreme; they are always *Warburtonian*. Nor was Hanmer's

mer's credit unimpeached by others; for Capell, "shocked at the licentiousness of Hanmer's plan, projected an edition of the strictest accuracy," *ex fide codicum*. It did not, however, appear until more than twenty years had elapsed, and was most remarkable for quaintness of style and peculiarity of pointing; in which last indeed he was not exclusively fortunate, or in his discoveries, and proposed amendments. The triumph of Warburton was not assumed without interruption. Two formidable scholars entered the lists against him, and with allowed success. These were the learned Upton, already known by his valuable notes on Spenser and Edwards, whose legal studies, aided by singular acuteness, suggested an accuracy of investigation, under which the fanciful theories of Warburton were dispersed "into thin air."

Upton's "Critical Observations" were first published in 1746. To a second edition in 1748, he appended a preface, in which we are told, that Warburton had severely noticed this tract; and he accordingly retorts, "but when I read on further, and found errors of all kinds still increasing upon me, such as even the most inveterate enemy would pity, did not an unusual insolence destroy every degree of it, then I thought it but doing common justice to Shakspeare, to check, if possible, the daring folly of such a phæton."

Edwards's "Canons of Criticism" had reached the seventh edition, from 1748 to 1765—an ample and satisfactory proof of their general acceptance. His plan was quite new. Warburton had, in the *prospectus* of his edition, promised to give, as an appendix, "Canons of Criticism, and a Glossary," but when the edition came forth, these were found to have been amalgamated with the voluminous notes. Edwards, therefore, in a very successful strain of irony, published twenty-five of these supposed canons, with numerous examples of each, taken from the several plays.

Here then closes the sketch of Shakspearian literature and controversy, in the course of what may be denominated its first æra.

The pursuits of this first class of Editors were certainly directed by distinct principles, but all of them founded upon the assurance that the early

quarto and folio copies exhibited a most corrupt text. They recast sentences, substituted words, and shifted punctuation. One Commentator rejected the emendation of his predecessor; another (and Warburton more than any) left an obscure, or even unintelligible, passage to stand on the faith of the folio's only; or combated with the superior authority of the quarto's, and the interpolations of the Players, adding conjecture to conjecture, and making uncontrolled excursions into the regions of hypothesis and fancy.

Some disdained to attend to the low accuracy of orthography or printing, treating such criticism with ridicule, and placed their controversy upon higher ground than "the merit of rival readings, or projects of punctuation." In fact, all that is perplexed or irregular in Shakspeare is not to be rejected as a corruption of the text.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

I SEND you an extract of a letter I received from Corfu, dated March 1822, which I beg you will insert in your Magazine. W. R.

"In a former letter I promised you an account of the Carnival at Malta. It lasted five weeks, but was not held in the open streets till the last day or two; the Opera was fitted up for the purpose, as well as several other places. The Maltese are so taken up with it that they would even sell the beds they possess to collect money for the occasion; during the time it lasts they are at liberty to get drunk, gamble, &c.

The admission to the Opera is one shilling, and it is generally extremely full. A guard of English and Maltese soldiers are always in the Opera; also a strong band of Police, who are exceedingly strict. The best characters that have been performed are a drunken sailor and his wife, and an old cobbler (by some Midshipmen). I have been several times in character of an old-fashioned man (of the old school); at other times as an old woman (a *smycha*), that is the common appellation for the working people, and in several other characters. The last day is the grand day, and every *smycha* is in mask. It is the custom to pelt sugar-plumbs at one another. A pig was set a-drift in the crowd with fireworks made fast to him.

"After 12 o'clock, the last night, they all run out of the Opera and go to Church, where they confess all they have done during the Carnival. Absolution is given, and they go into mourning. I remarked

marked that all the women wore masks half black and half white.

"The oranges here are very good, especially the blood orange, the juice of which, when opened, is as red as blood.

"The only news that I know of is, that the Turks and Greeks are at war, and I think afraid of each other. The fleets are in sight of one another, and will not come to an engagement. We are now in sight of the town, after a passage of five days from Malta, during the former part of which it blew tremendously, and carried away the horse and main-top sails (or rather split them). It is now quite calm. We are not far from the town, but cannot get to it; the harbour is extensive, and surrounded on all sides by high mountains. The scenery all round is beautiful, or more properly speaking, awfully grand. Every now and then the clouds clear away, which enables us to see the tops of the mountains, now covered with snow."

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

A COMMON-SENSE education upon the Scotch plan, in moral and religious principles, is the best method of civilizing and reforming the Poor. Mr. Brougham's Bill was, as I understand, formed upon that plan, and as, according to the Newspapers, it has been relinquished, but only, I hope, consigned to the Bishop of Exeter, permit me, without any intolerant or disrespectful principles, to send you the following extract, in order to convince the publick that no Statesman or Philosopher can admit that such a prevention of general education is justifiable.

In Nicholson's *Cambrian Traveller's Guide*, is the following passage, copied verbatim from col. 229. 2d edit.

"There are no less than four meeting-houses in this small place, [Builth,] the population of which, in 1801, was 677 inhabitants, and the number of houses 108. These are crowded every Sunday, and on other days of the week. The 1st is for the Presbyterians; the 2nd for Baptists; the 3d for Calvinistic Methodists; and the 4th for Westleyans. That ignorance is enlarged with the diffusion of party and polemics, appears evident from the circumstance of the place containing no public school. For the purpose of promoting sectarian dissension by building opposing chapels, the purses of the inhabitants are liberally emptied; but for the purposes of establishing a good school, and promoting useful knowledge, no gratuitous assistance

is lent. About the year 1800 a well regulated school was conducted by the Rev. T. Morgan, with credit to himself and benefit to the inhabitants, but fanaticism and superstition have obliterated this fair establishment, and at present no public school exists. A small portion of the money expended upon the erection of meeting-houses, and supporting the preachers, if laid out in building and endowing a respectable school, would confer a lasting and invaluable benefit upon the rising generation. Thomas Pritchard, a native of this town, in 1752 gave 1800*l.* New South Sea Annuities, to Trustees, to be applied to charitable uses, and in 1759, a bill, in the nature of an information, was filed by the Attorney General to establish this will, which was decreed in 1766, and the application of the money directed to be laid out in building a school-house, paying a salary to the master, placing out the children apprentices, &c.; but no house has been built in pursuance of this decree."—See further, *Jones's Breconshire*, ii. 288.

In sending you this communication, I know that I am firing a gun over a field full of rooks, who will immediately take to wing, and caw furiously; but what is that in the views of a Statesman? The peasantry of Scotland are the best in the world, and the natives do honour to the country by their excellence in science and arms; while Spain and Portugal show, that there may be *too much of religion*, and *too little* of knowledge and common sense, and that this said excess brings a Nation below par with its neighbours.

Yours, &c.

HISTORICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 14.

ANY of your Correspondents who can impart biographical information respecting the family of William Clarke, D.D. Dean of Winton, who died in 1679, and left an estate in Essex for the augmentation of several small benefices, will much oblige the writer by such particulars as may have been preserved of him or them: and more particularly as relates to the situation of the Estate, the parishes to which it was given, its real amount, &c. Perhaps his will may be in the hands of some of the parties who have derived the benefit of his generosity, and a copy of it would be esteemed a favour, if left at your office, directed to your old Correspondent,

VIATOR.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

69. *Journal of a Visit to some Parts of Ethiopia.* By George Waddington, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. Barnard Hanbury, of Jesus College, M.A. F.A.S. With Maps and other Engravings. 4to. pp. 333. Murray.

THE river Nile is associated with a thousand delightful recollections. It recalls the most interesting imagery to the mind, and excites the most powerful emotions of the heart. It was always considered as the greatest wonder of the world. The Euphrates, the Tiger, and the Tiber, can bear no comparison. As an object of nature, the Nile excited among the antients the most reverential awe. It brought fertility every where with its salutary streams, and united cities one with another. In its vicinity the perfection of the arts was such, that to this day we have been unable to discover many important secrets connected with Egyptian remains. The mystery of embalming is yet unknown; and the mechanical powers by which immense cities and towering pyramids were raised, that stood like islands in the midst of waters, excite our admiration and astonishment.

Egypt is associated with our earliest impressions; she was the land of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies. She was renowned for her warriors and her heroes, and celebrated for her philosophers and statesmen. She was the cradle of the Arts, the seat of the Sciences, and the great emporium of wealth and commerce. It is said that she once contained 20,000 cities. Who has not heard of Thebes, with her hundred gates, and Memphis, renowned for antiquity. The kings of Egypt have immortalized themselves by the pyramids they have raised, and the canals they have opened. Her history is the highest on record. Early writers state that her first monarchy existed 11,340 years. At all events her history can be traced on the "broad canvass of four thousand years." Those two great theatres of human glory, Greece and Rome, can bear no analogy; but sink into comparative nihilism.

Along the fertilizing banks of the
GENT. MAG. May, 1822.

Nile, the once powerful kingdom of Ethiopia shone in arts and arms; and her celebrated towns and cities bear testimony to her pristine greatness. She even claims a priority, in the eye of philosophy and of history, to her Northern neighbour. The earliest writers speak of her renown; and modern researches corroborate the testimony of antient history.

As so many interesting and important objects are connected with the Nile, it cannot excite our wonder that all information from that quarter should be received with the greatest avidity; and we rejoice that a laudable spirit of enterprise is manifesting itself throughout Europe. Belzoni, Salt, Burckhardt, and Caillaud, deserve the gratitude and esteem of their respective countrymen; and their names will doubtless be transmitted with admiration to posterity. We will also venture to predict that Mr. Waddington's truly-interesting Journal will remain for ages a valuable book of reference to the traveller and historian; and, we may confidently say, acquire its author a niche in the bright annals of fame. Mr. Waddington is a gentleman and a scholar, in the true sense of the word. The style and composition of the present Journal display that unaffected ease, which is so characteristic of the man of genius and learning. It has unfortunately happened that many travellers who have undertaken to record the objects that came under their notice, have been too ignorant to determine on what was truly worthy of attention, and what was too trifling for observation; or else they have entered into tedious details of objects that had been amply described by former travellers. Mr. Waddington has studiously avoided this too general error. Many writers would have dwelt with enthusiasm on the sacred spots of antiquity which exist on the banks of the Nile; but our author being aware that ample and glowing descriptions had been given to the world by former travellers, commences his Journal, dated Nov. 10, 1821, with the departure from Wady Halfa, a Turkish magazine on the second Cataract. It embraces

braces a tour through countries far beyond where the enterprising Burckhardt penetrated. Burckhardt only succeeded in following the Nile as far as Tinareh, while Mr. Waddington and his fellow traveller reached Merawe. It may be in the recollection of our readers, that the Danish traveller Norden proceeded as far as this second Cataract; but the difficulties and dangers being considered so hazardous, he was compelled to return.

The Cataracts of the Nile present a most awful and tremendous appearance. They are heard at a distance of three leagues. Seneca relates, and his statement is confirmed by modern travellers, that the inhabitants of the country exhibit a spectacle to visitors that is more terrifying than amusing. Two men enter a little boat, and after having long sustained the violence of the raging surge by dexterous management, they allow themselves to be carried away by the impetuous torrent with the swiftness of an arrow. The alarmed spectator, unaccustomed to such a sight, imagines they will be swallowed up in the precipice down which they fall. Shortly after they are discovered at a distance on the smooth and calm waters of the majestic Nile.

In the Preface, Mr. Waddington informs us, that it was originally his intention only to remain in Greece and Asia Minor for a few months; but meeting there with his friend Mr. Barnard Hanbury, who was preparing for a visit to Egypt and Nubia, he determined to accompany him. They agreed to travel together, and, after passing the spring and most of the summer in Greece, they arrived at Alexandria about the middle of August. An expedition under Ismael Pasha, the son of Mohammed, Pasha of Egypt, had just left Cairo for the purpose of reducing the Mamelouks and Sheygy'a above the Second Cataract; this presented a favourable opportunity for the travellers carrying their designs into effect, and they immediately proceeded to the Second Cataract, examining, in their way, the various objects of curiosity that are scattered along the banks of the Nile. Mr. Hanbury and Mr. Waddington kept separate journals; and they were both consulted in the composition of the present work. Their account, as previously stated, commences with their departure from

Wady Halfa, on the second Cataract, November 11th, 1820. The Aga of the Cataracts provided them with letters to Abdin Casheff, &c. necessary for their safe conduct and provision on the route. He also furnished them with five camels. The party consisted of Messrs. Waddington and Hanbury, their Dragoman, James Curtin, the young Irishman who was sometime with Belzoni, two Maltese attendants Giovanni and Giuseppe, and a black slave, who was returning to his master in Ismael's camp.

We shall for the present pass over the adventures that occur in proceeding through the countries of Batn el Hadjar, Sukkot, and Dar Mahass, few of which are very striking; and open our extracts with an account of that very important personage Mahomed Ali, and his wars with the Mamelouks and other tribes of Dôngola. Our Travellers left Old Dôngola on the 7th of December, and entered Dar Sheygy'a, the seat of hostilities. After a few general remarks, the author gives the following interesting statements:

"The ambition of Mahomed Ali, is to possess all the banks and the islands of the Nile, and to be the master of all who drink its waters, from Abyssinia to the Mediterranean: an ambition worthy of a great Prince, if its origin were not to be traced to his avarice. His designs on Abyssinia he seems to have abandoned, on a formal assurance that an attack on a Christian State, so situated, would probably involve him with the English Government, and he determined to limit his conquests to the kingdoms of Dôngola, Dar Sheygy'a, Berber, Shendy, and Sennaar; this plan included the extirpation of his old enemies the Mamelouks, who were in quiet possession of Dôngola."

The Mamelouks, against which the Pasha's army was opposed, are represented as being lovers of freedom, and possessing courage to defend it. Maleh Chowes, the king of Merawe, and Zobeyr, the king of Dar Sheygy'a, are the chiefs of the four tribes into which they are divided. Their united force amounted to about ten thousand men.

"On his arrival at Dôngola, the Pasha sent them orders to submit to the power of Mahomed Ali; they expressed themselves willing to cultivate their ground, and to pay tribute. The Pasha then commanded them to prove their sincerity by sending to him their arms and their horses. They simply repeated their former offer. The Pasha replied, that his father had ordered him to make

make them a nation of Felláhs instead of a nation of warriors, and renewed his demand. They replied, with a defiance, 'either go on your business, or come and attack us;' and the Pasha moved his troops towards their frontiers.

"The first skirmish seems to have taken place near Old Dóngola, when the Pasha and some of his generals, with very few soldiers, were surprised by a party of Sheygy'a, whom they repulsed. In one that succeeded, Abdin Casheff took prisoner the virgin daughter of one of their chiefs; he instantly sent her unseen to the Pasha. The young Turk commanded the half-naked savage to be brought before him; he received her with kindness, and asked her some questions about her father; he then ordered her to be washed and splendidly dressed, changed her ornaments of dollars for others of Venetian gold, and sent her, under a strong escort, back to her father. As soon as the chief recognised his daughter, and saw how she had been honoured, 'All this is well,' said he with impatience, 'but are you still a virgin?' She assured him that she was; and when he had ascertained the truth of this, he withdrew his troops, and swore that he would not fight against the man who had spared the virginity of his daughter: an act worthy to be recorded among those sacrifices of public spirit to private feeling, which have ever been condemned by philosophers, and will ever be forgiven by other men. This little anecdote was very generally spoken of, and made a great noise in both armies.

"About the same time, in order to intimidate his enemy by so wonderful a display of power, the Pasha ordered an exhibition of fireworks. His enemy was less timid, though, perhaps, not less ignorant, than he imagined, and on seeing the rockets shooting into the air, they only remarked, 'What is he come to make war against heaven too!' and their courage was confirmed by the sight. 'You are come against us,' they used to shout from their encampment, 'You are come against us from the North, and from the East, and from the West; but we will destroy you.' When told by the Ababde, who were escorting the chief's daughter, that if they did not submit, the Pasha would drive them to Sennaar. 'He may drive us to the gates of the world; but we will not submit.'

"Their first attack was irresistible; the Bedouins were driven back, and Abdin Casheff advanced from the opposite angle of the square to support them; while he was engaged, the Bedouins rallied in his rear, he returned to his post, and they charged again. The Moggrehyus had been similarly routed and rallied. The Sheygy'a, though suffering very severely, repeated their attacks, and three times was Abdin Casheff seen to charge in person, and throw himself

into the middle of the enemy; he shot several of them with his own hand, and having disarmed one, he drove his own lance quite through his body. The Pasha was giving, in other parts, similar proofs of courage, the only one he could now give of generalship, and the pistol of his Highness is said to have been particularly destructive; he caught the gaiety of his enemies, and rode among them with a laugh. At last, the Sheygy'a, finding that their magic had not been able to stop the course of Turkish balls, and that the charms of the enemy were stronger than their own, said, 'that God had declared against them,' and took to flight. They had placed great dependence on those charms, to which their necromancers had given, for this occasion, peculiar power and efficacy; and their first act after the battle was to put to death the whole race that had thus imposed on their credulity."

It is very singular that the Pasha, by his superior discipline, had not one man killed during the action; whilst the Sheygy'a left six hundred men dead on the field;—so ineffectual is savage bravery, when opposed to the destructive weapons of modern warfare. We find all the courageous efforts of these brave but unenlightened people totally abortive; as appears by the sanguinary result:

"Those who escaped from the battle of Korti, took refuge in some strong stone castles, one of which is built on the site of an antient temple at the foot of Mount Dager, on the other bank of the Nile. Their horses are taught to swim across the river in the broadest parts; they are also trained, by a particular-jerk of the bridle, to advance by springs instead of any regular pace, making their gallop exactly that of an antelope; they thus prevent the enemy from aiming with certainty, by the uncertainty of their own motion, without impeding the actions of the rider, who is accustomed to it. The Pasha pursued them to their castles, in and behind which were drawn up to receive him these black horsemen of the Desert, darkening (as an eye-witness described it) the side of the mountain; they were shouting terribly, and seemed awaiting the attack with impatience. This time, the Pasha thought it more prudent to bring some pieces of artillery to bear upon them. A heavy fire of shot and shells, which they were equally unable to avoid and to avenge, quickly dissipated the ardour of these unhappy men, and they appear to have fled without making any attempt at resistance. Yet even in this case (as we afterwards learnt), were their terrors derived from their superstition: a shell fell into one of the castles, and began rolling and bounding about;

about; they collected in numbers to look at it, and were much amused by its motions, till it burst and wounded several; it was then that they fled, exclaiming, 'that the spirits of Hell were come against them, and were too strong for them.' To the last they had no fear of man or his invention; but, astounded by the power and novelty of the means employed to destroy them, they came to the natural but hopeless conclusion, that 'the spirits of Hell were come against them.' They were pursued by the cavalry and artillery for the whole night; and with what effect, we had afterwards an opportunity of observing. The first halt of the army was at the spot where we found it encamped, about twelve hours from Djebel Dager.

"In the mean time, the Cavaliere, who is also a poet, has already celebrated, in Tuscan rhyme, the glory of the conqueror; and whatever be the merit of his composition, it was at least a singular incident to have found the Muse of Italy singing the exploits of a Turk among the mountains of Africa."

The natives of Dar Sheygy'a having been entirely subdued, Mr. Waddington and his companions had an opportunity of pursuing their researches, and examining many curious remains.

"We came at last to the city of Malek Chowes, MERAWÉ; it is singularly built, but much larger than Kádjeba. It was now nearly dark, and in passing through its long and gloomy streets, between the thick mud-walls, we were assaulted by multitudes of half-starved dogs, whose howling in the absence of all other sound, and whose adherence to the habitations which their masters had deserted, increased the dreariness, if not the solitude of the place. Our guides here desired us to keep close together, and we advance for nearly an hour towards Djebel el Berkel, whose outlines are visible in the moonlight. At such an hour as this, and under such circumstances, we would willingly have made our first visit to the sacred Rock, which we had long hoped was to be the reward, and perhaps the termination of our labours. We approached near enough to see some of its fragments and projections, which, by the uncertain light, we mistook for columns and colossi; but all nearer examination was prevented by our guides, who obliged us to avoid the mountain, as well as the trees by the river side; as two soldiers had been murdered two nights ago by some of the natives, concealed there for purposes of plunder or revenge, and who might still be hid among the caverns of the rock. We therefore steered a middle course, and soon after heard the cannon from the camp, which we entered by the quarter of the Ababde, in five hours and a quarter from our leaving the boat. The

distance is about sixteen miles in a N.N.E. direction.

"We found the land universally rich and well cultivated, and nowhere more so than near the camp, where the water from the sakis is frequently distributed by four channels, side by side, generally elevated by woodwork or stones, as neatly put together as in Egypt.

"Happening to go out late at night, to breathe a little fresh air in the court before the door, I heard, to my unspeakable surprise, some people in a neighbouring hut singing and playing "God save the King." In the heart of Africa, in the centre of a Mahometan army, surrounded by Turks and Greeks, and slaves and renegades, to hear the song of my country; and thus, and so suddenly, to be reminded of the land which contains all that is most dear to myself, all that is most noble in the world; I could only lean and listen by the soft moonlight, till the rude minstrelsy was finished, and then retire, with the consolation that to-day at least had not been lost to happiness."

On the 14th of December, it was agreed to pay a visit to the Pasha, who was encamped on the other side of the river. They were treated with the greatest urbanity; the Pasha requesting them to sit on the same sofa with himself.

"The conversation commenced, of course, with compliments to the Pasha on his victories, his humanity, and his courage; and this subject gradually led to a comparison of European with Turkish warfare; the numbers generally engaged in the former rather confounded him, and it would have been difficult to persuade him that his own battles were at all comparable to those of Napoleon. He asked some sensible questions, and had an evident desire to be well informed on European politics; and this he will find extremely difficult, as he can scarcely propose any question to which he will receive the same answer from the natives of different kingdoms."

The following extract affords considerable information on the geography of this hitherto little known portion of the globe:

"The geographical information that we were able to collect about this country, was derived from such of the natives as we had opportunities of questioning. The kingdom of Malek Zobeyr extends from Djebel Dager to Zoom, and contains Wady Baheet, Machfoor, Hanneck (the capital), Magish (the name of the wady and town), and Zoom. Then comes the district of Mek Medineh, which contains Choorro, Dette, where the large castle is, and Kádjeba, the capital. The next place is Teralf, the first town of Malek

Malek Chowea, King of Mérawe, which extends as far as Kasinger the other way; the chief towns in it are Torai, Wallad Grait, Dabazzeit, Merawe, Wallad Ali, Assoon, Shibbah (the residence of the magicians), Berkel, Kereen (where was our encampment), Gerfel Hamdow, and Kasinger. After this comes the kingdom of Malek Hamet Wallad Asla, called, like its capital, Amri; it is a rocky district, and extends three days to the frontiers of Berber. Its chief towns are Zowera, Amri, and Doum el Goozár. There is a cataract near Zowera, and above the cataract is the little island of Doulgá, 'where the buildings (as a Sheygy'a told me) reach to Heaven.' We were afterwards informed that it is quite surrounded by these buildings, and itself perforated like the Grotto of Pausilipo at Naples. From all accounts, I should suspect that these buildings are rather fortifications than temples, and that this is the island where the King of Dóngola, Samamoum, took refuge, in 688, A. H. against the troops of the Sultan of Egypt, whose five hundred boats were prevented from pursuing him by the rocks, the first that exist above Dóngola."

We now enter on the antiquities existing in the vicinity of the Camp. The place of these remains is called, by way of distinction, *El Djebel*, or *El Djebail*. Here several temples and pyramids were discovered.

"The remains of antiquity which lie at the foot of Djebel el Berkel, are of two kinds—temples, or rather public buildings, and pyramids; the former, which have ornamented the city of the living, are situated towards the river, on the S.E. side of the mountain, and all the ground about them, for several acres, is scattered over with broken pottery; the latter, which have been the receptacles and monuments of the dead, are on the W. and N.W. side, farther from the Nile, among the sands and rocks of the Desert.

"The mountain itself is about a mile and a half from the river, whose banks are nowhere more fertile than here; it is of considerable height and solitary; and there is an irregularity in its outline, and a boldness in its precipitous side, which strongly fix the attention, and render it worthy to have furnished materials for the industry of an enlightened people, and habitations for the gods of Ethiopia."

In describing the temples of Djebel el Berkel, Mr. Waddington states, that one temple was 450 feet long, and 159 wide; but unfortunately so much ruined as to retain nothing of its antient grandeur and beauty. He considers, from the discovery of a sculptured stone among the mortar of the thick

outer wall, and other appearances, that the present remains are works of very different periods.

"Some parts of figures may still be traced in the inside of the second portall, but in most inexplicable confusion; the head of one appears in the place which ought necessarily to be occupied by the feet of the one above it; and legs and arms appear to be distributed with equal disregard to nature; all, however, are so extremely defaced, that I had rather believe my senses to have been deceived, than that such absurdities have been allowed to disgrace one of the noblest buildings ever erected. One figure, the divinity, 6 or 8 feet in height, is very discernible, and sufficient to prove that the wall has not been *entirely* composed of old materials thrown negligently together, as might otherwise have been suspected.

"The granite pedestals are extremely well sculptured, as are some broken sphinxes lying in different parts of the ruins. The statues which have ornamented this temple, may still be buried under the ruins, and would be found near the pedestals where they have stood. We saw nothing whence we could decide, with any certainty, to what divinity the temple was dedicated."

It is possible that these temples may have been rebuilt from the materials of some splendid edifice that surpassed in antiquity, as the ingenious author suggests, the venerable remains of Egypt, and even the time-hallowed remains of Nubia. As this idea presents itself to our feelings and understanding, it annihilates the vast space of time between ourselves and the æra of their existence. The heart flows forth in eager surmise, and would learn the dread secrets of those mystic days of yore. Every portion of the varied sculptures of antiquity contains something to engage our contemplation; by which we may examine and compare. The times indeed are passed away. The antique remains and the vast piles themselves stand alone in the solitudes of space. The whistling winds bear around them mystic sounds, as if whispering the secrets for which they were formed; yet the curtain that hides their dark language cannot be withdrawn. Although wrapt in obscurity, the inquiring mind still clings to the fond hope that the veil may be pierced; some faint gleamings of light encourage and stimulate us to persevere in the laborious task.

We now proceed with Mr. Waddington's description of another temple. Our limits allow us to extract only

only a very small portion of his curious and ample details:

"About forty yards N. W. of (D) are the remains of a temple, of which all the inner chambers appear to have been crushed by the fall of part of the mountain. The portail is in better preservation than that of the large temple, and is in one part perfect to the top. It has been dedicated to Jupiter Ammon. We distinguished the figure of the ram sitting on an altar-piece; and on the front of the portail, on the right side, is a thirteen-headed Briareus, under the hand of the victor; they are in the presence of a young divinity with a thin beard, and not of the hawk-headed Osiris, as is usual in Egypt. The weapon in the hand of the god is of the same form with that which he is represented as extending in Egyptian and Nubian sculptures, with this difference, that it has here the ram's head with the ball on it, at the end. We observed, in another place, a figure bringing offerings of vases, as is common in Egypt and Nubia.

"The first chamber only can be traced, and it appears to have been thirty-one feet two inches in length, and forty-one feet five inches in width; the ground beyond, where the rest of the temple has stood, is covered with immense fragments of rock."

Some interesting lithographic views of the pyramids are given, accompanied by faithful descriptions. At El Bellal there were the remains of nearly forty pyramids of different sizes. The base of the most important one was 150 feet square, and the height 103 feet. It was built in stories, and contained within itself another pyramid of a different age, stone, and architecture.

Mr. Waddington discusses, with considerable learning, the great antiquity of these monuments. Among other opinions he remarks,

"A people little removed from the Deluge, and living in dread of its return, sought the sides of the mountains, and built their habitations in the solid rock: such were the oldest dwelling-places of men, the places of their labours, their studies, and their worship; and when they began in aftertimes to build temples for their gods, would they not naturally make for them some larger excavation in the rock, that had so long afforded shelter to themselves? If so, and I think it indisputable, the sculptured caverns of Gyrshe, of Derr, and Ebsámbal, are of higher antiquity than the columns of Thebes, and have received the Gods of Ethiopia in their progress towards the North. I believed at the time, and do still believe, as far as can be judged from rudeness of masonry and sculpture, and from the mere effect of time on colours, figures, and even the surface of the hard

and solid rock, that the smaller of the two excavated temples at Djebel el Berkel is much the oldest that I ever saw; older by centuries than those of Nubia, or than the temple of Bacchus by its side: now the few figures and hieroglyphics yet visible there, are exactly such as are found in greater perfection in Egypt.

"By the same reasons I am led to suppose that the pyramid, as a sepulchral building, had also its origin in Ethiopia. The first pyramid is naturally of a later date than the first temple. Not that tombs or cairns were not numerous before temples were ever thought of, but because the construction of a pyramid requires more skill and labour than a mere excavation in a rock. The one, however, would probably follow the other at no great interval: it is the most natural kind of monument, and, in the land of astronomers, such an elevation might be of use to them in taking their observations. Now, the utter destruction and shapelessness of many of those at Berkel and El Bellal attests their antiquity; while those of Egypt do not appear to have been erected above eleven or twelve hundred years before Christ, when that country had been frequently overrun by the Ethiopians. The pyramids of Memphis are of a later date than the ruins of Thebes."

(To be concluded in our next.)

70. *Illustrations of Japan; consisting of Private Memoirs and Anecdotes of the reigning Dynasty of the Djogouns or Sovereigns of Japan; a Description of the Feasts and Ceremonies observed throughout the year at their Court; and of the Ceremonies customary at Marriages and Funerals: to which are subjoined Observations on the Legal Suicide of the Japanese, remarks on their Poetry, an explanation of their mode of reckoning Time, particulars respecting the Dosa powder, the Preface of a work by Confoutzee, on Filial Piety, &c. By M. Titsingh, formerly Chief Agent to the Dutch East India Company at Nangasaki. Translated from the French by Frederick Shoberl. With Coloured Plates, faithfully copied from Japanese original designs. London, 4to, pp. 325. Ackermann.*

UNLESS we are acquainted with the manners of a nation, it is impossible to know the proper method of doing business with them. Mistake and unintentional offence, accompanied with mutual dislike, may be perpetual. Books of this kind are therefore very useful to Diplomats and Merchants in particular, as well as curious and interesting to readers of all classes. For instance, we have generally ascribed the failure of Chinese Embassies to political jealousy, but the following extract

extract will show that this opinion can be only correct in part.

"The inhabitants [of Nangasaki] are considered as having degenerated, in consequence of their intercourse with foreigners. The presence of strangers is almost an abomination in the rest of Japan. When, in my journeys to Court, I passed through Sanagosta, and certain hamlets dependent on it, none of my retinue could procure either fire, tea, or the most trifling necessary." P. 237.

In the mechanical arts, the Asiatics have obtained considerable excellence, but in the grand European tests of intellectual civilization, they are lamentably defective. They have no ingenious machinery, no Greek taste, no philosophy, no political, military, or naval science, and no jurisprudence, founded on reason or justice. Except in considerable assimilations to the feudal system, and some matters of universal use and compact, they have little or no resemblance to us in manners and habits; nor can any change of moment be expected, until they shall be newly cast in the mould of Christianity, which produces a general conformity of character. Of course we can therefore have little to offer to our Readers, than curiosities, which, as being such, are interesting.

The largeness of the front door of a palace, denoted the rank of the inhabitant (p. 76). The beauty of Japanese poetry consists in the verses having a double meaning (p. 90). Houses were built on the very edge of volcanick craters, so that the flames broke out from under them (p. 100). No respectable man is to be seen without a fan, which sometimes serves for a parasol, memorandum-book, or as a map of a road, and site of the inns. The etiquette to be observed in regard to the fan requires profound study and close attention (p. 123, 329). Instead of carpets, rugs are used, which fit accurately together (p. 130). The *Feast of Dolls*, by means of toys, teaches girls whatever is necessary for house-keeping (p. 133). Plumb and cherry-trees are cherished as shrubs, for the flower (154). The mechanism of the Japanese clocks, very dear articles, consists in a horizontal balance, moving upon a pin, forward and backward, with a weight on each side. This clock accurately marks the duration of day or night, by the approach or recession of these weights (p. 159). The

partitions of rooms, slide in grooves, so that large or small apartments may be formed at option (p. 187). The teeth are blackened by way of improvement (p. 193).

Three things are especially noticeable. One is an effectual mode of preventing duels. If a man receives an insult he is either to fight, and afterwards to commit suicide; or, if he does not fight, he is to be killed for cowardice. The result is, that which might be expected; viz. that

"Owing to this summary mode of proceeding, the people of the lower class treat one another with the greatest politeness, and are careful to avoid, as much as possible, whatever is likely to generate quarrels." P. 80.

The second remarkable is this, and as Asiatick customs are ancient, may seem to show, that the butterfly, deemed a symbol of the soul, so common on Greek monuments (at least the butterfly wings of Cupid and Psyche in particular), had not the usual meaning ascribed to them. At the Japanese marriages,

"The *zakki* (a kind of strong beer) is poured out by two girls, one of whom is called the male butterfly, and the other the female butterfly. These appellations are derived from their *sousous* or *zakki* jugs, each of which is adorned with a paper butterfly, to denote that, as those insects always fly about in pairs, so the husband and wife ought to be continually together." P. 199.

The third particular is, the bridal dress of white, which we consider to be adopted, as merely emblematick of purity, white being ancient mourning, "the bride is dressed in white, being considered, thenceforward, dead to her parents." P. 202.

The assimilations to our ancient or modern customs are these. Stones for sepulchral monuments (p. 83). Conspirators signing engagements with their blood (p. 89). Houses built of planks, and covered with shingles (p. 106). Handing the cup in drinking, from one to another, in token of amity, like the grace-cup (p. 116). Flower-pots, screens (p. 187), scented tapers or pastels (p. 138). Almanacks with lucky and unlucky days (p. 167). Paper-hangings for rooms (p. 171.) [See Beckmann's *Inventions*.] Paper instead of glass for windows (187). Iron for ironing linen (p. 193), [formerly we used stone]. Sandals mounted on *pattens* (p. 195). Green tea used, ground into powder (p. 209), and cloaths'

cloaths' horses like our own. Pt. ii. pl. 3.

We shall now notice two things, especially to be regarded by the Philosopher and the Antiquary.

The former well knows, that nations may be fanaticized for ages, without moral improvement, because means are not adapted to ends, and because miracles only can, in any other form, effect the object desired. Habits, manners, and customs, favourable to virtue, should, if possible, be absolutely created. Indolence, a mere providential propensity, has been found to check more vices, than all the principles ever inculcated. Boxing, however to be reprobated, prevents murder: and our introduction of the fair sex into society has, among other civilizing effects, those of infants being trained up in religious and moral habits, at least in the higher and middling orders (Turner's *Anglo-Saxons*, iii. 83), and the prevention of a most odious criminality. We find, that a most detestable vice is *universal in Japan, because women are excluded from society* (p. 251). Wales has been deeply fanaticized for more than a century, yet through neglect of education and knowledge, we find perjury still common; women wading through rivers in the sight of men, with their petticoats up to their hips; and Scotchmen rising to wealth and eminence, in the proportion to Welchmen of a hundred to one.

The Antiquary has been accustomed to admire the elegant manner in which the handles of vases are formed from the parts of animals. The fashion was borrowed from the Asiatics, for we find among the Japanese, "perfuming pans of brass or copper, in the shape of cranes, lions, or other animals." P. 187.

We have now said enough of the Work, to give the publick a favourable idea of its meritorious character, which character is, in our judgment, due on such subjects to all patient accumulations of information, confined to the topick; for numerous travellers, in works about foreign countries, give us little more than journals of their adventures, and leave the reader without any increase of knowledge. As to the particulars specified in the title; viz. 1. the legal suicide;—2. the *Dosia* powder;—3. the preface of Confucius, we find, that the *first* consisted in coolly ripping up the

belly, at an order from the Sovereign, which favour the people, from infancy, are tutored to expect, and to die *game* accordingly. The philosopher will see how convenient a doctrine it is for despots to quash rising rebellions, to perpetuate fear, and summarily to dispatch offenders. The *second* is a powder, which is pretended to have the power of rendering flexible the stiff limbs of a corpse, and of being a most infallible quack medicine; and the *third*, in filial piety, being the chief and most important of the injunctions of Confoutzee or Confucius.

The Work is elegantly printed; the plates are interesting, and finely coloured; in short, the whole is got up in a style fit for a luxury book; a literary Bond-street book of fashion.

71. *Parga and the Ionian Islands; comprehending a refutation of the various mis-statements on the subject; with a report of the Trial between Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Maitland, Lord High Commissioner, and the Author. With Maps. 2d. Edit. with alterations and additions. By Lieut.-Col. C. P. de Bossset, K. R. H. Order (of Guelph) C. B. &c. 8vo, pp. 542.*

THE occupation of the Ionian islands is a measure of the first policy, on account of the prospective fall of the Ottoman empire. It provides a secure means of communication, either with regard to war or commerce, should circumstances require such an aid. But Parga not being insular, could not have been cheaply or easily retained; and the cession was a matter of necessity. We know how hardly the inhabitants of the West India Islands feel, at being transferred from nation to nation; and under admission of the political necessity, provision ought to be made, that the transfer should have no other operation than the mere exchange of garrisons. Unfortunately, in the case of Parga, the alienation was made to a barbarous power (it could be to no other), and the consequences were as follows:

"Landholders would no longer incur expences in cultivating ground, of which they were not certain of gathering the produce. Every one sought to realize and to conceal the money which belonged to him; all commercial undertakings were suspended; and in a short time, that class of persons who depend for subsistence on the passing day, and those who rely on the future products of their property, were reduced to the greatest distress. Provisions were exhausted;

ed; and as no one was willing to sink capital, or separate himself from his family, in such critical circumstances, the means of subsistence were in a little time so diminished, as to threaten an absolute famine." P. 79.

In the West Indies, after a transfer, houses which have opened concerns with the merchants, &c. of the preceding nation, are placed in situations of great difficulty and vexation; and if they have previously tasted the inestimable sweets of the British Constitution, their palates naturally acquire a strong disrelish to the fare of the prodigal sons, the husks given to swine, which foreigners dole out to them with utter disregard of wry faces on the occasion. We only allude to such cases in general, not to Parga in particular, for that a nation can retain after peace, all the places which it thinks necessary to occupy during war, is out of the question; and, unfortunately, we find from the conduct of even our refined French neighbours, concerning the Slave Trade, that British ideas and feelings are not transferable.

As to the case before us, it is evident that in the event of disagreement, from whatever cause it may proceed, between the Commander-in-Chief and one or more of his principal subordinates, the public service is in risque of sustaining injury, if they be not separated. It appears plainly, that Government considered Colonel de Bosset as a meritorious officer, but had latent grounds of disapprobation, whether growing out of his disagreement with Sir Thomas Maitland, or not, it is not our province to enquire. This only we know, that when two parties quarrel for a length of time, the passions interfere, and both parties are sure to be in the wrong; and also, that when an inferior officer cannot conciliate his superior, the former is most likely to be the sufferer; and that Government, very properly in military matters, requires a case of more than personal bearing, before it will take part against the latter; nor has public feeling any right to interfere further than regards the conduct of the respective persons. We shall relate a pleasant anecdote on this head. Lord Howe used to drink herb-tea. His worthy captain ordered the same. On the day following the Earl's departure from the ship, the Captain's servant brought him herb-tea. "How is this?" exclaimed the

Captain, "why did not you bring common tea?" "Sir, you used to drink herb-tea." "Pooh, you fool, Lord Howe has left the ship." *Fero* in Latin, signifies *to bear or suffer*, and it ought to be as much the motto of every man, who enters a warlike profession, as of a boy who has to go through the situation of a fag at a public school. Discipline absolutely requires the most complete subordination. Thus far only can we go into the case; and we have but to add, that the work furnishes most satisfactory attestations of the merits of Colonel de Bosset; and that he received his knighthood, *after the dispute*.

72. *Specimens of Gothic Architecture, selected from various antient Edifices in England; consisting of Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Parts, at large; calculated to exemplify the various Styles, and the practical Construction of this Class of admired Architecture; accompanied by Historical and Descriptive Accounts.* By A. Pugin, Architect. 4to. pp. 60. With 60 Plates. Taylor, Architectural Library.

THE Gothic is a species of Architecture congenial to this climate, and interwoven with the opinions, the affections, and the reminiscences, of the Christians of Northern Europe. Its adaptation to the edifices of religious worship, contributed to the perfection which it attained in those sacred mansions; and the appropriate and imposing sublimity of the works of one age cherished the sentiments and taste which brought forward improvements of ecclesiastical Architecture in the next. Hence our ecclesiastical buildings, commencing with the massiveness and simplicity of the Anglo-Saxon semicircular arch and ponderous column, arrived at the elegant principle of the Pointed style, and pursued the clue suggested by that innovation into an infinity of beautiful and diversified forms, of which an astonishing multitude is extant, and which might be extended in endless variety.

It might have been hoped,—it was demanded by those whose opinions were most deserving attention, that this Christian and English species of Architecture would have been extensively adopted in the present church-building age. The difficulties which might formerly have impeded such a project, no longer exist. *Gothic* (as applied

applied to architecture) has ceased to be a term of reproach: the imbecility of the first efforts at restoring it, has given place to research and comparison, which have produced a scientific and accurate familiarity with the subject. Inventive ingenuity has contributed in our days, as in those of our forefathers, to abridge the labour and diminish the expense of executing designs of this class; and we have recent instances of uniform and appropriate Gothic edifices erected at a moderate charge. How far such works are to be preferred to tedious and unmeaning repetitions of Grecian and Roman temples, surmounted by anomalous towers, ornamented with heathenish statues and symbols of pagan worship, adapted to a scorching Sun and a glaring light,—no man of taste or information can doubt.

Nothing can tend more effectually to diffuse these just sentiments, and to restore a national and significant character to our Architecture, than works which facilitate the execution of Gothic buildings by accurate measurements and geometrical drawings, calculated for the use of the practical architect. Of this description is the publication before us. It comes recommended by names of no small authority in the department of science to which it belongs. The subjects are selected, measured, and drawn, by Mr. Pugin, whose accuracy and taste, as well as his experience on these subjects, are well known. The introductory remarks on Gothic Architecture, and the description of the plates, are principally by Mr. E. J. Willson, of Lincoln. As the specimens are almost wholly taken from originals, of which the dates are well ascertained; they exhibit the principles of a variety of arches, and examples of all the constituent parts of buildings from the earliest to the latest styles of Gothic Architecture. There is some inequality in the execution of the plates; and there is a want of classification in the subjects which ought, we think, to have been arranged either chronologically, or by bringing together all the doors, windows, arches, &c.

The specified number of sixty plates was, however, far too limited to afford a sufficiently comprehensive view of the varieties and beauties of this species of architecture; and we find that a second series has been called for, and

is in a course of publication. We also look forward with anxiety for the promised Dictionary of technical terms, which has long been a desideratum in Antiquarian literature.

78. *Napoleon, and other Poems*. By Bernard Barton. 8vo. pp. 256. Boys.

FOLLOWING (and *pari passu*) the praiseworthy example of our old and worthy Correspondent, Mr. Scott, the Bard of Amwell, another respectable member of the Society of Friends here pours forth his poetic strains; and emulates our early Correspondent, the moral and plaintively elegant Cowper.

From these specimens of Mr. Barton's Muse, it is probable that he could have written neither "Manfred" nor "Don Juan;" nor would it have comported with the colour of his cloth, nor the breadth of his beaver, to have done it, if he could. But in the earlier annals of our career as public Journalists, before Queen Mabs or Cain's were considered necessary stimulants, especially for the youthful and susceptible readers of poetry, Mr. Barton would have been considered a Poet who could appeal most simply and most profitably to the guileless heart and the unphilosophized head. We do not say that some formality and insipidity might not occasionally be the result; but we hesitate not to assert, that we are no gainers on the whole by all the monstrosities (if we may use such a word) of imagination, and contortions of passion, on which it has of late years been fashionable to rely. Some fancy, some imagination, some feeling, are essential in poetry; but the two former ought to be pure, the latter natural and simple; and if plain common sense be combined, and a vein of quiet, sober reflection, at times leading to devotional contemplation, be superadded (as in the Volume now under review), our *beau idéal* of a poet of the true old English school is made out.

For the subject which forms the principal features in the Volume, Mr. Barton thus apologizes:

"The author is aware that a poem under the designation of "Napoleon," may suggest anticipations which his performance was never intended to realize: and, should he be compelled to plead guilty to a misnomer, he trusts his more candid readers will accept, as his apology, the simple statement

ment of the fact, that the death of Napoleon actually gave rise to the reflections contained in the poem; and that its design was less 'to adorn a tale,' than 'to point a moral,' which the chequered lot of this extraordinary man had strikingly suggested. With regard to the sentiments expressed in the poem on the subject of war, the author rather wishes to submit them to the indulgence of his readers, and respectfully to request for them their serious reflection, than argumentatively to attempt their defence. He admits them to be the sentiments of one to whom ALL war, under the Christian dispensation, is unlawful. But as this opinion is the avowed and well-known tenet of a religious society, with which he has never concealed his own connexion, and whose faith and doctrine on this important topic is cordially assented to by him; he can hardly conceive it possible for what he has written either to excite surprise, or to give offence."

Our limits will not permit an analysis of this Poem; but we shall extract a stanza or two from its conclusion:

"Yet unto thee, Napoleon! once again
I turn with feelings inexpressible;
And, long as may appear this parting strain,
So deeply do I feel the potent spell
Its theme supplies; unwearied I could dwell
On thoughts it wakens;—and I linger yet,
Before I can pronounce a last 'farewell!'

Like one before whose mournful gaze is
set [forget.
A thing he must forego, but not so soon
Forget! No, never! Thou hast left behind,
If not a glorious, yet a deathless name;
Which almost seems as if it were design'd
To show the world the nothingness of
fame;

And unto ages yet unborn proclaim
That he who builds, in fortune's brightest
hour, [frame
And with a master's skill, the monstrous
Of arbitrary will, and lawless power,
Toils in a worthless cause, and rears a totter-
ing tower.

Like his, who built his house upon the
sands,

Foolishly trusting such foundation sure,
The splendid fabric, rear'd by servile hands
To honour despotism, and allure
The gaze of sycophants, can not endure!
When rude Adversity's bleak storms de-
scend,

It falls, because its base is insecure;
Unblest alike its origin and end,—
That to no joys gave birth, on this no griefs
attend."

The Minor Poems are numerous, and evince a mind harmonized by the purest feelings of Christianity and morality. Some of them are of a lo-

cally descriptive nature; particularly those on Lowestoft, Stoke Hills, Benham, and the following

*Verses on the Gateway still standing in
Nettlestead, Suffolk.*

"Thou art noble yet, for thy ruins recal
The remembrance of vanish'd glory;
And Time, which has level'd the ancient
hall,

Still spares thee to tell of its story.
O'er thy crumbling arch the sculptur'd
shield,

In spite of spoil's bereavement,
Is left as a relique, on which are reveal'd
The insignia of bold achievement.

When first they were graven, to Honour's
eye

Their emblazonment shone forth brightly;
But now the rustic passes them by,
And thinks of their legend lightly.

It boots but little. To rise, and fall,
And leave but a wreck to outlive them,
Is, as it should be, the lot of all

Who trust in what pride can give them.
There are thoughts more touching than
those which rise

From Pride's departed splendour;
And thine is connected with countless ties,
Which waken ideas more tender.

The heart, with its griefs, joys, hopes, and
fears,

Changes little in passions and powers;
And theirs, who sojourn'd here in distant
years,

Cherish'd feelings the same as ours!
For they liv'd, and they lov'd like us; and
this

Was their home, in pain and pleasure;
And the best of them hoarded here their
bliss,

As the miser his hidden treasure.
And now, when the trappings of glory fade,
And its sunniest heights are shrouded,

The beams of affection, that brighten'd its
shade,

Are to Memory's eye unclouded.
To the heart, to the heart, we must turn at
last,

For all that endures the longest;
Its better feelings no blight can blast,
For their strength is in storms the
strongest.

But in storm, or sunshine, 'tis theirs alone
To leave that enchantment behind them,
Which gives them an influence all must own
By Nature herself assign'd them.

Thou art noble yet, thou desolate pile!
For the trophies of fame enwreath thee;
But that fame is not worth one tear, or
smile, [thee."

Of some who have pass'd underneath
The other Poems, more than thirty
in

in number, are in general neatly elegant, replete with moral and religious sentiment, and some of them showing an intimate knowledge of classical Literature. We shall hereafter transplant a specimen or two into our Poetical Department.

74. *The Wrath of Cain; a Boyle Lecture, delivered at the Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1822. By the Rev. William Harness, A.M. alternate Morning Preacher at Trinity Chapel, &c. 8vo. pp. 109. Rivingtons.*

THIS Discourse forms part of a series under the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, who particularly desired that the Lecturer should "be ready to satisfy such real scruples as any may have concerning matters of religion; and to answer such new objections and difficulties as may be started." And Mr. Harness has in consequence very ably and properly in this Lecture directed his attention to a late widely-circulated publication of a noble Peer:

"In those parts of my Sermon which relate to Lord Byron's Poem, I have regarded Cain and Lucifer simply as dramatic characters, uttering their appropriate sentiments; and, whenever they are mentioned, it is of Cain and Lucifer only that I speak. Their representations, I understand, are occasionally quoted as authorities, in the new code of religious opinions.—To be consistent, the disciples of such a faith should frame their actions by the example of Shylock; and study ethics in the maxims of Iago."

75. *The Retrospective Review, No. IX. 8vo. pp. 187. C. Baldwin.*

TO this Number belong the principal attributes of its predecessors, although improvement is manifest; we shall, therefore, notice the different essays in successive order.

I. *Cavendish's Life of Wolsey.* This curious piece of biography would have supplied matter for an excellent article, had it not been recently reprinted in Dr. Wordsworth's work. To make any extracts on our part would be useless and unfair, nor do the remarks afford any thing worthy of recapitulation, except a supposition that Cavendish's composition had been perused by Shakspeare; but conjectures relative to the Dramatist are so common, that none, unsupported by direct evidence, merit consideration.

II. *Sir John Davies's Poems.* From this article we can only ascer-

tain, that law and poetry are not incompatible, Davies being respectably spoken of in either profession.

III. *Hutten's Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum.* We are surprised, considering the object of this Review, at its want of bibliographical information. An edition of the "Epistolæ," published in 1710, in two volumes, is dedicated to Sir Richard Steele, under the assumed name of Isaac Bickerstaff: he notices it in the Tatler (No. 197), ungratefully calling it "a collection of Letters which some profound block-heads who lived before our times, have written in honour of each other, and for their mutual information in each other's absurdities." Sir Richard appears not to have been aware that its purpose was satirical. The essay is interesting and well-written; but we cannot comprehend how *Hutten's* exertions might have given *Germany* a "more united attitude among the nations of Europe." An attitude, being of necessity individual, can hardly be said to possess unity.

IV. *The Courts of Love.* The reader will find, in our Magazine, an essay on the same topic, but entirely different in its object. The article before us is more interesting; but ours, we suspect, is the more authentic: indeed, the work reviewed has the appearance rather of a *jeu d'esprit* than a record; it is entitled "*Les Arrêts d'Amours, avec l'Amant rendu Cordelier à l'Observance d'Amours. Par Martial d'Auvergne, dit de Paris, Procureur au Parlement,*" &c. Amsterdam, 1731. We shall extract a case, by way of illustrating our former notices:

"An action was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, for having pricked him with a pin whilst she was giving him a kiss. The defendant denied ever having given the plaintiff a kiss, but, on the contrary, said that the plaintiff had taken it; and she said that the wound, if any, had happened only by mischance and accident. Certificates from several surgeons were produced of the nature and extent of the wound, and the Court sentenced the defendant to kiss the wound at all reasonable times, until it was healed, and to find linen for plasters." P. 83—4.

Having occasion to quote "the petticoat case," reported in the Tatler, the reviewer mentions it "we believe, No. 416." The Tatler is attainable to every one, and a perusal of it would have informed the writer that 116 was the number

number in question: besides, the papers closed at No. 271. The parallels adduced from modern law are illustrative and judicious.

V. Witchcraft. This article is formed in a strange unmethodical manner from most excellent materials. From the 15 tracts "reviewed," a perfect and standard disquisition on witchcraft might have been produced, instead of the "thing of shreds and patches" before us. A little "sour whiggism" occasionally peeps from beneath inquiry, and the sarcasms on James I. are illiberal.

VI. Lives of Sir Dudley North and Dr. North. An amusing piece of biography well reviewed, except where the critic speaks of "the mercantile youth, who have as yet their course to carve." The bibliomaniac will find this article interesting, from the information it conveys relative to the booksellers of Little Britain.

VII. Robert Herriek's Poems. The reviewer's language is the very quintessence of that style at which we have before had occasion to smile. Our readers shall not be defrauded of their due:

"And now farewell, young Herriek! for young is the spirit of thy poetry as thy wisdom is old: and mayest thou flourish in immortal youth, thou boon companion and most jocund songster! May thy poems be piped from hill to hill throughout England; and thy spirit, tinged with superstitious lore, be gladdened by the music! May the flowers breathe incense to thy fame, for thou hast not left one of them unsung. [Hear this, ye botanists!] May the silvery springs and circumambient air warble thy praises, as thou hast warbled theirs! And may those, who live well, sing, and those, who love well, sigh sweet panegyrics to thy memory! Ours shall not be wanting, for we have read thee much, and like thee much, and would fain hope that this our paper, being nearly all made up of thy thoughts and language, may be liked as well as we like thee."

VIII. Quarles's Enchiridion. This essay does not merit any particular notice, except that in a laboured discussion of Quarles's poetry, it makes no mention of his "Argalus et Parthenia," which we recommend to the reviewer's notice.

76. *Expedience, a Satire.* By Julius. B. i. 8vo. pp. 35.

PARTY and electioneering writers conceive that every thing is fair; and

there are strong Juvenalian lines, implying powers of mind, which we rather desire to see employed in a calmer form, than of showing the absurdity of claims to patriotism in mere factious opposition, in enfeebling government, and substituting calumny for reason. It is to no purpose calling the leading members of Ministry or Opposition bad men, for there never was a period when there were fewer men of moral irregularity in both parties. For the compliment to Sir Matthew Tierney (p. 16) we feel grateful, for it is (we speak from knowledge) justly due to a man made up of kind and amiable qualities, and in all respects deserving the Royal confidence, which is so honourably conferred upon him.

77. *A Critical and Analytical Dissertation on the Names of Persons.* By John Henry Brady. 12mo. pp. 56.

THIS serio-comic little Volume will amply repay the attention of the curious; and forms an admirable companion to the late learned Mr. Pegge's "Anecdotes of the English Language."

Mr. Brady is the son of the late ingenious author of the "Clavis Calendararia," and is the same individual who translated "Gusman d'Alfarache, or the Spanish Rogue," reviewed in p. 61. And indeed he seems himself inclined to roguery; for, in his preface, he threatens the whole critical tribe with his vengeance if any of them should attempt "to run him down." He gravely warns each Reviewer "to consider seriously of what his name is composed; for should there be found any thing in it ridiculous, or expressive of any part of his real character, which he would not choose to see in print, he may be assured, that he will take ample vengeance upon him, by publishing a second edition for the express purpose of introducing him to the public in a true light." Notwithstanding this threat, we venture to affirm, that, though Mr. Brady has evidently read much, and digested what he has read, yet a more deliberate research in our public libraries would have procured matter on the same subject, sufficient to form a respectable octavo volume; and if the author should determine on the publication of a second edition, we hope he will adopt the hint; as the subject is a curious one.

Some

Some amusing instances of names in common use among the English, are adduced, as being expressive of the very reverse of the character or qualities of those whom they are intended to designate :

"We have a Mr. *Light*, whose weight is only one stone less than that of the memorable *Lambert*; a Miss *Ewe*, who is the tenderest and most innocent lamb in the universe; a Mr. *Plot*, who never thought in his life; and a Madame *L'Estrange*, who is the commonest woman upon town; one of the fairest ladies in the world is Mrs. *Blackmore*; and one of the fattest men Mr. *Lean*. Mr. *Wiseman* is, without exception, the greatest fool in the neighbourhood in which he resides; and *Price* is notoriously the name of a man of no price or value whatever."

We shall conclude by giving his bill of fare, and recommend the work to general perusal :

1. On the origin and use of Names; with general remarks upon those of the Normans, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.

2. On the Names of the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans.

3. On the derivation of common English Surnames, the occasions of giving them, with observations on the gross impropriety of many of the modern world.

4. Names in common use among the English, expressive of the very reverse of the character or qualities of those whom they are intended to designate; with a few, characteristic of the real qualities of others.

5. Names from several parts of the body; and the mischievous consequences of compounding them exemplified.

6. A few observations on the absurd appropriation of many Christian Names among the English.

78. *Three Nights in Perthshire; with a Description of the Festival of a "Scotch Hairst Kirt" comprising Legendary Ballads, &c. In a Letter from Percy Yorke, jun. to J. Twiss, Esq. 12mo. pp. 66. Printed at Glasgow.*

WE have been much entertained by this evidently-correct description of scenes of the manners and usages of the inhabitants of a beautiful district of Scotland; and have enjoyed in imagination the prospect of the rising and declining Sun, and the sublime luxuries of a Highland farmer's supper and breakfast. Several pleasing poems are introduced; a specimen of which (as only 100 copies of this book are printed) we shall transplant into our Poetical Parterre.

79. *Paramythia; or, Mental Pastimes: being Original Anecdotes, Historical, Descriptive, Humorous, and Witty: collected chiefly during a long Residence at the Court of Russia, by the Author. 12mo. pp. 175.*

THIS little Volume contains many amusing anecdotes of the higher orders in Russia, which the author modestly calls "Scraps," each of which has an appropriate "Introduction;" and it is stated that

"Few professional men have travelled more, and consequently few have had greater opportunities of observation: and it has been, besides, my peculiar good fortune to have passed many years of my life in the very bosom of a splendid court, almost daily honoured by the confidence and conversation of a truly great and amiable Sovereign."

The author's name does not actually appear; but we find by some of the "Scraps," that he is a "Mr. James W[atson], a member of the Imperial Academy, and domesticated in the Court of the Empress Catharine as Engraver to her Imperial Majesty." He is also the Publisher of Views in Russia.

The "Scraps" are in general good, and the "Introduction" better, though now and then an expression somewhat too homely occurs. But we must not be severe, as the author requests his reviewers "not to put their rods in pickle to flog him for taking up so much of their precious time in the perusal of this trifle, but treat him in the very handsome way they did some years past, when the Russian Costumes were published. They then complimented Mr. A. on the truth, freedom, and spirit, of the etched prints; and were kind enough to select a few of the author of these Scraps' best descriptions, which they recommended particularly to the public attention."

We shall extract a specimen :

"*Introduction.*—It falls to the lot of but few to have the opportunity of knowing the secret springs of men's actions: it is, indeed, wise, benevolent, and politic, to look rather at effects than causes. How much employment is given to the artist and labourer by the vanity, caprice, and wealth of individuals."

"*Scrap.*—Count Besborodke, who, by his mental powers and acquirements, raised himself to the situation of prime Minister to the Empress Catherine, had (as most prime Ministers have) a splendid establishment, services of plate, jewels in profusion, an extensive library, a gallery of pictures, &c.

&c. When seeing in his library several books of prints entitled, as usual, "*Galerie d'Orleans*, Stafford," and so on, he determined to have his pictures engraved. I was pitched upon to conduct the work; the prints were to be engraved by Russian, English, French, and Italian artists, which he proposed, because he was truly a good-natured considerate man, and wished well to every body. I was several times closeted with him on this important subject, and at last, talking on the mode of publication, and the languages in which the descriptions should be given, he, looking at me significantly, and observing that he believed the very walls of prime ministers had ears, said he thought I might be trusted. And that, therefore, after paying all the expenses of engraving, printing, paper, management, &c. if I would give him a hundred copies to distribute to the different courts in Europe, the work should be mine; not doubting but that my interest would urge me to make it generally known and inquired for; freely owning, at the same time, that it was the title, *Galerie de Besorodke*, that had induced him to have it done. His death put an end to the project and the little fortune it would have rendered me, and licensed the insertion of this anecdote in my collection."

Two other "Scraps" shall be given without their prefaces:

"On one of my journeys from Russia with a friend of mine, many years past, when we were young and impetuous, we took our passage in a ship at Cronstadt, which, though a good one, and commanded by a most excellent and obliging sailor, did not prevent us from having what they technically call a beating passage; in fact, we had nothing but contrary winds and heavy gales to contend with, so that we were a month in reaching Elsinore. Our patience was exhausted, and, thinking we should never see England, we left the ship, and went back to Copenhagen, intending to go by the packet to Keil, a short distance, and from thence to Hamburgh; take our passage to Harwich, and so insure our certain arrival in England. We had to wait a week at Copenhagen for a fair wind to Keil; and here I must take occasion to thank and praise the hospitality of the Danes; for though we were without letters of introduction, we were admitted to their excellent club, and were entertained very handsomely at several of the respectable merchants' houses. At last the packet sailed full of passengers; the weather so desperate that we lost one washed overboard; split our main-sail, and the vessel became so unmanageable, that the master became confused, took to the bottle, and got drunk; in short we expected to be lost every minute. A very intelligent gentleman, a Dane, who spoke English, finding that our worthy Cap-

tain had tapped his last case-bottle, containing at least six quarts, advised me to beg a drop of it, and, taking advantage of the motion of the ship, to let it fall and break it. I did so; and I must to his credit say, that, when he got sober, he thanked me for what I had done, and begged on our arrival, four days afterwards, that I would say nothing of his weakness at the post-office. We then had to travel by land, in an open post-waggon, without springs, and over bad roads, in a rainy November, to Hambro'. Here we again had to wait a week for the packet sailing; had a tedious passage to Harwich; and arrived in London, after all our expense and unnecessary fatigue, time enough to see the ship we had left at Elsinore ready to sail on a new voyage. She had, on our leaving her, sailed with a fair wind, had reached the Thames in four days, delivered her cargo, and taken in another. We saw the Captain on 'Change, who laughed heartily at our expense, and who, having, as most sailors have done, dipped occasionally into Shakspeare's volumes, treated us with its being 'better to endure the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of;' and added, after his poetic flight, 'It is a long lane that has no turning.'

"I went to Holland immediately after its emancipation from the yoke of Buonaparte, and, as usual, furnished myself with a letter of introduction to each of the principal towns. To Rotterdam I had a very strong one, to one of the richest and first-rate merchants, and as naturally expected it would have had the usual effect; but I was a spoiled child, and deserved to be punished: I presented it boldly, as I had obtained it from a good source, and was received with every mark of external politeness: I expected at least to have tasted a Dutch dish, and a glass of good Hollands; but *point de tout*. The worthy gentleman, finding out I was not a merchant, and had no consignments to make him, on the re-opening of the trade with this country, when he next saw me, contented himself with telling me he was every day to be found on the Exchange, at his stand, close to the pillar No. 5; and that if I wanted to remit, he would procure me unexceptionable bills; or if to draw (upon good credits), I should find his commission very moderate. I heard elsewhere that this hero, though rich, was very miserly, which I readily believed, as his ears were much powdered, and his hair dressed with great care, which, I have more than once observed, is the custom with misers, tax-gatherers, excisemen, and schoolmasters. I presume they find it the most economic way of appearing imposing, well dressed, and above their neighbours."

80. *A Letter from the Right Hon. Denis Browne, M. P. for Kilkenny, to the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, on the present*

sent State of Ireland. 8vo. pp. 23. Chap-
ple.

POOR miserable Ireland! every plan that may offer a remedy for her existing ills deserves our serious consideration. She now drinks the very dregs of wretchedness and woe. Famine and disease stalk with pestilential influence through the land, without the least hope of amelioration, except through the timely interference, or decisive measures of the British Government. In addition to want and misery, rebellion and assassination rear their horrid heads. Insurrections may be temporarily suppressed; but the spirit of revolt will remain the same, and, urged by despair, will ever and anon be manifested in renewed scenes of violence and excess. It is therefore time that something should be done, ere it is too late, to avert the impending storm. Nay, it is the imperative duty, not only of the Legislature, but of every individual who feels the least interest in that unfortunate country, to take the subject into immediate consideration.

Under this impression it affords us pleasure to observe the time and talents of so enlightened a statesman as Mr. Browne, devoted to the subject. No individual has had more opportunities of observing the national character of Ireland. None can be better acquainted with her internal state and domestic relations. In this short pamphlet he has ably treated the subject. He has attributed the distresses and continual disturbances of Ireland to six causes. 1. A population and a church discordant in their views. 2. A population infinitely beyond the means of employment. 3. The mode of paying the clergy of the Established Church. 4. Absentees, who take half the rental of the country, agents, bailiffs, and middlemen. 5. The want of circulating medium. 6. The episcopal and corporation lands, forming one-ninth part of the whole surface of Ireland.

Mr. Browne draws a dreadful picture of the miseries resulting from these existing evils; and we believe he has not overcharged it. "In this discordant state that country remains dangerous to itself, ruinous to its credit even in times of ordinary tranquillity, and forbidding all settlement of capital or industry among us." The writer has proposed remedies for each

cause; but we must ingenuously confess, that so many difficulties present themselves, that we apprehend they never could be carried into effect. At all events, they are worthy of immediate consideration; and the author remarks, that if he shall only draw additional attention to the subject, his labour and anxiety will not have been in vain.

The calamities of Ireland have lately excited the humanity of the British people; and very large sums have been already contributed.

Let us, therefore, hope that Mr. Browne's little pamphlet may be the means of arousing the attention of Government to this momentous subject.

81. *A Visit to Goodwood, near Chichester, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, with an Appendix, descriptive of an antient Painting.* By D. Jacques, Librarian of Goodwood. 8vo. pp. 127. Lackington.

A DESCRIPTION of this princely residence has long been a desideratum to the Antiquary and the Tourist; and Mr. Jacques's "Visit" will consequently be gratifying to many.

It is pleasing to observe, on the outset, that the first idea of the publication originated with an illustrious lady, whose taste for the polite arts is only exceeded by her natural benevolence.

"In the summer of 1818, I received the commands of her Grace the Duchess of Richmond, to be in attendance at Goodwood House, and, as librarian, assist in the absence of the noble family, in receiving their Royal and Serene Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth, Prince of Hesse-Hombourg, and suite, who had signified their wish to visit that mansion, during their tour in this part of England. In the course of the perambulation through the house, her Royal Highness (whose proficiency in the Fine Arts is well known) observed *en passant* that it would be highly interesting as well as serviceable to the Arts, if noblemen and proprietors of large mansions containing valuable paintings and other curiosities, were to preserve an accurate description of the same, in manuscript or print, for the information of posterity. This observation first excited the ambition of compiling the following pages."

Through the indulgence of the noble family of Lenox, the author's labours were rendered apparently easy; and the result is a copious and accurate description of this elegant mansion, and its numerous fine pictures; and a

not

not less pleasing account of the various exterior beauties, amongst which the "Dog-kennel" is not the least famous.

The pictures, which form the subject of the Appendix, (the cenotaph of Lord Darnley, and the Battle of Carberry Hill), are familiar to the Antiquary in the masterly engravings of Vertue.

The casual Tourist will not be displeased with the following extract :

"Adjoining the Gardens, at Waterbeach, is a very respectable inn, where visitors may be accommodated, and parties entertained at moderate charges. In the stable-yard of this inn, on a pedestal, stands the lion, carved in wood, that once adorned the head of the Centurion, the ship in which Anson circumnavigated the globe, beneath which is inscribed the following lines :

Stay, traveller, awhile, and view,
One who has travell'd more than you ;
Quite round the globe thro' each degree
Anson and I have plough'd the sea,
Torrid and Frigid Zones have past,
And safe ashore arriv'd at last ;
In ease with dignity appear,
He in the House of Lords, I here."

82. *The Clerical Guide; or, Ecclesiastical Directory: containing a complete Register of the present Prelates and other Dignitaries of the Church of England; of the Heads of Houses, Professors, &c. of the Universities, and other Colleges and public Schools; a List of all the Benefices and Chapeltries in England and Wales, arranged alphabetically in their several Counties, Dioceses, Archdeaconries, &c. The Names of their respective Incumbents, with the Date of their Institution; the Names of the Patrons, &c. &c. And an Appendix, containing Alphabetical Lists of those Benefices which are in the Patronage of the Crown, the Bishops, Deans and Chapters, and other public Bodies. Large 8vo. pp. 300. 1822. Rivingtons.*

THE first Edition of this Work was noticed in our vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 330; and we are glad to see so useful an undertaking brought forward in a new and much improved edition; in which it is evident that no pains have been spared to render the immense mass of minute information as correct as possible. It seems, indeed, to supersede all former books of reference on the value and patronage of benefices. The copious title opens the contents of the volume.

In the List of Benefices and Chapeltries, in addition to the information in GENT. MAG. May, 1822.

the former Edition, the date of the institution of each incumbent is now given; which is a great improvement, and will prove highly useful to the future Biographer and Topographer. After the List of Benefices, follows an Alphabetical List of Rectors, Vicars, &c.

We conceive this Work will be generally useful, but more especially so to the Clergy.

The Appendix, containing Lists of Benefices in the Crown, the Bishops, and public Bodies, cannot fail to be highly serviceable to all who are anxiously looking out for preferment.

83. *Remarks on Scepticism, especially as it is connected with the subjects of Organization and Life. By the Rev. Thos. Rennell, M.A. Vicar of Kensington, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 5th edit. Rivingtons, 1821.*

THE physiological Lectures delivered by Mr. Lawrence to the pupils of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and lately published for the benefit of the rising generation, have excited so much notice, partly from the late decision in the Court of Chancery, that we owe it equally to the cause of Religion and Virtue, as well as to the intrinsic merits of the work before us, to give it as much publicity as possible, in the hope it may prove, at least in some instances, an antidote to the poison of this modern scepticism. Our anxiety and apprehension are the more strongly excited, as the Lectures of Mr. Lawrence are addressed to, and we understand are eagerly perused by, the young students of our different hospitals; who, at an age but too readily attracted by any doctrine that is novel perhaps to them, adopt, without due examination, the delusive theory, and become entangled in the mazes of infidelity and scepticism before they are aware of their danger. We would intreat those who have perused them, candidly and attentively to consider the present Work, and we are bold to say, that if they came to it with a mind open to conviction, the cause Mr. Rennell advocates would prevail, and the steady beam of truth disperse the mist of error and infidelity.

"Shall little haughty Ignorance pronounce
His works unwise, of which the smallest part
Exceeds the narrow vision of her mind?
As if upon a full proportion'd dome,

On

On swelling columns heard, the pride of Art!

A critic fly, whose feeble ray scarce spreads
An inch around, with blind presumption bold,

Should dare to tax the structure of the whole."

Mr. Rennell, with a truly commendable zeal, considered it "his duty, from the office that he holds in the University of Cambridge, to call the attention of the public to the mischievous tendency of these sceptical opinions;" in doing which he examines, 1st, the character of modern scepticism.

"Christianity (he says) has had little reason to lament either the variety or acuteness of its adversaries. The more able its opponents, the more decisive has been its victory. The writings of Bentley and Bryant, of Cudworth and Butler, of Warburton and Clarke, have not only survived by their own intrinsic worth the memories of those whose objections they were intended to refute, but will ever continue to shew to every rational mind how impregnable in point both of evidence and argument is the rock upon which the foundation of the Gospel is laid." (P. 3.)

"The great principle of the infidel school in France, and of their copyists in Great Britain, is to destroy the relation of the creature to the Creator, and to establish the 'independence of man upon God.' But (he justly adds) most important it is, that in every department of philosophy the mind should be led upward to discern the internal connection and absolute dependence of all things upon God; that their beginning should be traced to the causation of his power, and their end to the fulfilment of his will."—"It was this which added to the researches of Newton, of Bacon, and of Locke, an elevation, a clearness, and a consistency, to which otherwise, even with the powers of their mighty minds, they could never have attained. They drank deep of the fountain of all truth; they began and they ended in God."

The causes of a sceptical turn of mind he divides into moral and intellectual. Of the moral causes he considers indulgence of licentious habits and pride, the principal. "Let a man," he observes, "but obey the morals of the Gospel (which are the morals of a purified and exalted reason), and he will never cavil against its doctrines. Let him that is inclined to be sceptical on the subject of the soul's immortality, always act as if it really existed, and he will soon abandon every objection to its existence." The intellectual causes are ascribed to

ignorance and the insufficiency of all human knowledge.

"Of those (he observes) who dispute the Divine Authority of the Scriptures, not one in a thousand have ever read through the Volume which they condemn.—Too uninformed to supply the answers from within, —too careless to seek them from without, he deems the objection solid, and because they are unanswered, he considers them as unanswerable."—"Let us but consider Christianity as a medicine of which we know not the composition. If we find, notwithstanding our zealous and repeated application of the remedy, that the disease remains the same, we may reasonably doubt whether the remedy is such as it has been represented. If, on the contrary, we find that its effects are far beyond our expectation, we may fairly and practically infer that the authority which recommended it to our acceptance is good."

The following remark is so completely in unison with our own opinions, that we cannot forbear giving it to our readers:

"Enough light is afforded us for every purpose which our situation on earth could require; we have knowledge enough, not indeed to satisfy the intemperance of curiosity, nor to convert faith into certainty, but we have enough to guide our feet in the paths of our duty here, and to discover to us the road which leads to happiness hereafter."

We have already trespassed so far on our limits, that the rest of the work must be noticed as cursorily as possible. In his fifth Chapter, Mr. Rennell investigates the views of M. Richal, Sir T. C. Morgan, and Mr. Lawrence; and, to our apprehension, most satisfactorily proves the fallacy of the opinions they have propagated. He traces with great ability and discrimination the properties of life in the vegetable, animal, and human creation, and proceeds to show the independence of the understanding on the bodily organs, in opposition to the theory of the before-mentioned writers: but as we are anxious to refer our readers to the work itself, we forbear from further extracts, only availing ourselves of the suggestions of a friend who is of opinion that the circulation of this well-timed pamphlet amongst the students of all the hospitals in London, is a most desirable object, and to promote which, that a copy might be placed on the table of every lecture room. We sincerely concur in this recommendation, and should be happy to see measures adopted to carry it into effect.

The

The following Retraction of the sentiments contained in Mr. Lawrence's obnoxious publication, has been circulated in the form of a Letter to Sir Richard Carr Glynn. Without wishing to scrutinize the peculiar motives for its appearance at the present time, we readily give it insertion, convinced that the cause of Christianity cannot but be benefited by the unqualified approbation which the learned Professor gives to "the distinguishing excellences of that pure Religion which is unfolded in the New Testament."

"College of Physicians, April 16.

"DEAR SIR,—The renewed publication by others, over whom I have no controul, of the work which I suppressed three years ago, induces me to offer to you a few observations on the subject, and to present them, through you, to the Governors of Bridewell and Bethlem. The motives and circumstances of the suppression in question are detailed in a Letter to Mr. Harrison, through whose medium it was communicated to the Governors of the two Hospitals; and this Letter, I conclude, is entered on the minutes of their proceedings.

"Further experience and reflection have only tended to convince me more strongly that the publication of certain passages in these writings was *highly improper*; to increase my regret at having sent them forth to the world; to make me satisfied with the measure of withdrawing them from public circulation; and consequently firmly resolved, not only never to reprint them, but also *never to publish any thing more on similar subjects*.

"Fully impressed with these sentiments, I hoped and concluded that my Lectures would in future be regarded only as professional writings, and be referred to merely by medical readers. The copies which have gone out of my possession from the time when the sale was discontinued, to the late decision of the Lord Chancellor, which has enabled all who may choose, to print and publish my Lectures, have therefore been granted only as matter of favour in individual instances to professional men, particularly foreigners, or to scientific and literary characters.

"My expectations have been disappointed by the piratical act of a bookseller in the Strand, named Smith. When his reprint of my Lectures was announced, I adopted the only measure which could enable me to continue the suppression of the work, namely, an application to the Court of Chancery for an injunction against this person, being encouraged by the decidedly favourable opinions of the two eminent Counsel before whom the case was laid. The course of argument adopted by these gen-

tlemen in the proceedings which ensued, was that which they deemed best calculated to attain my object—the permanent suppression of the book. It is not to be regarded as a renewed statement, or defence, on my part, of opinions which I had already withdrawn from the public, and the continued suppression of which, in conformity to my previous engagement, was my only motive for incurring the trouble and expense of a Chancery suit.

"As to the charge of *irreligion*, again hinted at in the Court of Chancery, I beg to repeat what I have already expressed in my letter before alluded to—that I am fully impressed with the importance of religion and morality to the welfare of mankind—that *I am most sensible of the distinguishing excellences of that pure Religion which is unfolded in the New Testament*; and most earnestly desirous to see its pure spirit universally diffused and acted on.—I remain, dear Sir, with great esteem and respect,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. LAWRENCE.

"Sir R. C. Glynn, bart. President of Bridewell and Bethlem, &c. &c."

84. *Memoranda illustrative of the Tombs and Sepulchral Decorations of the Egyptians; with a Key to the Egyptian Tomb now exhibiting in Piccadilly. Also, Remarks on Mummies, and Observations on the Process of embalming.* 8vo. pp. 89. Boys.

IT is well known, that any characters whatever, if they have an alphabetical denotation, can, from the necessity of certain marks, according to their recurrence, signifying certain letters, be undeniably decyphered. It is, therefore, because they have a symbolical meaning only (Amm. Marcell. Hist. Aug. II. 410), that Egyptian hieroglyphics remain unintelligible; and we do not think with our author (p. 78), that "we may collect from them an *alphabet* of very great importance;" no more than we could collect one from the Chinese, because the letters do not represent sounds. We, however, admit that they illustrate the Bible, and may show the state of mankind before the æra of Moses.

Through the recent investigations in this antient historical country, a star-light has been introduced into the dark science in question, and very fair presumptive evidence has been adduced, which books alone would never have supplied. Among the *Œdipi*, who unravel the mysteries of this sphinx, our author has a high rank; and we have felt both admiration and pleasure at seeing him play off Egyptian

tian hieroglyphics with as much ease as cards at whist. His Hoyle on this occasion was the information derived from Clarke, Maurice, and Faber (see p. 45). He decyphers the mysterious figures, and explains them into a story, perhaps as consistent and as true as it is possible to make out of them at all.

We shall not extract from a work which has its great claim to merit founded upon its character as a whole. We shall only mention two things. The first is concerning the *whip* in the hands of Osiris (p. 20). It appears, from Mills's *Crusades* (I. 285), to have been an Ethiopian military weapon.

We presume that the foreigner (we do not recollect his name) who has written so strongly upon the modern manufacture of inummies, as scarcely to allow one to be genuine, has gone much too far. We therefore fearlessly extract the following specimen of the state of the useful arts in ancient Egypt:

"These bodies, also, are often enveloped in coloured silks and bandages of stained linen, of surprising brightness: they are ornamented with gilding, as fresh as when first laid on; with pieces of coloured glass, imitative of the finest gems, evidencing their knowledge of staining and cutting them in a manner which merits notice, as well as their enamels also." P. 50.

We warmly recommend the book, as being ingenious and curious.

85. *A View of the Restoration of the Helvetic Confederacy, being a Sequel to the History of that Republic.* By Joseph Planta, Esq. 8vo. pp. 68. Longman.

WE recollect reading with great pleasure Mr. Planta's valuable History of the Helvetic Confederacy. The present small work is "a continuation down to the year 1815, published in this form," says the highly respectable author, "that he might not injure the proprietors of the former editions, by depreciating their copies." (Pref.) Of course, the matter consists of State Papers and political events, referring to the cruelty of the French, who, improving upon the lawyer's maxim—"Qui non habet in crumena, luet in corpore," made their unfortunate victims suffer in the former by requisition, and in the latter by conscription. This supplement is written in the true court manners of history, and is dignified and elegant.

86. *The Hermit in London; or Sketches of English Manners. A New Edition, in Three Volumes, 12mo.* Colburn.

THIS is a sprightly and amusing series of Papers.

One extract from an introductory paper will unfold the plan of the work.

"It was remarked by my immortal predecessor, the Spectator, that a reader seldom perused a book with pleasure, until he knew whether the writer of it was a black or a fair man; of a mild or choleric disposition; married or a bachelor; with many other particulars of the like nature, which conduce very much to the right understanding of an author: and, since he made the observation, it has been so often repeated by those who have attempted to tread in his steps, that nothing remains for me, but to subscribe to its truth, and proceed accordingly to put my readers in possession of such facts relative to myself, as may give them an interest in the papers which I intend to lay before them in the ensuing pages."

The Author then proceeds to describe himself; and thus concludes,

"Whilst the fashionable novels (for, alas! nothing is so fashionable as scandal) are hewing away, à l'Indienne, on every side, and cutting up, not only public, but private characters; it is the intention of the following pages to pursue an entirely different plan, namely, to strike at the folly, without wounding the individual—to give the very sketch and scene, but to spare the actor in each; so that, upon every occasion, personality will be most sedulously avoided: to blend the useful with the laughable, and to cheat care of as many moments as possible, being the chief and favourite views of

THE HERMIT IN LONDON."

That our Readers may know the treat which is prepared for them, we copy the Bill of Fare:

Entering a Room; A Patron; Too late for Dinner; Hyde Park on a Sunday; On the Rage for imitating Foreign Manners; On Guard for the First Time; Time and Wedlock; The Fatigue of Pleasure; Fashion in Dress; The New Member of Parliament; Sudden Changes; The Waterloo Panorama; Female Charioteers; Female Gamblers; The Romance; A Conversazione; Just returned from College; Fashionable Advice; Fortune Hunters; A Morning Drive in a Nobleman's Curricule; Sitting for a Picture; A Visit to my Friend at his Country Seat; Delicate Distinctions; A Rainy Day in the Country; Killing Time; My Country Cousin; Giving and Receiving; Shopping; Tattersall's; Mistakes in Company; The Nabob Club; Not at Home; Learned Women

Women and Accomplished Women; An Exquisite's Diary; A Belle's Diary; Gallomania; Fancy Balls; Confidence in Servants; Electioneering; Irresistibility of Manners; The Waltz; Counterfeits; Looking for Lodgings; New Inmates; A Mysterious Character; Distinctions in Dress; Lady Repulse, Lady Defiance, and Lady Endeavour; Maternity; Assignations; The Hoax; The Drill Serjeant; Courtesy; Sunday Men; The Fair Sex, Such is the World; The Boarding School Heroine; The Pedant; Conversation; Dinner Parties; The New School; Life in London; A Rout; Temper; Half-Pay; A Quality Scholar and Orator; An Alarmist; A Morning in High Life; Street Nuisances; Economy; Borrowing; Art versus Nature; Dangers of too Lively an Imagination; The Masquerade; Scandal; The Natural Child; Courage; Patchwork; a Scene in the Drama of Life; Leaving Town; London Deserted.

87. Rivington's *Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1820.*

"FEW works have enjoyed so long and so uninterrupted a career of popularity as the *Annual Register*. Its very object,—that of condensing into a single volume every authentic and important fact of the year, and exhibiting at one view, the history, politics, science, and literature of the day,—was such as to recommend it in the very outset; and the manner in which the task has been executed, has ensured it an extensive patronage. The *Annual Register*, too, has often been conducted by the most eminent men of the day—even Burke, amid all his

avocations, for a long time wrote the political part of it; and if it has not always been in equal hands, for such were not to be found, it has always been confided to men of talents.

"Of the utility and value of a work like the *Annual Register*, there can be no doubt; there was, however, one period in which it was insufficient—we mean the period of the late war, when events of a single week would fill a volume;—that time has now passed, and the *Annual Register* is as competent to record the events of the year as ever.

"It is by no means our intention, nor can it be necessary to enter into a description of a work so well known as the *Annual Register*; we shall, therefore, only observe, that the present volume exhibits a very able and impartial view of the events of the year 1820—a year the most important, so far as relates to our domestic history, since the peace of 1815. It includes the death of one monarch, who swayed the British sceptre for an unparalleled period—the consequent accession of his present Majesty, and the trial of a British Queen. The events of foreign history were by no means unimportant. While the politics are treated with the usual ability, the literary and scientific department is better arranged and more complete than in any preceding volume."—*Literary Chronicle*.

Entirely agreeing with the notice above transcribed, it remains only to add, that the introductory chapter of the volume, containing the Character of our late highly revered Sovereign, bears evident marks of originating with the *Old School* from which the *Annual Register* emanated.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, April 27. The venerable Charles Goddard, D.D. of Christ Church, Archdeacon and Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, was unanimously elected to the Lectureship founded by the Rev. Canon Bampton, for the ensuing year.

Ready for Publication.

The History of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln; with St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, and Great and Little Wothorpe, in the county of Northampton; embellished with 10 fine engravings.

The Book of Fate formerly in the possession of Napoleon Buonaparte, and found in his cabinet, after the Battle of Leipsic. Translated from the German.

The concluding Volume of Sir R. KER PORTER's Travels in Georgia, Persia, Babylonia, &c.

The First Number of the History of Shrewsbury. By the Rev. HUGH OWEN,

M.A. F.S.A. and the Rev. J. B. BLAKELAW, M.A. F.S.A.

An Account of a Plan which has been successfully pursued for three Years, in the conducting of a Penny Savings Bank for Children, &c.

The Duties of Churchwardens explained and enforced. A Charge delivered to the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Archdeaconry of Colchester, in the Diocese of London, in the year 1821. By the Rev. J. JEFFERSON, A.M. and F.A.S. late Archdeacon.

The Classical Collector's Vade-Mecum; containing accurate Lists of the Polyglot, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Bibles, Greek Testaments, as also of the Greek and Roman Authors, known as *Editiones Principes*, Aldine, Stephens's, Delphin, Variorum, Biont, Elzevir, with many others; exhibiting a Collection far more numerous and complete than has yet been published.

A new Theory of the Tides; shewing what

what is the immediate cause of the Phenomenon; and which has hitherto been overlooked by Philosophers. By Capt. FORMAN, R. N.

Protestantism; (in Three Parts); or, An Address, particularly to the Labouring Classes, in Defence of the Protestant Principle, occasioned by the late controversial attacks of the Rev. J. Curr. By W. ROBY.

The Quarterly Journal of Foreign Medicine and Surgery, and of Sciences connected with them; with Reviews (now added) of British Medical Science, and original Cases and Communications.

An Inquiry into the Comparative Forces of the Extensor and Flexor Muscles, connected with the Joints of the Human Body. By JULIUS JEFFREYS.

An Original Set of Psalm and Hymn Tunes. By the Rev. DAVID EVERARD FORD, Lymington, Hants.

W. WORDSWORTH'S Guide to the Lakes. The Historical Romances of the Author of "Waverley," in six vols. 8vo, comprising *Ivanhoe*, the *Monastery*, the *Abbot*, and *Kenilworth*.

Songs of Zion, being imitations of the Psalms in Verse. By Mr. MONTGOMERY the Poet.

Macurlean, a Tale of the last Century, being a Narrative of the Misfortunes and extraordinary Circumstances which led to this accomplished but unfortunate Youth's Death on the Scaffold. Dedicated to the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, &c. By P. CROSLY, Author of the "Chamber of Affliction," &c.

Preparing for Publication.

Dr. MEYRICK has been many years engaged in collecting the scattered notices of Ancient Armour to be found in our old Poets, Chroniclers, Wills, Deeds, and Inventories. The work will be published in 3 volumes imperial 4to, and contain above 100 specimens of antient armour.

The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Ormskirk, co. Lancaster. By W. I. ROBERTS.

A Short Character of Charles II. King of England; written by John (Sheffield) Duke of Buckingham, Lord President of her late Majesty's Privy Council. With the Conference between (George Villiers) the Duke of Buckingham and Father Fitzgerald, an Irish Jesuit, sent by King James II. to convert his then Grace in his sickness to the Romish Religion. Faithfully taken by his Grace's Secretary.

A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Narratives contained in the first two chapters of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke, being an investigation of objections urged by the Unitarian editors of the improved version of the New Testament, with Appendices, containing strictures on the

latter editions of that work. And animated versions on Dr. Lant Carpenter's recent publication, entitled "An Examination of Bishop Magee's Charges against Unitarians and Unitarianism." By a Layman.

An Attempt to illustrate the Book of Ecclesiastes. By the Rev. GEO. HOLDEN, M.A. author of a "New Translation of the Proverbs of Solomon," &c. This work is to consist of a Preliminary Dissertation, a Paraphrase, and Notes.

The Morning and Evening Sacrifice; or, Prayers for private Persons and Families.

Hortus Anglicus; or, The Modern English Garden: containing an easy Description of all the Plants which are cultivated in the climate of Great Britain, either for use or ornament, and of a Selection from the established favourites of the Stove and Green-House; arranged according to the system of Linnæus; including his generic and specific characters; with Remarks on the properties of the more valuable species. In 2 vols. 12mo. By the Author of the "British Botanist."

Memoirs of George Heriot, Jeweller to King James VI. with some Account of the Hospital founded by him at Edinburgh.

The History of Roman Literature from the early periods to the Augustan age. In two vols. 8vo. By Mr. DUNLAP.

A History of England; with Conversations at the end of each chapter, intended for young persons. By Mrs. MARKHAM.

Memoirs of the Life of Charles Alfred Stothard, F.S.A. Author of the Monumental Effigies of Great Britain. With some Account of a Journey in the Netherlands. By Mrs. CHA. STOTHARD, Author of "Letters written during a Tour through Normandy, Brittany, and other parts of France."

Napoleon in Exile, consisting almost entirely of Napoleon's own Remarks in his own words, written down at the moment, during three years of the most unrestrained communication.

The modern Art of Fencing, in which the most recent Improvements in the use of the Manly Foils are clearly elucidated, agreeably to the methods of the most eminent Masters in Europe. By Le Sieur GUZMAN ROLANDO, of the *Académie des Armes*. With a technical Glossary, in French and English, of the terms which relate to the use of the sword.

The Second Volume of Dalzel's *Collectanea Græca Majora*. By Professor DUNBAR.

A Series of spirited Etchings of Views, &c. illustrative of and forming a valuable acquisition to Faulkner's History and Antiquities of Kensington (dedicated, by permission, to the King), from original Drawings. By ROBERT BANKS.

The Sixth Part of Physiognomical Portraits.

Traditional Tales of the English and Scottish

Scottish Peasantry, in two volumes. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

The River Derwent, and other Poems. By W. B. CLARKE, B.A. Jesus College, Cambridge.

The Poetry, original and selected, contained in the Novels, Tales, and Romances, of the Author of "Waverley," with short Introductory Notices from the Prose.

A new Poem, entitled the Curfew, or the Grave of the last Saxon. By the Rev. W. LISLE BOWLES.

The Poetical Works of JAMES HOGO (the Ettrick Shepherd), now first collected.

Cumnor, and other Plays and Poems. By E. B. IMPEY, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford.

Captain Thomas Manby, who was presented to his Majesty at the last Levee, is now preparing for publication a new Chart of the South Seas, a work which will prove, that the innumerable Islands in the Pacific Ocean are all peopled from the same stock; and that the same hieroglyphical characters are known from one extreme of that sea to the other. Whilst Capt. Manby was at Otaheite, the King and Queen of the Island invested him with the highest honours they

could bestow, the insignia being tattooed on him, consisting of a circle or garter below the knee of the left leg, with a star, nearly resembling a Maltese cross. These, with many other devices, neatly tattooed, related a remarkable adventure. On Capt. Manby's visiting the Sandwich Islands, near three thousand miles distant, every hieroglyphical character tattooed on him was decyphered most accurately, by an old priest belonging to King Iomahamaha, at Owy-hee, who related every circumstance with wonderful exactness, which greatly amused the King, and all his family, who made the Captain many valuable presents, and shewed him the most marked attention whilst he remained at the island. At the other islands the same translation was always given, and created the greatest mirth, wherever the story was read; and such was the amusement it afforded, that the Islanders often watched for the Captain bathing, which produced some ludicrous events.

DRAMATIC COPYRIGHT.—In the matter of Murray v. Elliston, the Court of King's Bench have certified their opinion that an action cannot be maintained by the plaintiff against the defendant, for the representation of Lord Byron's Tragedy of "The Doge of Venice," at Drury Lane Theatre.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SOMERSET HOUSE EXHIBITION.

The annual Exhibition at the Royal Academy was opened on the 6th of May to the public inspection. It consists of about the usual number of works, and, as is generally the case, the greater number of them are portraits. This is a radical defect which nothing short of a complete revolution in the taste for art, in this country, can cure, but it is one which we scarcely know how to regret, since it has opened so wide a field to the talents of our countrymen. The *prima facie* display is uncommonly splendid. Wilkie, as usual, forms a focus of interest; his "Chelsea Pensioners receiving the Gazette announcing the Battle of Waterloo," adds an important feature to the exhibition. Among other attractive works will be found Constable's "View on the Stour, near Dedham;" Callcott's "Smugglers alarmed by an unexpected change from hazy weather, while landing a cargo;" Leslie's "Rivals," which displays a fund of comic humour; Landseer's "Rat-catchers," and a splendid little piece of colouring by Turner, called "What you will." The principal portraits are "The King," "The Duke of York," "The Countess of Blessington," "The Duke of Bedford," "The Duke of Wellington," a charming little picture of a "Little Red Riding Hood," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a bust of his Majesty, by Chantrey.

EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS.

The annual Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours is open at the Egyptian Hall. Paintings in oil are now, as they were last year, by a judicious arrangement of the Society, entirely excluded, and the room is devoted to drawings alone, which are thereby allowed to maintain all the effect of which they are capable, unimpaired by the depth and richness of their more powerful rivals. The collection is small but extremely attractive, presenting a rich display of the talents of English artists, and a judicious choice and interesting variety of subjects. Fielding, Robson, and Barrett, whose works are already well known to the public, are the chief contributors to the Exhibition, but there are here and there some clever drawings by persons of less celebrity.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

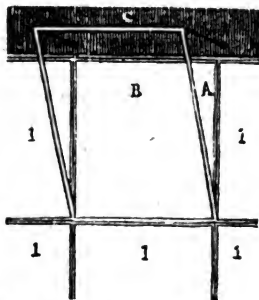
The Gallery of this Institution was opened on the 13th of May, with an exhibition of Pictures of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch schools. The present Exhibition embraces many master-pieces. It is through the means of this establishment that the connoisseur and the public can have an opportunity of enjoying at once the works of Rubens, Guercino, Correggio, N. and

and G. Poussin, Maes, Holbein, Domenichino, Parmigiano, Salvator Rosa, Teniers, Matsys, Carlo Dolce, Tintoretto, Rembrandt, Vandyke, Vandevelde, Cuyp, Murillo, and other masters of the art, to whose laurels time has only added new vigour and freshness. Such a display as this will do more towards promoting true taste than ten thousand lectures or essays.

VENTILATION.

The following method of Ventilation has been lately introduced at the Infirmary, Girls' and Boys' Blue Schools, and House of Industry at Liverpool, in the latter of which there are 170 of these Ventilators. It will, of course, equally apply to factories, schools, court-rooms, chambers, stables, and especially to all apartments which, from impure effluvia, or numerous assemblages, are impregnated with foul air. The expense is a mere trifle.

It may be made as follows:—In a sash, say of twelve inches long, let six inches of glass be fixed in the lower part; from the upper part of it, insert a piece of glass of about eight inches long, the bottom projecting outward, so as to overhang the top part of the former, and leaving a free escape for noxious air between each, of from two to three inches, each side of the projection to be closed with a piece of tin or glass.



C is a plank for the introduction of cold, fresh, pure air, intended to be fixed at the lowest convenient pane of the window: if two aspects, choose the North to fall inwards, attached to the squares of the sash or lead weights, marked 11111.

The same model turned upside down, with a selva of glass at the bottom, will admit *pure fresh air*, as the wind may be on one side, and disperse on the opposite side the *foul and impure air*.

A selva of glass, three inches broad, fixed at the top of the square of C by putty into the rabbet, will carry the current up-

ward, to prevent that current from having any disagreeable effect upon the head of the person sitting under the window, and the like form adopted will improve that with an outside projection fixed at the bottom.

Where the room is only lighted on one side, we recommend C to be used below, and C inverted with the selva of the glass also, and the projection outward, fixed above, on the top of the window.

DESCRIPTION OF A SIMPLE BAROMETER.

Take a common phial bottle, and cut off the rim and part of the neck. This may be done by a piece of string, or rather whipcord, twisted round it, and pulled strongly in a sawing position by two persons; one of whom holds the bottle firmly in his left hand. Heated in a few minutes by the friction of the string, and then dipped suddenly into cold water, the bottle will be decapitated more easily than by any other means, even than by a *guillotine*. Let the phial be now nearly filled with common pump-water, and, applying the finger to its mouth, turn it quickly upside-down: on removing the finger it will be found that only a few drops will escape. Without cork or stopper of any kind, the water will be retained within the bottle by the pressure of the external air: the weight of air without the phial being so much greater than that of the small quantity within it. Now let a bit of tape be tied round the middle of the bottle, to which the two ends of a string may be attached, so as to form a loop to hang on a nail: let it be thus suspended, in a perpendicular manner, with the mouth downwards; and this is the *barometer*.—When the weather is fair, and inclined to be so, the water will be level with the section of the neck, or rather elevated above it, and forming a concave surface. When disposed to be wet, a drop will appear at the mouth, which will enlarge till it falls, and then another drop, while the humidity of the atmosphere continues.

PURIFYING OIL.

A discovery has recently been made in Denmark for purifying common fish oil, and rendering it equal to the best sperm, by means of animal charcoal, which is made in a peculiar manner from beef bones which have been boiled. The charcoal is mixed with the oil, and repeatedly agitated for two months, after which it is filtered with twelve strata of similar charcoal, used as soon as made. The quantity of gas evolved by the bones in the operation is considerable, and is used for lighting the manufactory and adjacent buildings. The residuum is mixed with clay for fuel; the loss in the process by the residuum is estimated at 15 per cent. and the gain is equal to 40 per cent. leaving a balance in favour of the discovery of 25 per cent.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

A Poetical Address for the Anniversary of the Literary Fund, May 21, 1822. Written and recited by WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD, ESQ.

RANK, Worth, and Talent, all assembled here,

To aid, of human wants, the most severe,
Must warm with hope that helpless race of men,

The silent, suffering HELOTS of the Pen!
While pensive Memory dwells with many a sigh [die;

On Learning's votaries doom'd in want to
To trace the mournful Catalogue would shew
The Sons of Genius are the Heirs of Woe!
And that superior Talents often doom
Their proud possessor to an early tomb;
Or else condemn their victim to sustain
A youth of envy, and an age of pain:
Unhappy CHATTERTON!—ordain'd to feel
Neglect more racking than the torturing wheel!

For him the stream of Patronage is dry—
The tear of Anguish dims the Poet's eye;
Despair and Penury his steps attend,
And the wide World affords him not a friend!
Grief in his heart—Distraction in his brain—
He drinks Oblivion to the sense of Pain,
And madly ventures o'er that fatal bourn
From whence to cheerful Day there's no return!

Had ENGLAND NO MECENAS who would save
So bright a GENIUS from a timeless Grave?
Snatch from his hand THE CHALICE OF DESPAIR, [there!

And place the Cup of Peace and Comfort
Ill-fated Youth!—at MERCY'S THRONE SUB-LIME

Thy life of sufferings may atone thy crime!

To seek the Scholar in Misfortune's shade,
And spare his feelings while you bring him aid,

Must make your plan, the more it's under-
Attract the Wealthy, and delight the Good:
Tho' small at first your means to yield relief,

And check the progress of the Muse's grief,
Those means each year increas'd success attends,

And Science triumphs to behold her Friends!
Thus, the small ACORN, from a tender root,
Puts forth a weak and unregarded shoot;
But, Nature's faithful process once begun,
It gains new strength with each revolving Sun,

Till its firm Stem the raging Storm defies,
And its bold Branches wave amid the Skies!

'Tis yours that soothing Comfort to impart, [heart,

That winnows Sorrow from the bursting
GENT. MAG. May, 1822.

Bids pining Talents hope for better days,
Cheer'd by your Bounty, foster'd by your Praise:

As smouldering ashes dull the brightest fire,
So cold Neglect leaves Genius to expire—
But let the breath of Praise begin to blow,
The sparks rekindle, and the embers glow;
The renovated flame attracts the sight,
And all is Splendour which before was Night!

Let not the sons of Vanity and Pride
The starving Author's poverty deride;
In Life, perhaps, neglected he may roam,
Without a friend, a comfort, or a home!
Tho' dull Obscurity his days o'ercast,
Fame may do justice to his worth at last;
And many a Bard, a Moralist, a Sage,
Survive the memory of a thankless age;
For when corroding Time in dust shall mould
The Muse's votary, and the slave of Gold,
The wretched Miser to the Grave descends,
And, with his wealth, his worthless story ends:

Not so the man, who rich alone in Mind,
Bequeaths his All—his Talents to Mankind!
When Genius dies, Oblivion does not tread,
With heavy footsteps, on the Poet's head;
Some Spark will rise immortal from his Urn
To light the Lamp that shall for ever burn!
Some portion of the pure ethereal flame,
Aspiring mounts to Heaven! from whence it came,

While grosser matter seeks its native earth,
Alike unnotic'd in its death and birth.

What made COLUMBUS untried Seas explore, [fore?

Where never venturous Man had dar'd be-
Where Death appear'd in every form most dire,

In Famine, Whirlwind, elemental fire!

'Twas FAME!—that Star by which all Heroes steer,

Embodied hope, and banish'd every fear!

'Twas LOVE OF FAME!—to vulgar minds unknown,

The Master Passion of THE GREAT, alone!

And where's the cold Philosopher would try
To chase the splendid Vision from the eye?

To sink in apathy the ardent mind

And banish patriot feelings from mankind?

When LOVE OF COUNTRY ceases to inspire,

And unregarded burns the hallow'd fire,

That Nation soon will hasten to decay,

The Traitor's plunder, or the Invader's prey!

When selfish principles its place supply,

Nipp'd in the bud the gen'rous virtues die.

No Glory lures the Hero to the wave,

No Laurel springs upon the Soldier's grave!

And the firm Champion of the Public Cause,
Neglected lives and dies without applause!

Then

Then let THE PEN enforce this sacred Truth,
And write it early on the Heart of Youth;
A theme all other lessons far above,
That their first duty is their Country's love!
Teach them that freeborn Empires sink or
rise

As men this duty honour, or despise:
Let them revere the REAL PATRIOT's fame,
But shun the wretch who counterfeits that
name,

And under cover of the fair disguise,
Betrays the Honest, and misleads the Wise;
Who risking all that Britons hold most dear,
The birthright of the Peasant, and the Peer,
To gain some paltry object of his own,
Would shake the Pillars which support THE
THRONE,

And braving Law, and HEAVEN's avenging
Rod, [GOD!
Insult his MONARCH, and blaspheme his
Be such detested, and expos'd to Shame—
But never honour'd with THE PATRIOT's
name!

Parties, by turns, may triumph, or may fall,
But ENGLAND's welfare is above them all!
Loyal as free, no change THE PATRIOT knows,
He loves his Country, and abhors her foes.

The ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE, who this Day
fills the Chair,

Humanely makes all Charities his care;
And, with our Monarch, wishes to impart,
Hope's healing comfort to the wounded
heart;

For Hope will enter when the Royal breast
For Genius feels, neglected and distress'd—
Pleas'd with the sight, each candid Mind
will own

That Pity beams like Sunshine from THE
THRONE.

A grateful homage ev'ry Bard would pay
The PRINCELY CHAIRMAN of this honour'd
Day;

But praise is needless—where all hearts
commend

The PEOPLE's FAVOURITE, and the SOLD-
IER's FRIEND!

* * Mr. Fitz-Gerald having written Five
and Twenty Poetical Addresses for the Literary
Fund, on as many Anniversaries, avails him-
self of part of his Poems for 1798, and 1807,
in the present Address; but with so many
alterations and additions, as to make it al-
most new; and the lapse of four and twenty
years must render it completely so to most
of his hearers.

ON LITERARY ATTAINMENTS.

AUTHOR! say, is learned leisure
A misfortune or a treasure?

On thy choice how much depends!
Wisely are thy themes selected?

Is thy deep research directed
To important moral ends?

Are the talents Heaven bestows,
Instruments of good to those

With whom thy lot in life is cast?
Does divine instruction grace
The words thy hand's employ'd to trace,
And mark thy lines from first to last?

Dost thou give to God the praise
For each mercy he displays?

Or is the vain applause of men,
The idle pageant of an hour,
The dream of pleasure, wealth, or pow'r,
The subject that employs thy pen?

Know the time approaches fast,
When, like a night-watch, will have past
The fleeting season of thy youth,
And manhood's more advancing stage:
Then the graver date of age
Shall reveal the weighty truth.

Conscience shall sincerely tell,
Whether thou hast chosen well;
Whether thou hast still maintain'd,
In thy search for mental food,
Deem'd by thee life's chiefest good,
The character by Heaven ordain'd.
Blanford, May 6. MASON CHAMBERLIN.

TO GENIUS.

O BORN of Heav'n! the child of magic
song!

What ills—what cutting hardships wait
on thee, [v'ry!

When thou art doom'd to cramping po-
The pois'nous shafts from Defamation's
tongue,— [thru'g,—

The jeers and tauntings of the blockhead
Who joy to see thy bold exertions fail;

While hunger, pinching as December's
gale,

Brings moody dark Despondency along.

And, should'st thou strive Fame's lofty
mount to scale,

The steps of its ascent are cut in sand;
And half way up,—a snake—scourge in her hand,

Lurks pallid Envy, ready to assail:

And last, if thou the top, expiring gain,
When Fame applauds, thou hearest not the
strain. R. MILLHOUSE*.

LINES

To a Lady, in Reply to the Question, "What
is an old Bachelor like?"

HE'S like a thorn on lonely heath
Proud scorning Nature's balmly aid;
Nor screens from Winter's icy breath,
Nor yields to Summer kindred shade.

Still mocks the soft and genial skies,
The Eastern beam, the silent dew;
Nor scion bursts at morning rise,
Nor chalic'd eve its leaves renew.

The beacon finger'd out by Scorn,
For village maid will, guiding, say,
Turn from lone road 'fore yonder thorn,
The church-path is the better way.

* See Dr. Booker's interesting statement
of Mr. Millhouse's case, in our last, p. 310.
And

And when its wasting sap is done,
Swept by the blast in vagrant state,
Time still repeats the spot to shun,
Few ask and none lament its fate.
So he who thro' youth's gaudy noon,
Frolic and wild from flow'r to flow'r,
More wayward than the changeful Moon,
Bends Beauty's vassal scarce an hour.
Some passing adoration paid,
With incense sighs and vows to move;
And bids the Muse with artful aid,
Recoin the similes of love.

While roseate bloom, the eyes like stars,
The dimpl'd smile, and mien divine,
Seem like an holy Anchorite's pray'rs,
To drop a bead with ev'ry line.
Proud idling step and restless mind,
The varied scenes of folly roam;
Nor hope pours, nor bliss would find,
The banquet of one heart at home.

How draws the long and weary day,
The stupor bowl to wane the night;
If Time reviews the trackless way,
What gem bestuds Life's idle flight?

The gay, the giddy riot run,
To age what voice can seem to please;
The stranger interest buys, would shun
The cold damp brow of fell Disease.
No hand to weed Earth's hallow'd spot,
Nor shield from low uncandid fame:
Last of his race perhaps his lot—
He sinks with unprotected name. J. H.

TO THE CUCKOO.

YOU noisy rogue, you're come again*
To haunt the woody brake and plain,
And rudely rob the feather'd train—
Of promis'd joys!

You put their little hearts in fear,
They tremble when you do appear,
And you insult the married ear!†
Abusive noise!

O pray why should you e'er expect
Another will your young protect,
Which you so cruel do neglect,‡
Quite unconcern'd!

You frolic thro' the Summer day,
No bird more wanton—none more gay,
And then you slyly fly away§
Quite unconcern'd!

T. N.

* The cuckoo is directed hither by that constitution of the air which causes the fig-tree to put forth its fruits.

† The note is so uniform, that the name in all languages seems to have been derived from it, and in all countries it is used in the same reproachful sense.

‡ Buffon enumerates twenty sorts of nests at least, in which they have deposited their eggs; but, according to Dr. Jenner's observation, they show a greater partiality to the hedge-sparrow.

§ In migrating, the major part of the cuckoos are supposed to go into Africa.

SONNET

To the Memory of Sir Henry Englefield, bart.

ON thee the tomb has clos'd—'twas mine
to hear

The dull dead sound, as o'er thy grave I
hung, [flung:

When dust to dust was on thy relics
And my heart answer'd with a farewell tear.
Now dim thine eye, where Fancy's brightest

ray
Beam'd forth—now mute thy lip, whence
Science flow'd: [glow'd,

Cold, cold thy bosom that with kindness
Whose sunshine was the summer of my day.
Friend of my youth—my age—we ne'er
again

Shall meet on earth; yet, tho' awhile we
part,— [heart:

Blest spirit! breathe thy peace within my
So sooth the grief that prompts this votive
strain!

"We ne'er shall look upon his like again!"
WM. SOTHEY.

LINES TO ROBERT BLOOMFIELD,

On reading his "May Day with the Muses."

I LOVE thy tales, of rural vales,
Such honest joys diffusing;
Each happy scene does intervene,
With pleasure most amusing!

'Tis thine to draw, what May Day saw,
In fond poetic measure;

The purling rill, the distant hill,
And Halcyon days of pleasure!

I pastimes see, once known to me,
And all my haunts discover;
Thy rural lyre past scenes inspire,
That are long gone and over!

O still may you the theme pursue,
Nor leave the lyre neglected;
From Fancy's bow'r still cull the flow'r,
Scholastic bards neglected!

Thy lays self-taught, with sweetness fraught,
In May Day dress appearing,
To village blades, and cottage maids,
Will ever prove endearing!

May 1.

T. N.

LINES

Meditated in the Cloisters of Christ's
Hospital.

HAIL to the Cloister's awful pleasing
shade, [laid
Where Mercy's sons, illustrious band, are
In trembling hope, yet destin'd to assume
Celestial honours in a world to come.
For them, nor skittish Fancy weaves the lay,
Nor fairy forms attend their mould'ring clay;
Deep-seated in the Orphan's heart, their name
Goodness embalms, and consecrates to Fame.
The youthful train who press upon the stones
Where lie their honour'd Benefactors' bones,

* See p. 418.

A chasten'd solemn ecstasy impart—
Pure Nature's emanation, void of art,
The noblest trophy is the Orphan's breast;
The proudest panegyric, woe repress'd.
When matchless love, whose ever-watchful

care

Ordain'd the Orphan substitute and heir,
Shall, at the resurrection of the just,
Re-animate with life the scatter'd dust,
May they, resuscitated, straight descry
Bethesda, blest with num'rous progeny;
And with the Founder, thro' redeeming

love,

Be hence translated to the joys above!
Farewell the Cloister's awful pleasing shade,
Where Mercy's sons in trembling hope are
laid! W. H. N.

SONNET ON SUNRISE.

By PERCY YORKE, jun.

(From "Three Nights in Perthshire," reviewed in p. 438.)

'TIS dawn,—the birth of Day!—far 'i' the
West [Night
Hesper, now pale, seeks shelter with the
From Morn's approach, that o'er yon Moun-
tain's crest [light
Peers faintly yet!—but see!—the flood of
O'ertops the summit—its hoar sides are
drest

In purple beauty, and the breath of Morn
Is dallying with the heath-bells' dewy sweets,
And now it leaves them laden with perfume;
And o'er me comes like memories, long worn
In the Soul's deep recesses!—There's not
room [meets

For all this rapture in my breast!—Now
The Lake's clear bosom with the orient ray,
And curls in gladness!—O'er its surface play
The new-born Sunbeams—bright—bright—
brighter, and 'tis Day!

*Stanzas for the Anniversary of the Literary
Fund Society, May 21, 1822.*

LO! by the stream of Babylon
The captive Israel weeps her fate
Far from her home—her glory gone,
Her habitation desolate.
No more her wonted strains are sung,
Her harp is on the willows hung.

Child of the Muse! thou too has wept
Thy woes in solitary pray'r;
Thy lyre in long neglect has slept
O'er the dark waters of Despair.
And thou hast known the chains that bind
In bitter thrall the captive mind.

On thee the smile of Bounty fell,
On thee descended Mercy's dew,
And broken was the with'ring spell
That Penury o'er Genius threw.
In the pure air that Freedom gives,
Thy Harp awakes—thy Spirit lives!

Child of the Muse! how sweet the theme
That speaks of Light and Life restor'd!
As, touch'd by Morning's gentle beam,
Its grateful notes the Statue pour'd.
So, warm'd by Pity's ray divine,
The early strain of praise is thine.

The mother who, in Grief's excess,
Shrunk from her Child's imploring eye,
Like Hagar in the Wilderness—

"Let me not see the sufferer die!"—
To her the angel Pity, shew'd
The spring whence her relief has flow'd.

Friends of Distress! be your best fame
The homage of the Hearts ye raise!
May distant climes still bless your name!
And foreign tongues still speak your
praise!

Wide as the world your scene! and free
As Heav'n's own gifts your charity!

J. S.

SONNET.

By JOHN ABRAHAM HERAUD, Author of
"The Legend of St. Loy," and other
Poems, to the memory of his youngest
brother HENRY MERZEAU BIRD HERAUD*.

I ENVY thee! thou mightst on earth have
shone,

But now to be a light in heaven hast gone!
Well-done! thou hast achieved a perfect
birth, [won

Whose first new feeling hath more wisdom
Than grey experience had, when left with
none,

Clay-worn and prison-bound—Oh, Earth!
Earth! Earth!

Thou'ast nought so pure as toucheth and
not sear'th

(Alas! my brother was a fated one!)
Th' electric chord within the "chosen
breast!†"

What music canst thou hope, then, from
the crash

Wherewith disdain oft strikes the tenderest
String of the exquisite spirit, which heav'n's
flash [thou

"But touches to fine issues‡?" Woodrest
Its echo should be harsh and wrathful as
thy blow?

IMPROMPTU

To him to whom it is addressed, who promised
the author a Fane, but never sent it.

YOUR word I thought firm as a rock,
But now, alas! I find

Your promise is—the weather-cock!
And all my hopes—the wind!!! T. N.

* See the Obituary for this month.

† Akenside.

‡ ——— "Fine spirits are not touched
But to fine issues." Shakspeare.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 22.*

Sir John Newport brought forward his motion for an Address to the Throne on the state of Ireland, in which it was proposed to express a hope, that the powers lately entrusted to the Irish Government, for the suppression of the disturbances which afflict that country, would be found to have been used with mildness as well as resolution; and declaring that the House now felt that the time was come to make an immediate inquiry into the state of Ireland, and the causes of the late acts of insubordination; and assuring his Majesty, that the House would heartily co-operate both in exploring the causes of the evil, and in providing a remedy. The Hon. Baronet adverted to the evils of a non-resident gentry, an evil aggravated by the Union; to the oppressive amount of taxation; to the system of tithes; and the religious differences of the natives, as the leading causes of the present unhappy state of Ireland; and said that although it was not reasonable to suppose these evils could be suddenly removed, yet was there no reason for delaying to lay the foundation of a better system of society.—The Hon. Mover was answered by Mr. Goulburn, who deprecated so early a discussion of a subject involving the measures of a Government so recently established as three months since; and whose attention was, of necessity, in the first instance called to measures for immediate repression of existing commotions. The Hon. Secretary did not deny the necessity of a deep inquiry and a solemn consideration; but the evils alluded to were the growth of centuries, and though the present Government could not be prepared with measures to remedy such deep-rooted grievances, yet he assured the House that they had the whole of the important topics alluded to under most anxious and attentive consideration, and that when they should have made up their minds, they would lay before the House the measures they should recommend. In the meantime he moved the previous question on the motion of the Hon. Baronet.—Mr. Peel also said the Hon. Baronet could not expect more than so distinct a promise of the Government, that their attention was intensely turned to the situation of Ireland, and that some important measures would be proposed. As to the Catholic question, it was wisely excluded from the intended Address. He should think it his duty firmly to oppose the removal of the Catholic restrictions when his Honourable Friend in the next Session should bring

forward his important propositions; in the mean time he should consult his own interest by avoiding discussion of the subject.—Sir John Newport, after the assurances he had received, did not press his motion, and it was rejected without a division.

April 25. Lord J. Russell brought forward his motion for a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament. His proposition was, "That the present state of the Representation of the people required the greatest consideration of the House." His Lordship argued that the interests and the wishes of the people are not now represented in the House of Commons; that the House was formerly more popular in its election, and that while the middle classes were daily increasing in intelligence and wealth, and ought therefore to possess increased influence, the House of Commons was becoming more and more the property of the Aristocracy.—Mr. Canning was the chief opponent of his Lordship's motion; his speech was a masterly display of eloquence, and he was heard with the deepest attention. He maintained that it was not true that the House of Commons was defective, because it did not respond to every impression of the people. That if the House of Commons should feel that it was immediately deputed from the whole people, that it met to speak the will and not to consult for the benefit of the people, it must of necessity soon swallow up the whole power of the State; that a House of Commons freely chosen, if admirable in theory, was not the constitution under which we lived; that the House as at present brought together was perfectly competent to the discharge of its functions, and therefore that the mode of its election was of secondary importance. The House then divided—Ayes, 164—Noes, 269—Majority against the motion, 105. This result was received with loud and repeated cheering by the Opposition.

April 29. The Marquis of Londonderry brought forward a motion for the consideration of the Agricultural Report. His Lordship went over, in considerable detail, the views he had before taken of this important subject; but declared that he saw no reason, from any information received, or any arguments which he had heard since his former statement, to alter his opinion of the general outline he had before traced. He attributed the prevalent distress to the state of agriculture, and that relief was not within
the

the reach of legislative enactment. The reduction of taxation had been carried to a great extent, and he hoped before the end of the present Session, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would propose a further reduction of 1,800,000*l.*; but on what specific articles he could not yet say, and it would be most unwise for persons out of doors to speculate on the subject. But God forbid, he added, that he should be instrumental in deluding the country that such reduction of taxation could remove the existing distress. It might be a benefit to the consumer, but to him only. His Lordship concluded by moving for an advance of 1,000,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills on corn, while wheat is under 60*s.*, a measure of very doubtful benefit; but as it would probably produce a small temporary effect, and the agriculturists desired it, it was well perhaps it should be tried. The other principal propositions of his Lordship were—The Owners of Foreign Corn now in warehouse to be permitted to grind it for the purpose of exportation. The Ports to be opened when the home price shall be 80*s.* and continue open until it be below 70*s.* While the price shall be between those sums a duty of 1*s.*, and an additional 5*s.* for the first three months. A million of Exchequer Bills also to be advanced to Ireland. Country One Pound Notes to be permitted as at present till the expiration of the Bank Charter, which is to be extended ten years. The Army and Navy Pension List, now near 5,000,000*l.* to be contracted for, for 45 years certain, and thus to be immediately reduced by about 2,200,000*l.* The Sinking Fund to be retained at compound interest, at least for ten years.—Mr. *Western* said he expected some propositions in accordance with the Agricultural Committee; he was therefore disappointed; he augured no benefit from the advance of Exchequer Bills.—Mr. *Ricardo* said, that the present plan was an attack on the Sinking Fund, which might be considered to be now abandoned. He then in conformity with his known sentiments, argued for a free trade in corn; and proposed that the foreign corn now in bond may be taken out for home consumption when wheat shall exceed 65*s.*, on payment of a duty of 1*s.* on wheat. Several other members spoke, but the discussion not having finished at half-past one o'clock, the House reported progress.

April 30. Mr. *Canning* brought forward a motion for the bringing in a Bill to admit Catholic Peers into the House of Lords. In a most able and eloquent speech, he forcibly urged the justice and policy of this restoration of rights to some of the most noble and loyal families in the Empire; a right possessed by them for more than a century after the Reformation, and of which they had been deprived in the reign of

Charles the Second, in consequence of the alarm and indignation excited by the pretended Popish plot of Titus Oates and his confederates. He disclaimed any intention by this motion of affecting the general question of Catholic Emancipation, but desired that it might entirely stand on its own merits, as a measure of conciliation, devoid of danger, charitable before men, and just before God.—Mr. *Peel* contended that the doors of the House of Lords should not be opened to Catholic Peers while those of the Lower House were shut to the members of that communion. That if their exclusion took place, in a moment of heat and alarm, yet the Act of Union with Scotland, at a period of more temper, expressly disqualified all Scotch Roman Catholic Peers even from the power of nomination; a proof that the then Legislature recognized no intention of ever again admitting Catholics to legislate. But, however, as the whole question was to be brought on next Session, there could be no benefit from agreeing to this measure; and his principal motive in opposing this motion was not so much to exclude a few Catholic Peers, as to induce the House to postpone the consideration of their case till the general claims of the Catholics were considered, and proper securities given.—Mr. *Plunkett* fearing, if he were silent, that it might be supposed he considered this motion of no importance, declared his full concurrence in it. The Catholic Peers were already admissible as Privy Councillors, from which no evil had arisen. This was merely calling on Parliament to reverse an act of attainder passed in a spirit of injustice. Mr. *Canning's* motion was carried by a majority of five, the numbers being 249 to 244.

May 1. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a detailed account of the plan for equalizing the burden of the Superannuation and Army and Navy Pension List for a term of 45 years. Contractors, he said, were to be found to receive for the whole of that period a fixed sum annually, say 2,800,000*l.* engaging to pay during the said 45 years the above list of pensions, amounting now to 5,000,000*l.* and gradually of course decreasing by deaths and casualties.—Mr. *Huskisson* explained, that by carrying to market from time to time portions of the stipulated sum of 2,800,000*l.* or Long Annuities for 45 years, as might be done with any other Stock, the Contractors would have nothing to advance, and their profit will be when hereafter the pensioners shall die off so fast, as to leave a portion of the stipulated 2,800,000*l.* not disposed of more than adequate to satisfy all the remaining pensioners. It was observed, that if any profit can be made by this plan, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund would be the best contractors; for the Sinking Fund was not wanted in the market to keep up the Funds.

May 2.

May 2. Lord *Normanby* brought forward a proposition for the abolition of one of the offices of Joint Postmasters General. His Lordship's motion in the present instance was for an Address to the Throne. The preservation of the office was strenuously contended for by the Marquis of *Londonderry*, who opposed the motion by such arguments as the case afforded. After some reasoning upon the convenience of having a second Postmaster, in the event of his colleague's sickness, the noble Marquis abandoned altogether the ground of the efficiency of the second Officer, which had, indeed, been rendered untenable by the fact, that Lord *Clancarty* held the office of Postmaster General during a three years' absence upon his diplomatic mission. The noble Marquis defended the office as an indirect mode of remunerating unpaid efficient public Officers. His Lordship avowed, with commendable candor, that the use and purpose of the office was to give the Crown an influence over the holders, from personal interest. The House then divided—Ayes, 216—Noes, 201—Majority against Ministers 15. The announcement of this Majority was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

May 3. A number of Petitions were presented upon the subject of the Agricultural question. Among others, one from the county of *Sussex*, in offering which to the House, Mr. *Curtis* made use of the remarkable expression, that "as Ministers had deserted the Agriculturalists, the Agriculturalists had no alternative but to desert Ministers."

The Marquis of *Londonderry* presented at the bar his Majesty's Answer to the Address, moved on the preceding evening by Lord *Normanby*, promising the reduction of the office of the second Postmaster-General. The House then went into the consideration of the "Dead expenditure." This subject gave rise to some animated discussion, but no new argument was advanced on either side of the House, and the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was carried by a large majority.

Mr. *Canning's* Bill for admitting Catholic Peers to vote in Parliament was read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 6.

Earl *Grey* took the opportunity to animadvert in terms of great severity upon the Report of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, and to arraign all the late measures of Ministers; as well those which had received the sanction of Parliament, as those which are in progress. His Lordship particularly alluded to the scheme of pretended relief to the agricultural interest, which it was understood Ministers had borrowed from the Committee; to the

"Dead Expenditure" arrangements, and the transactions with the Bank: in conclusion, he remarked upon the inconsistency of the former declarations of Ministers, that taxes were no burden, with their present professed anxiety for reduction.—The Earl of *Liverpool* replied by a defence of the measures impeached by Earl *Grey*. He said Government had never expected that any legislative measure could give complete relief to agriculture, but they had endeavoured to select the most efficient palliatives. Government taxation (as distinguished from parochial taxation), he said, affected the agricultural population less than any other class, and therefore little advantage could result to the agriculturalists from any practicable reductions of public taxes. To the taunt that Ministers were now acting inconsistently with former declarations, in defence of taxation, he replied by a denial of its truth. He himself had always expressed an opinion that taxes were an evil less only than a violation of the public faith. With respect to the Bank, he could only lament the monopoly which that Corporation enjoyed by its Charter; for as their right was indisputable, he could go no farther without the consent of the Proprietors, which they were not disposed to sell at a cheap rate. The Marquis of *Lansdowne* moved for some papers upon this last subject, the production of which was agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, after the presentation of some petitions, the Marquis of *Londonderry* moved that the House should go into a Committee upon the Agricultural Report.—Mr. *Ellice* opposed the motion in an elaborate speech, the main argument of which was, that any thing tending to raise the price of agricultural produce would be ruinous to the manufacturing and commercial interests; but though his reasoning went generally to the principle of the Report, the hon. member directed it specially against the clause under discussion—the first clause of the Report—which advises that an advance, by way of loan, of one million, shall be made to the agriculturalists in distress, upon the security of corn in warehouse, whenever the price of wheat shall be below 60s.—Mr. *Benett* (of *Wilts*) deprecated the invidious preference claimed for the manufacturing and commercial interests. He said the landlords would be satisfied with the rents of 1792, with a proportionable reduction of taxation, which he considered the only effectual measure of relief.—After two or three members had spoken shortly, the Marquis of *Londonderry* rose to defend the clause. He contended that the proposed measure (which was to be treated merely as a temporary expedient) would operate beneficially by equalizing the markets, and securing the small farmer against the necessity of selling at a disadvantage.

advantage.—Mr. *Curwen* expressed his approbation of the first clause, and hinted something of the advantage of a permanent measure founded on similar principles.—Mr. *Brougham* nick-named the measure a pawn-broking scheme.—Mr. *Huskisson* opposed the clause, on the ground that if the markets rose, the proposed million would be useless; but if they fell, there would be a great scramble for it. Several other members spoke. Those in opposition opposing the clause very earnestly, and the country-gentlemen treating it rather coldly; when, at length, the Marquis of *Londonderry* confessed that he had opposed in the committee the clause which he had just been recommending to the House, and consented to its abandonment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 7.

The House applied itself to the consideration of the Agricultural Committee Report. The propositions offered to the attention of the House were, upon the suggestion of the Marquis of *Londonderry*, marshalled in the following order:—1st. The proposition of Sir *Thomas Lethbridge*, recommending the highest rate of import duty (35s. per quarter).—2d. The proposition of Mr. *Benet*, recommending a duty of 24s. per quarter.—3d. Mr. *Ricardo's* proposition for a fixed duty of 10s. The discussion commenced with a disputation between Messrs. *Atwood* and *Ricardo* upon the question of currency.—The Marquis of *Londonderry* followed, rebuking the disputants for this ill-timed display of their proficiency in Political Economy; and expressing his disapprobation, more or less, of all the three propositions immediately before the House.—Sir *Francis Burdett* made an attack upon the system of Government for the last 30 years, and broadly recommended a reduction of the interest on the public debt.—He was answered by Mr. *Robinson*, who, amidst the cheers of the House, challenged the Honourable Baronet to bring forward his proposition for a violation of the public faith in the form of a specific motion, but Sir *Francis* made no reply to the challenge.—Mr. *Ricardo* spoke in defence of his proposition, and thus concluded the debate of this night.

May 8. The subject of the Agricultural Report was resumed, when Mr. *Benett* (of Wilts) opened the discussion by a long and able speech in recommendation of his plan. An almost unprecedented number of speakers followed, amongst whom Mr. *Bankes* and Lord *Althorp* argued at length, in favour of a protection to the agriculturalists. It was admitted on all hands that the restrictive import duty should be regulated by the minimum price at which foreign corn could be imported. But with respect to the

average price of grain in the foreign markets, and even its price at the present moment, all, including his Majesty's Ministers, seemed equally uncertain: opinions fluctuated between 20s. and 45s. probably according to the different markets with respect to which the speakers had been informed. In the end, Sir *T. Lethbridge's* proposition was rejected by a majority of 243 to 24.

Previously to the resumption of the Agricultural Committee, Mr. *Wynil* moved, as an amendment to the order of the day, a resolution, that the only effective mode of giving relief to the Agriculturalists would be by a reduction of taxation. This resolution he prefaced by a declaration, that the scale of reduction from which relief was to be expected, was not less than twenty millions annually. A proposition so outrageous, necessarily ensured the defeat of the particular motion.

May 9. The consideration of the Agricultural Committee Report was resumed. After a few words from Mr. *Denison*, who professed his despair of relief to the suffering Agriculturalists from any other source but a reduction of taxes, Lord *Althorp* proposed an amendment to the resolution of Mr. *Ricardo* to the following effect; namely, that a fixed import duty of 20s. should be imposed upon foreign wheat, and a drawback or bounty of 18s. allowed on exported foreign or British wheat. His Lordship expressed his confidence that such an arrangement would make Great Britain an exporting country. This proposition called up Mr. *Ricardo*, who entertained the House with a long and formal thesis upon the general question, which terminated in the conclusion, that 7s. would be a sufficient import duty to protect the British farmer, although in submission to public opinion, and to cover possible errors in his calculation (of the terms of which he said nothing) he had allowed ten shillings in his Resolution. Mr. *Benett* (of Wilts) called in vain for the terms of the Hon. Member's calculations, which determined 7s. as a sufficient protecting duty. The debate was continued by Mr. *Curwen*, the Marquis of *Londonderry*, Mr. *Lockhart*, and a number of other members. At length the question was put upon Lord *Althorp's* amendment, which was rejected by a majority of 220 to 24. The question was next put upon Mr. *Ricardo's* resolution for a duty of 20s. to be diminished 1s. annually until it fell to 10s. at which sum it was to be fixed, with a bounty of 7s. upon exportation. This Resolution was also rejected, the numbers being—Ayes, 25—Noes, 218. The Marquis of *Londonderry* then moved, "That the present duties do cease and determine." This motion was carried by a majority of 218 to 36. His Lordship then proposed a Resolution in substance as follows, which was carried without a division—That the Ports shall

not be opened until the home price of Wheat shall have reached 80s.; that when the home price shall have declined to 70s. the ports shall be closed; that for the first three months after the opening of the ports, foreign wheat shall pay a duty of 17s. and after that period a duty of 12s.

May 10. The House of Commons was chiefly occupied with the debate upon the second reading of Mr. Canning's Bill for admitting Catholic Peers into Parliament. The Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Canning, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Wetherell were the principal speakers; the motion for the second reading was carried by a majority of 235 to 223.

May 13. The Report of the Committee of the House upon the Distresses of Agriculture was brought up. On the motion for bringing up the Report, Colonel Davies expressed his approbation of the Resolutions of the Marquis of Londonderry; but proposed to add a series of Resolutions to be adopted concurrently with them. These Resolutions were founded upon the principle that the Irish farmer possessed an advantage over his British competitor in an exemption from the Excise duties on Hides, Soap, Candles, and Salt; and they proposed that three-fourths of the duties on the three former articles, and the whole of the salt duty, should be repealed. As a measure necessary to impartiality, it was added, that the Irish Window and Leather Taxes should also be given up. After the Resolutions had been read, the Speaker interfered, and pronounced the discussion of them irregular in the present stage of the question. Colonel Davies was in consequence compelled to abandon his motion.—The House then took the Agricultural Report into consideration. Sir J. Sebright expressed his satisfaction at the Resolutions embodied in the Report, which Mr. Western, on the other hand, described as neither directly nor remotely serving the interests of agriculture. The Hon. Member affirmed, that the present prices of wheat and rye at Hamburgh were, —the former from 26s. to 31s. per quarter, the latter from 13s. to 14s. He animadverted with great severity upon Mr. Peel's Bill, and alluded to his former intimation upon the subject of a return to a paper currency.—Mr. John Smith, adverting to the proposition and speech of Mr. Wyvill upon a former evening, combated at some length the opinion, that the agricultural population would be benefited by the excessive reduction of taxation, suggested by the Member for York. The effect of such a measure Mr. Smith traced through the following chain of consequences.—The reduction of dividends one half—a corresponding fall in the price of Stock—an enormous rise in the Foreign Exchanges—a demand

for bullion from the Bank, which could not be answered for a month—a refusal on the part of the Government to pay the Bank—the bankruptcy of that Corporation—the ruin of the Country Banks—the almost total absence of currency which must ensue, and which, independent of the promiscuous destruction in which the collateral operation of the measure must involve all classes, would directly tend to diminish infinitely the price of grain, upon the immutable principle, that prices are regulated by the amount of money in circulation.—Lord Althorp, and several Members who had voted with Mr. Wyvill, disclaimed any participations in the extent to which that gentleman had, in his speech, proposed to carry the reduction of taxes. The Report of the Committee was, at length, proposed and adopted by a majority of 153 to 22. Messrs. Huskisson and Ricardo then proposed their respective Resolutions, merely with a view to have them entered on the Journals: they were of course rejected.

May 14. Mr. Hume proposed four Resolutions demanding inquiry into the state of the Government of the Ionian Islands. The Hon. Member introduced his motion by a long speech, in the course of which he alleged many charges of tyranny and oppression against the High Commissioner Sir T. Maitland. He was satisfactorily replied to by Mr. Wilmot, and the House rejected the motion by a majority of 152 to 67.

May 15. A discussion arose upon a petition from the county of Sligo, complaining of the exaction of the tithe of potatoes, to which by law, and, as it seems, by usage in three of the provinces, the Clergy are entitled, but which they have not hitherto claimed in Connaught. Mr. Cooper, Mr. Dennis Browne, Sir J. Newport, and the other great landholders, combated the claims of the Clergy.

Mr. Lennard moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the diplomatic expences of the Government. He spoke at great length, comparing the expenditure of this country at present with the expenditure in 1792; and also with the present diplomatic expenditure of America. The Hon. Member adverted particularly to the recent appointment of Mr. Wynn to the Swiss Cantons, with a salary of 4,000*l.* for the discharge of duties, which had been for seven years executed by another Gentleman for 250*l.* a year.—The Marquis of Londonderry defended the present diplomatic establishment upon the ground of the changes which have taken place in Europe. He contended for the important rank of Switzerland in the present European system; and in proof cited the fact, that at this moment one of the most distinguished statesmen of the Russian

sian Court, Count Capo d'Istria, and the nephew of Prince Talleyrand, filled the stations of Ambassadors from their respective nations to the Swiss Cantons. He distinctly denied that Mr. Wynn stood in more advantageous circumstances than his predecessors; affirming, on the other hand, that the salary of his mission had been reduced 10 *per cent.* on his appointment. The large salaries of the French and Belgian Ministers his Lordship defended as necessary, to enable those Ambassadors to maintain becoming hospitality towards the English abroad, of whom, he said, no less than 8000 reside at Brussels. With respect to the motion immediately before the House, he deprecated the doctrine that the foreign relations of the country should be yearly exposed by an annual investigation of the diplomatic department of the Civil List; and declared, that if the Committee were granted, he would never meet it as a Minister.—Sir J. Mackintosh and Messrs. Tierney and Crecvey spoke in support of the motion, and ridiculed the Noble Marquis's threat of resignation, which was, however, justified by Mr. C. Wynn, as perfectly accordant with the Constitution. Upon a division, Mr. Lennard's motion was rejected by a majority of 274 to 147.

May 16. Sir T. Lethbridge presented a Petition from the City of Bath, complaining of the injury resulting to the country from the emigration of the higher and middle classes to the Continent, and praying for a tax to be imposed upon Absentees. The Hon. Baronet estimated the number of British families at present resident abroad in Europe at 10,000; their daily expenditure at five guineas each family; and the annual amount drained from the country consequently at 18,200,000 guineas!! This calculation was however received with loud laughter by the House.—Mr. Ricardo asserted that the effect of an Absentee Tax would be to diminish in a serious degree the capital of the kingdom; since the absentees who now generally draw only the annual profits of their capital, would, in the event of such a tax, remove their property altogether. The Hon. Member seemed to be of opinion, that the present taste for emigration would not be permanent. A revision of our commercial system would, he said, render England the cheapest country in the world. The payment of the national debt, which was to form a part of the revised system, he considered as by no means impracticable.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in Mr. Ricardo's views of the evils of an absentee tax; and stated, that the only effectual means of repressing emigration, was by rendering home cheap and comfortable. The Petition was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Warre brought forward a specific mo-

tion upon the subject of Mr. Wynn's Mission to the Swiss Cantons. The motion was rejected by a majority of 274 to 141.

Mr. Goulburn submitted a motion for placing at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 50,000*l.* to be expended in the districts now suffering from famine. The money was to be bestowed in the employment of the labouring poor, in making roads through those hitherto impervious tracts of mountain and bog, which have for centuries served as the nurseries and retreats of insurrection and outrage. Mr. Goulburn's proposition met with the cordial approbation of all parties in the House.

May 17. The House was occupied with a long debate upon the West Indies and American Trade Bill, in the course of which the respective doctrines of monopoly and free trade were discussed at ample length, and Mr. Brougham asserted, in the most unqualified terms, that the present sufferings of the West India Proprietors are much greater than those of the Agriculturists of England.

May 20. The question of Irish Tithes was introduced incidentally upon the presentation of a petition from a Mr. Carew, a lay impropiator in the Queen's County. Mr. Goulburn took the opportunity of stating, that he had in preparation a measure to remedy the hardships sometimes practised by the present system of collecting tithes. Mr. S. Rice and Sir John Newport professed their dissatisfaction at any thing short of an abolition (or, to use the delusive term employed, a "commutation") of Tithes.

The House went into a Committee upon Dr. Phillimore's Marriage Act Amendment Bill. The measure was vehemently opposed by Mr. Wetherell; but it received the warm support of Sir James Mackintosh and the Marquis of Londonderry, the latter expressing a deep abhorrence of the existing marriage code.

Mr. Wallace moved for a Committee of the House upon the Trade and Navigation Bill. The object of the Bill, he said, was to simplify the Navigation Law of the country, and to extend and improve our commercial intercourse with foreign countries. There were three classes of Acts prior to the 12th of Charles II. which he proposed to repeal—those which had fallen into total disuse—those which were contradictory to the principle of Navigation Laws, as they existed at present—and those which had been rendered unnecessary by subsequent enactments. The Bill was read clause by clause, and some verbal amendments proposed and negatived without discussion. On a verbal amendment proposed by Mr. Wodehouse, the House divided; the amendment was lost by a majority of 67 to 14.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

From a proclamation issued by the political chief of Gerona, it appears that the band of Misas, after having been beaten by some regular troops and the militia, fled in different directions, but afterwards rallied to the number of 800. On the 1st inst. this band was attacked by Brigadier Llobera, and completely defeated. The rebels took refuge within the French territory. They were, by order of the French authorities, placed in a state of quarantine, and their arms and munitions burnt in presence of the Spanish troops. In consequence of the communications which took place, it was agreed that these refugees should be sent into the interior of France.

According to the *Quotidién*, the disturbances in Spain are daily increasing. The town of Lorça is represented as having been the seat of a serious affray between the military and the people. Several individuals, charged with a conspiracy against the Constitutional system, had for some time been confined in the prisons of that place. On the 30th of April, several placards were put up, in which all good Spaniards were invited to set the prisoners free. These placards were torn down by orders from the town commander, and several companies were put under arms, and drawn out. These threatening dispositions served only to augment the popular effervescence: multitudes assembled in various places, and a troop of labourers and peasants, armed with "trabucos," forced the guard, and set the prisoners free. The public authorities immediately called out the whole garrison, but the impulse given was already too strong; crowds collected round the house of the Judge of First Instance, exclaiming, "Long live the King! Long live Religion! Down with the Constitutional Inquisition!" The soldiers attempted to disperse the people, but in vain. The house of the Judge was entered by main force, and all the papers supposed to relate to the proceedings against the prisoners were burnt. The house itself caught fire, and was destroyed with the furniture it contained. Fresh detachments of troops arrived, and the order was given to fire on the people; but its execution only served to render the populace more furious and more daring. A desperate struggle ensued, in which many were killed on both sides. The military commander, however, having directed his men not to spare their shot, they ultimately remained masters of the field of action; but it was not till two o'clock, p.m. that tranquillity was restored. Reinforcements were procured the next day from Murcia, but much alarm still continued to be felt. The

accounts published by the conquering party admit a loss of eight killed and sixteen wounded; but the number was thought to be much more considerable. Domiciliary visits were making to endeavour to find out the leaders of this attempt at insurrection, but they had not yet been discovered. There has also been a serious disturbance at Carthage; but owing to the unexampled patience of the military, no lives were lost on either side.

ITALY.

Rome.—On the 7th February, a Columbarium, in perfect preservation, with beautiful paintings and 200 inscriptions, was discovered in the Vigna Ruffini on the Via Nomentana. Among the inscriptions, one only belongs to a person of the age of eighty. (Vixit Annis LXXX.) Friends have scratched their names on the monument, which therefore furnish a remarkable addition to the specimens of Roman running hand. The proprietor means to leave the whole as it was found, and to build a shed over it.

Lord Byron and four other Englishmen returning on horseback to Pisa, on the 24th of March last, a serjeant-major of dragoons rudely forced himself through them, at full speed, so as to endanger their safety—remonstrance with him led to abuse, and his Lordship's servant following the dragoon amongst the people, the dragoon got wounded—the Englishmen grossly insulted, and his Lordship's servant put under arrest—the whole affair is under investigation at Pisa.

TURKEY, GREECE, &c.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 11th ult. relate fresh excesses there against the Greeks, occasioned by the news of the revolt in Scio. Two Greeks had lost their lives, and the Franks were loudly menaced. A council was assembled to deliberate upon measures for preserving order, to which the Aga of the Janissaries was summoned, and enjoined, on his personal responsibility, to prevent their recurrence. In consequence, he patrolled the streets with a strong force, and took 240 "vagabonds" into custody, 80 of whom he caused to be strangled, and sent the others on board the fleet. In consequence of the revolt in Scio, seven more Greek merchants were added to the hostages previously in confinement, and of whose liberation, through the intercession of Lord Strangford, great hopes had been entertained before the arrival of the intelligence from Scio. Exactions the most severe were also levied on the persons connected with Scio, who had been compelled to a contribution of 150,000 piastres per month, for the Pacha, Governor, and garrison of that island,

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independently of the extortions practised by the Pacha.

The Greeks are besieging the Turks in the citadel of Athens, the temples of which are dreadfully injured, and will probably be wholly destroyed—the town is a heap of ruins. What will the revilers of Lord Elgin say to this, who boasted so greatly of the indignant feelings of the Greeks at being robbed of their treasures by the Northern Goth? Had not his Lordship saved what we now possess, not a fragment would have remained, and we should have had to lament the truth of his prognostications, for the sake of the polished Athenians' love of ancient art.

Extract of a Letter from Tunis, from the Austrian Consul, dated 1st May:—"A vessel has just arrived in eighteen days from Constantinople, bringing information that all the differences between the Porte and the Russians had been amicably settled. The former are immediately to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia. The Ottoman fleet, consisting of five ships of the line, and as many frigates and transports, had landed at the Island of Scio 7,000 men, which, together with 4,000 that were shut up in a fortress, had made a massacre of the Greeks, and afterwards sailed for Samos."

RUSSIA.

A dispute of a singular, but of a serious description, is now in agitation between the Russian and American Governments:—Russia claims the whole of the North-west coast of America down to the 51st degree of latitude, and prohibits the entrance of any foreign ships into the seas within that latitude, or within 100 Italian miles of the shore; declaring, also, that she shall consider all vessels as knowingly contravening this her claim, which have left an European port since last March, or shall leave an American one after the 1st of July. To this the American Government answers by expressing the utmost surprise at such a proceeding. The territorial line separating the two countries ought to have been drawn by commissioners on both sides; and, at all events, the claims of Russia ought not to descend below the 55th degree of latitude, that being the position of her Southernmost settlement. The reply to this reasoning by the Russian negotiator is this: "That Russia had no occasion to settle the territorial boundary by means of commissioners, as she knew very well of herself how far her right extended, and therefore needed not to trouble any other nation with an inquiry on the subject; and that the situation of the Russian settlement of Nov-Archangelsk, at latitude 57 degrees, is no proof that that point was the utmost bound of the Russian discoveries, as they had been carried much farther under a number of well-known and celebrated captains.

AMERICA, and WEST INDIES.

A report to the House of Representatives respecting the Navy, states, that there has been built and equipped one ship of the line; that there have been built and launched three ships and one frigate; ready to launch, one ship; nearly finished, one ship and two frigates; half-finished, one ship; prepared to be put on the stocks one ship and three frigates, and materials nearly collected for building one ship, three frigates, and two steam batteries. The question of the recognition of the independence of the Spanish South American provinces was carried in the House of the Representatives by 167 to 1.

St. Domingo.—The Spanish part of this island having thrown off its allegiance to the Mother Country, the Haytian President, Boyer, it will be remembered, marched upon and took possession of the same. We now learn, by advices from that quarter, that a number of French colonists in the city of St. Domingo, on hearing that Boyer was coming to claim the supremacy of the Spanish part of the island, sent up an invitation to the French Admiral at Martinique, offering him the allegiance of the country, and assuring him that they had a large force to withstand Boyer. On the 13th of February, a ship of the line, three frigates, three transports, four brigs, and four schooners, having on board two thousand men, and fifty pieces of field artillery, left St. Pierre's, Martinique, in consequence, with an intention to take the Spanish part of St. Domingo.—Boyer had obtained quiet possession of the Spanish part of the Island, when the French Admiral, with his fleet, arrived off St. Domingo, to whom the Haytian Chief sent a message, informing him, that if he landed a single man on the Island in enmity, he would order a general massacre of all the French whites in the island, and some accounts state, that the whites of other countries were also included in the threat, and that he had also prohibited them from holding property in the island. The French Admiral bore up, and it is said, sailed for Puerto Rico. Other accounts say, he landed his troops at the Peninsula of Samana, and that Boyer had marched against him. This affair has excited great interest and anxiety among those connected with the trade in that quarter.

CHINA.

Extract of a letter from Canton, dated Dec. 28:—"We have had a sad fracas here between Captain Blackwood, of his Britannic Majesty's frigate *Topaz*, and the native Chinese. It appears that Captain Blackwood had sent the frigate's boats on shore to water, when a dispute arose between the boat's crew and the Chinese inhabitants of the village of Linton, near which they had landed. The natives attacked the sailors with

with bamboos, &c. and the men, it is said, were in imminent danger from the immense superiority and the violence evinced by their antagonists. Captain Blackwood, observing the peril of his seamen in the unequal combat, opened a fire upon the village to cover their retreat to the boats, and it is said nine Chinese were killed and four wounded, although no accurate or positive account

has yet been obtained. Since this the frigate and a large English country ship were lying off Linton with their boarding netting up. Daily consultations have been held with each other by the chief men of this place and the Officers of Government, and every idea is entertained here that the trade between Great Britain and China will be suspended by order of the Chinese Government."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The Irish Papers contain some accounts of outrages; but neither very numerous nor atrocious. These papers abound with grateful and joyous panegyrics on the benevolence of the English nation, which has so munificently stepped forward to the relief of the starving peasantry of the sister island.

A meeting has been held at the Mansion-house, Dublin, for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief of the distressed labouring poor in the South and West of Ireland. Amongst the eminent personages present were—The Duke of Leinster, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, Judge Johnson, the Bishop of Kildare, Mr. Ellis, M. P. and Admiral Oliver. The Lord Mayor presided. A Committee of twenty-one was appointed to receive subscriptions, and to communicate with the London Committee, established for the same laudable object.

The *Belfast Irishman* says, "Our paper of to-day contains the proudest record of the human heart:—a whole nation, strangers to the sufferers,—fellow-subjects, it is true, but still strangers,—giving out their utmost means to mitigate the agony of their sorrows. Generals, officers, soldiers, clubbing their pay—erecting their military bank, on which the starving Irish may draw! Why, this is a spectacle of human benevolence, which is sufficient to obliterate whole ages of oppressions."

VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

April 23. On this day the foundation-stone of one of the new Churches erecting by the National Commissioners was laid at Tildesley Banks, Lancashire, the commemoration-day of the Patron Saint (St. George the Martyr) having been selected for the purpose. All usual ceremonies were observed on the occasion. A procession was arranged at the seat of Thomas Johnson, Esq. the donor of the site, and advanced to the ground at one o'clock. The stone was then laid, with a silver trowel, over a glass case containing coins and medals of the reigning Sovereign, after which an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Vicar of the parish. Selections from the Psalms were sung by the attendant Choristers, and

the ceremony concluded with the national anthem, and a loyal acclamation from assembled thousands, of "health and long life to King George the Fourth, Duke of Lancaster." The workmen were then feasted at the expense of Mr. Johnson, and the evening was closed with private hospitalities and public festivity. There are few situations to which the benefits of the National Fund could have been extended with more propriety than Tildesley. It is seated in one of the most populous districts of Lancashire, and from the numbers drawn together by extended commerce and manufactures, the want of accommodation at public worship, for members of the establishment, has long been severely felt. The entire township (which averages a distance of four miles from the parish Church of Leigh) contains a population of 4575 souls, and the Tildesley Banks estate *alone* (which on descending to its present proprietor Mr. Johnson, before-mentioned, was divided into two farms only), now contains 540 houses, and 2350 inhabitants. In point of situation also, with reference to Architectural effect, the Church will enjoy peculiar advantages. It will rise from a hill commanding a view of seven counties, and presenting itself conspicuously to the surrounding parts of Cheshire and Lancashire. All the fabric will be of close-grained white stone, and the designs (which have been supplied by Mr. Smirke) are formed on the purest models of lancet-arch or acutely-pointed Gothic. A spire, of 150 feet in height, will crown the effect of the whole.

Tithes and Poores' Rates.—At the adjourned Quarter Sessions for the county of Norfolk, held at Holt, on Friday, the 26th ult. appeals were entered into against the Poor-rates of eight different parishes, in consequence of the decision at the Norwich Sessions, on Dr. Bulwar's appeal against the Cawston rate. The Doctor had been rated at 550*l.* for his tithes, against which he appealed upon the ground "that it exceeded a fourth of the Assessment upon the titheable property in the Parish, which he contended was the proportion at which tithes should be assessed to the Poor-rate." The Court dismissed the Appeal, being unanimously of opinion, that there was no rule in law for

for fixing a proportional assessment on Tithes compared with land, and that the only principle was, to assess all real property according to the *productive value* or profit which it yielded. The object of the appellants in these cases was to obtain new assessments in their several parishes, upon the principle established by that decision, viz. that of rating both tithe and land at the profit they respectively yield, to do which the present assessment upon land must be very considerably reduced. The appeals which had been entered into against the Poor-rates of Great Snoring, Cley next the Sea, Edgefield, and Docking, were, on Mr. Cooper's motion, then ordered to be respited. Mr. Preston said, he must claim some share of the melancholy proceedings of the day, being instructed to make two motions of the same kind as those which had been made by his Learned Friends. He accordingly moved to respite appeals against the Poor-rates of Stanhoe and Burnham Westgate.

Disturbances in Monmouthshire.—On Saturday morning, the 11th inst. a large party of Colliers assembled at Gellyhaw colliery, stopping by force and chaining together 19 waggons laden with coals for the Tredegar works. Intelligence of this outrage and complaint having been made to J. H. Moggridge, esq. the neighbouring Magistrate, he instantly repaired to the spot, accompanied by Captain Lewis's troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, who were at the time breakfasting at Woodfield. In less than 20 minutes, however, a general attack was made on the waggons in the rear, and the coals were thrown out; upon which, hoping to avoid the painful alternative of ordering the cavalry to charge, the Magistrate seized one of the ringleaders; but, after some resistance, he was rescued, and the cavalry were then ordered to clear the ground, which was effected in a few minutes, with equal celerity and humanity, not a single individual being even wounded. The waggons were then forwarded under guard of the cavalry, and, together with 55 others (making in the whole 74 waggons), were conveyed, notwithstanding repeated attempts to break up the roads in advance, to within three miles of the Tredegar works, where they were met by a detachment of the Scots Greys, under Captain Wyndham, accompanied by the Vicar of Abergavenny. On Sunday morning last a most inflammatory hand-bill, containing the most horrid menaces, was found stuck up in a level belonging to Messrs. Lee, George, and Smith, near Pontypool; and we understand the collieries of those gentlemen are so completely deserted, that not only must the furnaces at Blaendore be speedily blown out, but it is expected a supply for their tin-works will not be to be obtained.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. PANCRAS.

This splendid Church, erected for the populous parish of St. Pancras, in the general plan of the exterior, is founded on a model of the ancient Temple of Erechtheus at Athens. The portico is formed by eight Ionic pillars of great magnitude, of the most beautiful description. There are three entrances under the portico, the centre one an exact representation of the entrance to the Greek Temple; the rich ornaments and mouldings have been executed from models by Mr. Rossi, in "terra cotta." The side doors are in the same classical taste. At the Eastern end of the Church are two projecting wings, the one designed for a registry, and the other for a vestry-room. They are formed upon the model of the Pandeseum, which was attached to the Temple of Erechtheus, and are richly decorated with mouldings, pateræ, and other ornaments. Beneath these wings are the entrances to the catacombs; above the entrances emblematical figures in Grecian costume are to be erected, with inverted torches in their hands. There will likewise be sarcophagi on each side of the doors, and the poppy and cypress branches will be introduced. The Eastern end is semi-circular, and in this particular only, differs from the original, which is square. On the summit of this end are what are termed Grecian tiles, standing at about two feet distance from each other. These, like the other ornaments, are composed of *terra cotta*, and are the common finish to all the Grecian roofs. They are to be continued all round the Church; and give an air of lightness to the upper part of the structure which it would not otherwise possess.

The steeple is also from an Athenian model—the Temple of the Wind, said to be built by Pericles, which has been followed as closely as circumstances would permit. Its elevation from the ground is 165 feet. It is of an octagonal form, and consists of two stories, each supported by eight pillars. There is an ornamental roof, and the whole surmounted by a cross. The original was surmounted by a figure which turned on a pivot, and indicated the quarter from whence the wind blew; hence the title of "The Temple of the Wind."

The interior of the Church is extremely neat and elegant.

The vestibule is a correct representation of the interior of the "Temple of the Wind." Above the communion table, and detached from the wall, are six splendid verd antique Scagliola columns, with bases and capitals of white statuary marble; copied from the "Temple of Minerva." The galleries are supported by pillars of no determinate order, taken from the casts of the Elgin marbles.

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The galleries themselves are particularly plain and neat, and without any ornament beyond Grecian mouldings cast in terra cotta. The pulpit and reading-desk are composed of the oak of the venerable tree so long and so well known as the Fairlop oak. The grain of the wood is particularly beautiful, bearing a brilliant polish. The windows of the Church are upon the Grecian model, they are composed of ground glass with stained borders. The whole expense of the building, it is said, will not exceed 70,000*l.* It is calculated that there are 2500 seats in the Church.

THE CONSECRATION.

Tuesday the 7th of May, having been appointed by the Bishop of London for the Consecration, at ten o'clock the doors were opened, and by eleven the Church was completely filled by a most respectable congregation. The arrangements were so well executed, that there was not the slightest bustle or confusion. At a little before eleven o'clock, the Bishop was received at the door of the Church by the Registrar, and Chancellor of the Diocese, with the Vicar, Dr. Moore, in their robes, accompanied by the Churchwardens and the twelve Trustees. After his Lordship had been robed, he proceeded to the front of the altar, where the Petition for the Consecration was presented by the Vicar, and read by the Registrar, after which his Lordship walked down and up the middle aisle in the following order, alternately repeating the 24th Psalm, the Clergy and others making the responses:—

The Clergy, two and two. The twelve Trustees, two and two. The Churchwardens, with wands. The Apparitor. The Bishop of London. The Chancellor. The Vicar. The Bishop's Chaplains. The Registrar. The Solicitors. The Architect. The Builder.

On his Lordship's return, he was conducted to the Communion Table. The usual prayers were then repeated by the Bishop, after which the sentence of Consecration was read by the Chancellor, and signed by the Bishop. The service was read in an impressive manner by Dr. Burroughs.

Wednesday, May 8.

The long-contested question between St. Andrew's parish and Thavies Inn, came on at Guildhall before Aldermen Wood and Waichman. Mr. Adolphus, for the parish, said, Thavies Inn had long since passed into lay hands, and it had been decided that thus circumstanced, it was assessable; especially as the parish were bound to support the poor of the Inn. After some consultation with the City Solicitor, the Magistrates granted a warrant of distress against one of the inhabitants of the Inn.

Tuesday, May 21.

The Thirty-third Anniversary of the LITERARY FUND SOCIETY was celebrated at

the Freemasons' Tavern. His Royal Highness the Duke of York presided, and was supported on the right by his Grace the Duke of Somerset, Viscount Torrington, Lord Bolton, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. and the Tripolitan Ambassador; on the left by Viscount de Chateaubriand, the Right Hon. George Canning, &c. The company were highly respectable, and numerous. It is with the highest satisfaction that we find this Charity bursting into popularity: this was the first anniversary at which the Duke of York presided, and we hail it as a happy omen of his future support. The list of donations, life subscribers, &c. was truly noble, and fully merited the warm applause it was received with. Among them we noticed—His Majesty, 200 guineas; Duke of York, 50*l.*; Mr. Strahan, 1000*l.* 3 *per cents*; Duke of Somerset, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Lord J. Russell, 20*l.*; Lord Bolton, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. Canning, 10*l.* 10*s.* &c. See our Poetry, pp. 449.452.

Wednesday, May 22.

The Eistedvod, or Congress of Welsh Bards and Minstrels, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the auspices of the Cymrodion, or Royal Metropolitan Cambrian Institution. The objects of this Congress are to encourage the cultivation of the Welsh language, and the preservation of the remains of Welsh literature. The great room was, on this occasion, nearly filled with elegant company, including a large proportion of ladies of rank and fashion. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. was called to the chair. He was supported by Lord Kenyon, the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, and several other persons of distinction who are connected with the Principality by birth or otherwise. The business of the day was opened by E. H. Parry, Esq. who detailed the origin, progress, and present state of the society. A number of Welsh airs, chiefly of the "olden time," were then performed by a select body of harpers and vocalists, who were engaged for the purpose. Between the first and second parts of the concert, Sir W. W. Wynn announced the feigned name of the Author of the "Prize Poem" and the "English Essay," for the present year. He called on the successful candidates to come forward and avow themselves, but they did not deem it necessary to obey the call. The amusements of the afternoon concluded with "God Save the King."

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

May 11. A new operatic Play, by Mr. George Colman, entitled the *Law of Java*. The piece is founded on the traditional tales of the fatal effects of the Upas tree. The play was conducted with all the skill of a practised dramatist. The incidents were striking, and well supported by the respective actors. It was received with great applause, and repeated for several nights successively.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

April 10. Earl of Morton, K.T. his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

April 19. Sir R. S. Donkin, Sir Hudson Lowe, and Sir John Cameron, invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath.—Mr. Serjeant Blossett, Dr. C. Ker, and W. Franklin, esq. (appointed a Judge at Madras) knighted.

April 23. The Marquis of Queensbury invested with the Order of the Thistle.—Capt. Sir J. Brenton, Bart. R. N. and K. C. B. knighted.

Whitehall, April 24. Richard Powlett Wrighte Benyon, of Englefield House, co. Berks, esq. has received the Royal Licence that he and his issue may relinquish the surnames of Powlett and Wrighte, and from grateful and affectionate respect for the memory of his late kinsman, the Rev. Peter Beauvoir, of Downham Hall, co. Essex, M.A. deceased, and to commemorate his descent from the family of De Beauvoir, henceforth take and use the surname of De Beauvoir, in addition to and after that of Benyon; that he may be called Richard Benyon De Beauvoir; and that he and they may bear the arms of De Beauvoir quarterly in the first quarter with his and their family arms.

War-Office, April 26. 74th foot: Capt. D. Stewart, to be Major.—80th ditto: Major G. D. Pitt, to be Lieut.-col.—Capt. W. C. Harpur, to be Major.

Whitehall, May 10. Sir George Nayler, Knight, and Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, to be Garter Principal King of Arms; and the King was graciously pleased at Carlton Palace to invest him with the gold chain and badge appertaining to the said office.

War-Office, May 10. 16th Light Dragoons, Brevet-Col. Francis Newbery, to be Lieut.-col.—63d Regt. of Foot, Lieut.-col. Edw. Burke, to be Lieut.-col.—2d West

India Regt. Lieut.-col. Edw. O'Hara, to be Lieut.-col.

May 17. Lieut.-col. Hon. E. P. Lygon, of 2d Life Guards, to be Col. in the Army.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy (one of the Prebendaries of Canterbury), to be Archdeacon of that Diocese.

Rev. J. Croft (rector of Saltwood), Prebendary of Canterbury.

Rev. Reg. Heber, Preacher at Lincoln's Inn.

Rev. H. C. de Crespigny, Neatishend V. Norfolk.

Rev. Robt. Collinson, Holme Cultram V. Cumberland.

Rev. T. Hill, Chesterfield V. Derbyshire.

Rev. T. Jackson, East Cowton V. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Leggett, East Tisted R. Hants.

Rev. C. S. Luxmore, Broomyard V. Herefordshire.

Rev. John Page, B.D. Gillingham V. Kent.

Rev. Geo. Palmer, Harlton R. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. Howell W. Powell, Heapham R. near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

Rev. N. Simons, Ickham R. Kent.

Rev. Thos. Skrimshire, South Creek V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Thomas, Great Burstead V. Essex.

Rev. W. Vaux, M.A. Chaplain to Abp. of Canterbury.

Rev. W. Upjohn, Bynham V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. G. Whaley, Witlesham R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. B. Whitfield, Lawford R. Essex.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

R. Smith, esq. M.A. of Buckton, Commissary of Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and Apparitor General of Diocese of Lincoln.

J. L. Knight, esq. Recorder of Brecon.

J. Hill, esq. Attorney-general for Chester.

W. Payn, esq. Treasurer for Berks.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Minehead.—J. Douglas, esq. *rite* Luttrell.

Shaftesbury.—Hon. Robt. Grosvenor, *vice* Moore.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Bifrons, near Canterbury, the Marchioness of Ely, a son.—The Lady of Adm. E. T. Smith, a son.—At Banbury, the wife of Rev. Geo. Smalley, a son and heir.—At Halston Hall, Mrs. Robt. Fletcher Bradshaw, a son and heir.—At Beech Lodge, Great Marlow, Mrs. Wadham Wyndham, a son.—At Deal Castle, Hon. Mrs. Crewe, a son.

April 13. Mrs. Spencer Percival, a dau.—19. In Upper Wimpole-street, Lady Amelia-Sophia Boyce, a son.—22. At Bentry House, Gloucestershire, the wife of John Cave, esq. a dau.—23. At Eton, the wife of Rev. Dr. Keate, a son.—The wife of Dr. Uwins, Bedford-row, a dau.—26. At Yesterhouse, Haddington, Marchioness of Tweeddale, a son and heir, who takes the title of

Earl of Gifford.—28. At Twickenham, Mrs. Chas. Baldwin, a dau. her 15th child.—30. At Upminster-house, near Stamford, Countess of Lindsey, a dau.

May 1. Mrs. H. Spink, of Knaresborough, two boys and a girl.—3. At Cambridge, the wife of Rev. A. B. Henniker, a dau.—4. The Lady of Right Hon. Robt. Peel, a son.—5. At Cuerden-hall, Lancashire, the wife of R. Townley Parker, esq. a son and heir.—6. At Gayton, co. Northampton, the wife of Rev. J. Bush, a son.—9. At Thomas's Hotel, London, Mrs. Lane Fox, a dau.—11. At Broughton Rectory, Mrs. Edm. Probyn, a son.—12. The wife of the Rev. J. Gould, of Newtown Blossomville, a dau.—14. The wife of Rev. Dr. Cotton, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. Rev. Edw. Barton Lye, V. of Raunds, North. to Sophia, d. of late J. Whitaker, esq. of Bratton.—Rev. Edw. Burges, of South Moreton, to Anne, d. of Mr. G. R. Ward, of Bruton.—Rev. Donald Cameron, to Fanny, d. of Rev. T. R. Bromfield V. of Napton, co. Warwick.—Rev. Chas. Drage, of Downham, to Elizabeth, d. of the Rev. Z. Brooke, of Monk's Risborough.—Rev. R. H. Gretton, R. of Nantwich, to Frances, d. of late J. Bennoin, esq. of Chorlton.—Rev. Thos. Hill, R. of Badgeworth, to d. of Mr. Hulls, of Corse, Gloucestershire.—Rev. E. C. Hutchinson, V. of Seaford, to Margaret, d. of Rev. G. Marwood, Busby-hall, York.—Rev. J. C. Morgan, nephew to Lord Bp. of Cloyne, and V. of Drisbane, to Elizabeth, d. of late J. Wallis, esq. of Westwood, co. Cork.—Rev. Wm. Norris, to Anne-Frances, d. of J. Butler, esq. of Warblington.—Rev. H. Quartley, to Dinah, d. of A. Quartley, esq. of Christchurch, Hampshire.—Rev. J. Standly, to Caroline Frances, d. of W. O. Brigstocke, esq. of Blaenpont, Cardiganshire.—Rev. W. A. Trim, of Yetminster, to widow of late G. Bullock, esq. of East Coker.—Rev. T. Upwood, to Jane, d. of W. Stevens, esq. of Pedworth.—Rev. Wm. Walford, R. of St. Runwald's, Colchester, to Mary-Anne, d. of Rev. H. Hutton, R. of Beaumont.—John Allen, esq. of Leicester-square, to Emma Prichard, of North Brixton.—Jas. Bulmer, esq. of Wettenhall, to Mary, d. of late P. Blackburn, esq.—H. M. Bunbury, esq. of Old Burlington-st. to Miss Alicia Pillie, of Drincoe, Roscommon.—Wm. son of Edw. Everard, esq. of Middleton, Norfolk, to Harriet, d. of late A. Bowker, esq. of Lynn.—Lieut.-col. Perceval, C.B. to Alicia-Charlotte, d. of Sir W. H. Palmer, bt.—At Ripley, J. H. Stephens, esq. to Sarah, d. of late Capt. H. Roberts, R.N.—W. H. C. Smyth, esq. of the Exchequer, to Elizabeth-Anne, widow of the late J. Woods, esq. Counsellor, of New York.—Edw. Johnson, esq. to Harriet-Mary, widow of the late Rev. W. Bertie, of Grosvenor-sq. and niece of the late Philip, Viscount Wenman, of Thame Park, Oxfordshire.—At Beverley, Capel Care, esq. to Frederica, d. of late Lieut.-gen. Cheney.—At Clapham, R. J. Hunter, esq. of Madras, to Louisa, d. of Capt. Thomas, of E. I. Company's Service.

March 8. Edwin Roberts, esq. to the d. of Mr. A. Cameron, of Hinley Hill, near Beverley.—25. Charles C. Parks, esq. of Bengal Civil Service, to Frances-Susanna, d. of W. Archer, esq. of Lymington.

April 10. At Bath, Andrew Rutherford, GENT. *MAG. May, 1822.*

esq. of Edinburgh, Advocate, to Sophia-Frances, d. of Sir Jas. Stewart, bt. of Fort Stewart, co. Donegal.—11. John Middleton, esq. Lieut. R.N. to d. of J. Scott, esq. of Parliament-street.—16. Lord Edw. O'Bryen, brother of the Marquis of Thomond, to Lady Elizabeth Somerset, d. of the Duke of Beaufort.—18. At Kingstone, Rev. Thos. Harrison, of Denne Hill, Kent, to Jemima-Elizabeth, only d. of late C. Branfill, esq. of Upminster Hall, Essex.—Baker Gabb, esq. of Abergavenny Castle, to Mary-Anne, d. of T. Stead, esq. of Devonshire-street.—At Solihull, Capt. Thos. Davis, Bedfordshire Militia, to Charlotte, d. of Capt. J. Edwards, esq. R.N.—20. At Clifton, Chas. Fred. Williams, Barrister at Law, to Elizabeth, d. of late R. B. Wyld Browne, esq. of Caughley, Salop.—At Hereford, Rich. Jones Powell, of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister at Law, son of R. Powell, M. D. to Martha-Clee, only d. of late W. Downes, esq. of Hinton.—22. At Chiswick Church, Col. Gardiner, 6th foot, to Maria, only d. of late T. Wildman, esq.—23. Edm. Turton, esq. of Larpool Hall, York, and Bradstead-place, Kent, to Marianne, only d. of R. B. Livesey, esq. of Kildale.—Rev. S. Wm. Perkins, M.A. to Elizabeth, d. of Wm. Perry, esq. of Everton, near Liverpool.—23. Rev. Stephen Middleton, to Mary, d. of John Ware, esq. of Tiverton.—At Dublin, Capt. King, 4th dragoons, grandson of the Earl of Erne, to Charlotte, d. of late Ponsonby Tottenham, esq. of Clifton.—24. Rev. Wm. Gordon, R. of Spaxton, to Diana, d. of late J. Harris, esq. of Radford.—At Bath, Rev. Wm. Liddiard, R. of Knockmark, co. Meath, to Mary-Anne, d. of late J. T. Morin, esq. of Weldon Lodge, Bucks.—At Dublin, Lieut.-col. Grove, to Anne, d. of F. Disney, esq.—Hon. and Rev. Francis Jas. Noel, son of Sir G. N. Noel, bt. and Baroness Barham, to Cecilia-Penelope, d. of late P. C. Methuen, esq. of Corsham House, Wilts.—25. The Hon. Robt. Fulk Murray Greville, to Miss G. Cecilia Lock.—29. At Tunbridge, J. B. Bostock, esq. of George-street, Mansion-house, London, solicitor, son of late Rev. S. Bostock, to Sophia-Tovey, d. of R. Kirby, esq. of Meopham Bank, Tunbridge.—30. Rev. P. Penson, precentor of Durham, to Louisa-Elizabeth, d. of late Mr. Barley, of Barnes.—Rev. R. Mooley Master, A.M. to Frances-Mary, d. of G. Smith, esq. M.P.

May 1. At Sunning, Berks, Wm. Ward Heathcote, esq. to Eliz. d. of late J. Barton, esq. of Deanwater, Cheshire.—2. At Bath, Maj.-gen. Sir Wm. Inglis, K.C.B. to Margaret-Marianne, d. of Maj.-gen. Raymond.

OBITUARY.

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SIR ISAAC HEARD, GARTER.

April 29. At the College of Arms, in the 92d year of his age, Sir Isaac Heard, Knt. Garter Principal King of Arms, born at Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon, on the 10th of December (old style), 1730. He was the son of John Heard, sometime of Bridgwater, but latterly of London, Gent. by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter and at length heir of Benjamin Michell, of Sea-side House, in the parish of Branscombe, and of Slade in the parish of Salcombe Regis, in the county of Devon, Gent. His grandfather was Isaac Heard, sometime of Cork, and afterwards of Bridgwater, merchant, a younger son (the descendants of the elder being now settled on a patrimonial estate in the neighbourhood of Cork) of John Heard, who emigrated from the county of Wilts, and settled at Bandon in Ireland. The family of Michell was of great respectability in Devonshire, and it appears that the grandfather of Benjamin above-mentioned, John Michell, Esq. was seated at Sea-side house in the reign of Charles the First, and died in 1648; and that his son John Michell, of Branscombe, Esq. (the maternal great-grandfather of Sir Isaac Heard) was one of the Royalists who compounded for their estates in 1655.

The early pursuits in life of this gentleman, which circumstances, following each other in rapid succession, rendered as various as they were active, appeared to lead to a profession very different from that which he ultimately embraced. He was brought up at the Honiton Grammar-school under the Rev. Mr. Lewis, and, at the age of fifteen, he entered the navy as a volunteer, on board His Majesty's ship *Lynn*, commanded by Captain Robert Man, afterwards one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in which ship he served as a midshipman from the month of July 1746, to the middle of the year 1748. In the course of this service, the *Lynn* being employed in the Mediterranean, he had the opportunity of visiting the Greek islands, the romantic coasts of the

Adriatic, as well as the coast of Asia, and the Southern and Western shores of Italy, and derived all that ardent satisfaction of which young minds are more peculiarly susceptible upon traversing the scenes of their recent studies—a proof of which manifested itself in the lively impression which still remained, of the interesting objects which had come under his observation in these classic regions, even down to the close of his protracted life; subjects which, after the lapse of upwards of seventy years, were frequently dwelt upon with the vivacity and fervour which generally belong to youth. In 1749, he continued his service in the Navy, in the Blandford man-of-war, which ship was ordered to the coast of Guinea; where, in the month of August 1750, an accident occurred which had nearly proved fatal to the young candidate for naval fame. From the effect of one of those sudden and dreadful tornados with which that region is visited, he was carried overboard with the main-mast of the ship, whilst standing on the top-sail yard encouraging the seamen to their duty. But, by one of those interpositions of Providence, by which the life of man is often preserved, and at a moment when the attention of the whole crew was directed to disencumber the vessel from the wreck, the young midshipman was observed, enveloped in the shattered rigging, floating alongside the ship; and he owed his immediate rescue to the humane hand of his ship-mate the late Admiral Sir Robert Kingsmill; with whom such an event could not fail to produce that warm friendship and regard which existed between them down to the moment of the gallant Admiral's death*.

In the year 1751, a period of profound peace, affording no encouragement to continue his naval career, he proceeded to Bilbao in Spain, in a mercantile pursuit; and, having soon after established himself there, he made several voyages, in the course of the five succeeding years, across the Atlantic, with a view of opening a correspondence with Boston

* In allusion to this extraordinary event, and in grateful commemoration of his providential escape, he adopted the following arms, which were assigned to him after he became Lancaster Herald, in the year 1762; viz. "Argent, in base a figure representing Neptune, with an eastern crown gold, his trident Sable, headed Or, issuing from a stormy ocean, the left hand grasping the head of a ship's mast appearing above the waves, as part of a wreck proper; on a chief Azure, the Arctic Polar Star of the first, with the motto '*Naufragus in Portum*'."

and other places in America. His prospects were approaching the accomplishment of his wishes, when the war, which broke out between this country and Spain, in the year 1757, frustrated his speculations in a country where there was, in consequence, no protection of the property, or security for the person of an Englishman. He was, therefore, compelled to make a hurried retreat to England; and, having lost whatever he had realized at Bilboa, he engaged himself with a merchant in the city, where he remained until 1759. At this period he was introduced to the notice of Thomas Earl of Effingham (then exercising the office of Earl Marshal, for Edward Duke of Norfolk), who perceiving the integrity of his character, and the tendency of his energetic mind to historical and antiquarian research, was pleased to appoint him to the office of Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms, on the 5th of December in the same year. He had the happiness to enjoy the esteem and confidence of this nobleman to the end of his life; and his immediate successor Thomas, also Earl of Effingham, and Deputy Earl Marshal, to whom he acted as official secretary, honoured him with similar marks of favour and regard.

He continued a Pursuivant until the 3d of July, 1761, when he became Lancaster Herald, in which situation he attended the Coronation of our late revered Monarch, and her Majesty Queen Charlotte, on the 22d of September following.

In the month of March 1770, he intermarried with his first wife Katherine, the second daughter of Andrew Tyler, of Boston, in New England, Gent. (by Myriam his wife, sister of Sir William Pepperell, Bart.) and widow of David Ochterlony of Boston, Gent. He had no issue by this lady, who died 30th October, 1783; but he derived all the satisfaction of a father, and experienced the warm attachment of a son, from the only survivor of her three sons by her former husband (who were brought up under his immediate care), Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, whose eminent services in India have obtained for him the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the highest distinctions ever conferred by the Sovereign on an officer in the military service of the East India Company.

On the 18th of October, 1774, he was promoted to the office of Norroy King of Arms, and was, about the same period, appointed Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, of the Order of the Bath, and Brunswick Herald; which latter

office he resigned, in 1814, in favour of G. F. Beltz, Esq. (now Lancaster Herald) who had been many years his secretary and confidential friend.

In 1780, he was further promoted to the office of Clarenceux King of Arms, by patent, dated the 16th of May in that year; and upon the death of the late Ralph Bigland, Esq. Garter, to whom he had been a zealous coadjutor for the advancement of the interests of the College, he was, by patent dated the 1st of May, 1784, created Garter Principal King of Arms. At the first Chapter of the most noble order of the Garter, which took place after his elevation to the head of the College, viz. on the second of June, 1786, he was invested with the insignia of his office, and his Majesty was graciously pleased, in Chapter, to confer upon him the honour of knighthood. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel having, at that period, been elected into the order, Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, was, according to immemorial custom, and in right of his office, nominated a plenipotentiary, jointly with Lord Viscount Dalrymple, afterwards Earl of Stair, then minister at the court of Berlin, for investing the Landgrave with the ensigns of the order; and he soon after repaired for that purpose to Cassel, where the ceremony took place on the 7th of August following.

On the 18th of August, 1787, he married, secondly, Alicia, relict of John-George Felton, Esq. Inspector-General of the Customs for the Leeward Islands, who died on the 15th of May, 1808.

In the year 1791, he was intrusted with a mission to the Duke of Saxe Gotha, who had been elected a Knight of the Garter; and, jointly with his Majesty's minister at the court of Saxony, Morton Eden, Esq. (now Lord Henley) he invested that prince at the Ducal palace, at Gotha, on the 18th of April.

In 1813, when the Emperor Alexander was elected into the most noble order, the duties of Garter were again required for the investiture of his Imperial Majesty, who was, at that time, opposed to the late oppressor of Europe, at the head of a powerful army in the heart of Germany. Upon this occasion his present Majesty, with that benevolence of feeling for which his Majesty is so distinguished, caused it to be signified to this old and faithful servant of the Crown, that, considering the fatigues of a very long and circuitous journey, and the probable danger of travelling through a country which might be the seat of war, his Majesty was unwilling to expose Garter, at his advanced period of life, to such perils, and therefore he was permitted

mitted to appoint a deputy for the performance of this service; and the investiture took place at Töplitz, in Bohemia, on the 27th of September in that year; the late Francis Townsend, Esq. Windsor Herald, acting as Garter's deputy.

After the termination of the war in 1814, the election of the Emperor of Austria and the King of the Netherlands, neither of whom were in England, again called the services of Garter into action; and the tranquillity of the Continent enabling Sir Isaac Heard, then in good health, though at the advanced age of 84, to perform in person the duties of his office; he left England on the 11th of August, for Brussels, where, jointly with Lord Viscount Castlereagh (now Marquis of Londonderry), he invested the King of the Netherlands; and afterwards proceeded to Vienna, where the Emperor Francis was invested in a similar manner; and he returned to England on the 30th of October, after an absence of less than three months.

Among the various public duties appertaining to the office of Garter, there is perhaps none more impressive, or where the feelings are more deeply interested, than that of the proclamation of the styles at the state funerals of the Royal Family. This duty Sir Isaac Heard had, in the course of his long official life, been too frequently called upon to perform; and it was never executed with more afflicting and solemn effect than on the occasions of the interment of the amiable and beloved Princess Charlotte, and of our late venerable and most excellent Monarch and his Royal Consort*.

Until within the last two years of his life, Sir Isaac Heard continued in the personal discharge of all the active duties of his office of Garter, and it was a subject of mortification to him, that after proclaiming his present Majesty at Carlton House on the 31st of January, 1820, his bodily strength was unequal to the powers of the mind, which dictated a desire to officiate at the solemnity of his Majesty's royal Coronation; upon which occasion the state of his health compelling him to repair to Cheltenham, he deputed Sir George Naylor, Clarenceux, to perform the duties of his office of

Garter. He had however the satisfaction to receive, by command of his Sovereign, a gold Coronation medal, which he preserved as a gratifying testimony of his Majesty's gracious favour towards one of the oldest servants of the illustrious House of Brunswick. His enfeebled health, and his very advanced age, requiring the more pure air of the country, he passed the greater part of the last two years either at Brighton, Cheltenham, or Malvern Wells; still, however, though withdrawn from the personal discharge of his official duties in London, in complete possession of that vigour of intellect which enabled him, until within a few days of his death, to dispatch such matters of official business as constantly came under his consideration, with a precision and punctuality hardly to be equalled.

He had repaired to Brighton, where he had passed the winter for several preceding years, in the month of December last, and had returned to London only four days before the close of his mortal career. The gradual decay of his bodily strength had manifested itself for some time past, and he contemplated his final dissolution with truly Christian resignation.

A few days only previous to his decease, he expressed, in a letter to one of his confidential friends and official assistants (J. Pulman, Esq. now Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms), a strong desire founded in a sentiment of affection and veneration for the memory of his late royal master (from whom through a long official life he had received the most gratifying marks of favour), that his mortal remains might, if practicable, be deposited in the cloisters of St. George's Chapel at Windsor. This desire having been communicated to the Dean and Chapter, he had the gratification of knowing, by the last epistolary communication which reached his hands on the morning of his departure from Brighton, not only that this desire to repose near his late royal master could be complied with; but that, from a feeling of personal regard towards so old and respectable an officer of the order of the Garter, the Dean and Chapter were anxious, whenever the melancholy event of his death should occur, to consecrate his remains, not in the Cloisters, but within the Royal Chapel. He reached home in a state of great debility, though without any positive disease; remained in the full possession of the faculties of the mind, awaiting the awful moment of his dissolution; and, in entire resignation to the will of heaven,

* It is a curious fact, that Sir Isaac Heard officiated at the interment of a Prince or Princess of each generation, in a succession of six generations of the House of Brunswick; viz. from the funeral of George the Second, to that of the Princess Charlotte and her Royal infant, inclusive.

heaven, breathed his last, without any apparent bodily suffering, at a quarter past one o'clock on the morning of the 29th ult.

In the execution of his office he acted with indefatigable zeal, acute discrimination, and strict conscientiousness. He was a good Latin scholar; and his knowledge of modern languages, some of which he spoke with great readiness, particularly qualified him for those missions to foreign courts which constituted an important part of his official duty. Few men have been more distinguished for urbanity of manners, habitual cheerfulness, and benevolence of heart. The elegant turn of his mind, and his extraordinary memory, which a long intercourse with polished society had richly stored, rendered him dear to a large circle of acquaintance; whilst the tenderness of his disposition, and the purity of his moral and religious habits, commanded the affectionate veneration of his domestics and private friends.

His remains were removed from the Heralds College to Windsor, on Tuesday morning, the 7th of May. The funeral procession reached the Castle-gate (where the guard was turned out with presented arms) at two o'clock; and the body was received at the South door of St. George's Chapel by the Dean and Canons, attended by the Choirs. The mantle, sceptre, badge, and chain, worn by the deceased as an officer of the order of the garter, were placed on the pall, which was supported by the present Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy Kings of Arms, and by Sir Francis John Hartwell, Bart. The corpse was followed by Charles Wild, Esq. the nephew, and Henry James Wild, Esq. Assistant Commissary General, the great-nephew of the deceased; by the executors, private friends, and most of the officers of arms, who attended as mourners. The hon. and rev. the Dean officiated on the occasion; and the full choral service was performed, in the course of which the beautiful and appropriate Anthem, from the 16th Psalm, "*I have set the Lord always before me*," &c. was sung by the Choristers. The body was deposited at the North-east end of the Chapel, behind the altar, and near the entrance to the Chapter-room, where the late worthy Garter had officiated in the presence of his Sovereign, at the installation of the Order in 1805.

Sir Isaac Heard had no issue; but has left one sister, Mrs. Sarah Wild, widow, who has two sons, James Wild, Esq. of Buenos Ayres, and Charles Wild, Esq. of Albemarle-street, and two unmarried daughters.

ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.

May 6. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in his 68th year, the Hon. and Most Rev. William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland.

The death of his Grace took place under circumstances of a peculiarly distressing nature, which have excited in the breast of every human being, to whose knowledge they have come, feelings of the deepest regret and commiseration. This melancholy event was unhappily occasioned by an unfortunate mistake in administering a quantity of laudanum instead of a draught. His Lordship was attended in the morning of the 6th by Sir H. Halford, who wrote a prescription for a draught, which was immediately sent to the shop of Mr. Jones, the apothecary, in Mount-street, in order that it might be prepared. His Lordship having expressed some impatience that the draught had not arrived, Mrs. Stuart inquired of the servants if it had come; and being answered in the affirmative, she desired that it might be brought to her immediately. The under butler went to the porter, and demanded the draught for his master. The man had just before received it, together with a small phial of laudanum and camphorated spirits, which he occasionally used himself as an external embrocation. Most unluckily, in the hurry of the moment, instead of giving the draught intended for the Archbishop, he accidentally substituted the bottle which contained the embrocation. The under butler instantly carried it to Mrs. Stuart without examination, and that lady not having a doubt that it was the medicine which had been recommended by Sir H. Halford, poured it into a glass and gave it to her husband!—In a few minutes, however, the dreadful mistake was discovered: upon which Mrs. Stuart rushed from the presence of the Bishop into the street, with the phial in her hand, and in a state of speechless distraction. Mr. Jones the apothecary having procured the usual antidote, lost not a moment in accompanying Mrs. Stuart back to Hill-street, where he administered to his Lordship, now almost in a state of stupor, the strongest emetics, and used every means which his skill and ingenuity could suggest to remove the poison from his stomach, all, however, without effect. Sir Henry Halford and Dr. Baillie were sent for. These physicians added their efforts to those of Mr. Jones, but with as little success. Sir Henry Halford, on quitting Mrs. Stuart, proceeded in his carriage to his Majesty, and informed him of the melancholy event. His Majesty deeply sympathized

sympathized with the family of the unfortunate deceased.

His Grace was the fifth, youngest, and last surviving son, of John earl of Bute, by Mary, only daughter of Edward Wortley Montagu, and the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu*. He is said to have had a predilection for the clerical profession at a very early period of his life; and to have studied, with much assiduity, under a private tutor, before he had entered any public academy. At Winchester-school he made important additions to his literary attainments; and afterwards became a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded M. A. 1774. As his father had been, first, Governor to his late Majesty, and afterwards Prime Minister of England, it is but little wonder that promotions should have poured in upon a son, whose manners, learning, and good conduct would have conferred credit on any family. One of his first preferments was the vicarage of Luton, in Bedfordshire, a preferment in the gift of his father. About this period, Boswell in his "Life of Dr. Johnson," speaks of him in the following terms: "April 10, 1783, I introduced to him, at his house in Bolt-court, the Hon. and Rev. W. Stuart, son of the Earl of Bute; a gentleman truly worthy of being known to Johnson, being, with all the advantages of high-birth, learning, travel, and elegant manners, an exemplary parish-priest, in every respect." He took the degree of D. D. 1789, and was promoted to a canonry of Christ Church, Oxford; and in 1793, was raised to the Episcopal Bench, being nominated to the see of St. David's; whence he was translated in December 1800, to the archbishoprick of Armagh, and primacy of all Ireland. Since this period, his administration of his high office, both as head of the Church of Ireland, and as metropolitan of the province of Armagh, has been distinguished by a character of purity, integrity, ability, and firmness, and of

vigilant attention to the best interests of the Established Church, which will render it for ever prominent on the page of Irish Ecclesiastical History.

The character of this eminent metropolitan, as ably drawn by the Rev. James Stuart, in his "History of Armagh," has been given in the first part of vol. XCI. p. 942.

His Grace married in April 1796, Sophia-Juliana, one of the daughters of Thomas Penn, of Stoke Pogies, Bucks, Esq. co-proprietor of Pennsylvania (a descendant of the celebrated founder of Philadelphia), by lady Juliana Fermor, daughter of the earl of Pomfret. His Grace had issue four children:—Mary-Juliana, born May 1797, who in 1815, was married to the Hon. Thomas Knox, eldest son of Viscount Northland; William, born Oct. 1798, a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge; Louisa; and Henry, born May 1804.

A cast was taken from the face by Mr. Hardenburgh, the sculptor, by desire of Mrs. Stuart.

His Grace's remains were interred in the family vault at Luton, Bedfordshire.

ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

May 6. In Rutland-square, Dublin, his Grace the Right Hon. and most Rev. Charles Brodrick, Lord Archbishop of Cashel, Primate of Munster, Bishop of Emly, a Commissioner of the Board of Education, Treasurer to the Board of First Fruits, a Vice President of the Society for Discountenancing Vice, &c. His Grace was the fourth son of George, the third Viscount Midleton, by Albina sister of Thomas Townshend, first Viscount Sydney; he was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert in 1795, Bishop of Kilmore in 1796, and in 1801, promoted to the archiepiscopal chair of Cashel. He was a prelate of distinguished piety, and of the most exemplary attention to the duties of his high station, as evinced by his unceasing vigilance in enforcing

* "Lady Mary (the Primate's grandmother) attained a high rank amongst the English writers, who distinguished themselves in polite literature during the 18th century. In her 20th year, she translated the *Enchiridion* of Epictetus. Her poems display considerable talent; but as an epistolary writer, she stands almost unrivalled by any contemporary author. Her beauty, wit, vivacity, and learning, commanded general admiration, and extended her fame through the British empire. By the introduction of the Turkish practice of Inoculation for the Small-pox into Europe, she became the common benefactress of Christendom. She not only recommended the adoption of the practice to the English, through the medium of Mr. Maitland, the medical attendant on an embassy to the Porte, but she gave the best possible proof of her confidence in its utility, by inoculating her own son at Pera in 1718. We have somewhere seen a well-written essay on Inoculation—with the signature 'WILLIAM STUART,' which we believe to have been the production of her ladyship's grandson [the late lamented Primate]." *Stuart's Armagh*, p. 462.

the residence of the Clergy, and by his disinterested appointments to the vacant livings. Private connection or interest had no weight in his Grace's selection: the vacant preferment was invariably bestowed on the most deserving object for learning, piety, and good moral conduct. His Grace was originally intended for the Naval profession, and went a voyage as a midshipman, but his mother, Lady Middleton, being apprehensive that his health was not adequate to encountering so active a life, he was at an early age returned to school, and to the prosecution of his studies. This fact is ridiculously exaggerated by Wathesfield, in his ponderous tome, where he describes the Archbishop of Cashel as having been a *Naval Officer*. His Grace married, Dec. 8, 1786, Mary, daughter of Dr. Richard Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne, and had issue, Charles; George; Mary, married March 13, 1809, James Viscount Bernard, eldest son of Francis Earl of Bandon; Albinia; Louisa; and Frances.

BISHOP OF MEATH.

Lately. In Ireland, the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, Bishop of Meath.

This celebrated divine was born in the county of Longford, in Ireland, about the year 1748. Being of a Catholic family, his father, who was a farmer, sent him, with his brother John, to St. Omer's, with a view to the priesthood. The latter complied with his father's wishes; but Thomas, having taken the liberty of investigating the grounds of his religion, saw reasons enough for renouncing the creed in which he had been bred, in favour of that of the Established Church. He also entered into orders in that communion; and, it is a singular fact, that the two brothers officiated, after a lapse of years, in the same diocese, the one as a zealous parish priest of the Romish persuasion, and the other a prelate of the Protestant establishment. Mr. O'Beirne, of whom we are now speaking, became, at the commencement of the American war, Chaplain in the fleet under Lord Howe, with whom he was a great favourite, as well as with his brother the General. The calamitous fire at New York in 1776, gave him an opportunity of displaying the doctrines of Christianity in the most consolatory manner, having been appointed to preach at St. Paul's Church, the only one in New York which had been preserved from the flames. This discourse was very highly and justly praised. On his return from America, when the conduct of Lord Howe and

his brother Sir William Howe, became the subject of general animadversion and parliamentary inquiry, Dr. O'Beirne published a pamphlet in vindication of them. About this time, also, to recommend himself more effectually to the Opposition, he wrote a spirited pamphlet in their favour, called, "The Gleam of Comfort," which possessed much merit. His connexion with the Howes introduced him to the late Duke of Portland, whom he accompanied as private secretary to Ireland, in 1782. On that occasion, however, Dr. O'Beirne obtained no preferment; but the year following his patron presented him to two valuable livings in Northumberland and Cumberland. When Earl Fitzwilliam went to Ireland he took the Doctor with him as his first Chaplain; soon after which he was promoted to the bishopric of Ossory, from which, on the death of Dr. Maxwell, he was translated to the see of Meath. When Earl Fitzwilliam was removed from office, Bp. O'Beirne stood forward in the Irish House of Peers, in his defence. His speech on that occasion was highly applauded. The Bishop was distinguished as a political writer of great eminence, and it is but justice to say, that his conduct as a prelate was both liberal and exemplary. His first charge, as Bp. of Ossory, is perhaps unexampled in point of pastoral simplicity and apostolic doctrine. He candidly admitted the obscurity of his birth, and made a solemn declaration, that, in the ecclesiastical promotions which were at his disposal, he should be influenced by the merits of the candidates only. He instituted monthly lectures, on topics of religious controversy and subjects selected from the History of the Church, while chapters from the New Testament were occasionally translated, and the most approved commentators and expositors were carefully consulted. It was not uncommon during these lectures, to see them attended by Clergymen, from a distance of twenty or thirty miles, who probably had not, for twenty or thirty years, looked into the original text. But while he exacted a punctual attention to duties, peculiarly necessary in a country where the sophistry of the Church of Rome was either thought unworthy of the honour of a contest, or was allowed to triumph, without opposition, over the blind credulity of her disciples, and the frequent ignorance of her opponents, he constantly distinguished himself by his attention to the interests of the clergy under his jurisdiction. His house and table were always open to them, particularly to those of

of the inferior order; and he was never reproached with neglecting any opportunity to reward the claims of merit, however destitute of recommendation.

As a preacher, Dr. O'Beirne ranked in the first class. His sermons seldom related to the thorny points of controversial theology, which are more calculated to confound than to enlighten. He was generally satisfied with expatiating on the grand and essential doctrines of Christianity, and his diction was perspicuous, animated, and nervous. He was occasionally sublime, frequently pathetic, and always intelligible to his auditors. Though gifted with considerable powers of imagination, he studiously checked them, when they seemed to interfere in the pure fervency of devotion. He appeared to have made it his great object,

"To discipline his fancy, to command The heart; and, by familiar accents, move The Christian soul."—

The conduct of his Lordship, in private life, was ever distinguished for that liberality of heart and urbanity of manners which evince a just knowledge of the duties of society. Several of his sermons have been published.

His person was of the middle size, and slight. His face was thin, and expressive of the qualities which formed his character.

His publications, with and without his name, are as follow:

"The Crucifixion, a Poem," 1776, 4to.—"The Generous Impostor, a Comedy," 1780, 8vo.—Series of Essays in a Daily Newspaper, under the signature of a Country Gentleman, 1780.—"A short History of the last Session of Parliament, anonymous," 8vo.—"Considerations on the late Disturbances, by a consistent Whig," 1781, 8vo.—"Considerations on the Principles of Naval Discipline and Courts Martial," 1781, 8vo.—"The Ways of God to be vindicated only by the Word of God, a sermon," 1804, 8vo.—"A Charge delivered to the Clergy of his Diocese," 1805, 8vo.—"A Sermon preached in the parish Church of Kells, Dec. 5, 1805."—"A Sermon preached in the Chapel of the Magdalen Hospital, April 23, 1807," 8vo.—"Sermons on important Subjects, with Charges," 1813, 8vo.

ARCHDEACON RADCLIFFE.

In recording the death of an admirably learned and incomparable man, the late venerable Archdeacon of Canterbury (p. 380, b.) there is a mistake, which must be corrected. *Houstone Radcliffe*, D. D. a native of Lancashire,

was Fellow of Brasen Nose, an eminent and most meritorious tutor of the College, where Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Viscount Sidmouth, and his lamented brother, the Right Honourable Hiley Addington, and many other men of worth were his pupils. His only publication, we believe, was an excellent Sermon, preached at the Consecration of the late Bishop Cleaver, his contemporary and fellow-collegian.

"Semper honoratum, carum mihi semper habebam."

COUNTESS FITZWILLIAM.

May 13. At Milton House, near Peterborough, after a protracted illness, aged 74, Charlotte Countess Fitzwilliam. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of William 2d earl of Besborough, by Caroline Cavendish, eldest daughter of William 3d duke of Devonshire. She was married to Earl Fitzwilliam, 11th July, 1770, and had issue only one child, Charles-William viscount Milton, M.P. for Yorkshire. The death of her Ladyship will be deeply felt by all with whom she was connected. She was a friend to the distressed, and a liberal benefactress to the poor.

MATTHEW RUSSELL, Esq. M.P.

May 8. At Long's Hotel, Bond-street, aged 57, Matthew Russell, Esq. M.P. for Saltash, Cornwall. This gentleman was a native of the North of England, and was possessed of immense wealth in coal mines, &c. in Durham. He purchased the antient castle of Brancepeth, and a considerable estate, of the Tempest family. He married a daughter of Charles Tennyson, Esq. M.P. for Grimsby, by whom he has left one son and one daughter.

The father of the late Mr. Russell made an immense fortune by coal mines. The Wallsend Coal (one of Mr. Russell's Collieries) has long been a favourite fuel in the metropolis.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN STUART JERDAN.

Jan. 8. At Cape Town, on his passage from India, aged 44, Lieut.-Colonel John Stuart Jerdan, of the 10th regiment Bombay Infantry, and of Kelsall, in Roxburghshire. After twenty-six years of important services, having earned the repeated thanks of the Governor-General, medals, and other distinctions, his career closed where it commenced, with military honour. As a Cadet entering life, he was the first in the fleet to volunteer on the attack of the Cape of Good Hope; as a Field Officer at its ending, his corpse was there

there carried to the grave by Field Officers, and buried with the ceremonies due to his rank, with the regrets paid, even by strangers, to his character as a gallant officer, and a most estimable man.

◆
CAPT. POGGENPOHL.

Capt. Poggenpohl, whose death at Mysore, on the 8th July 1821, we noticed in vol. XCI. ii. p. 571, was the only surviving son of the late W. H. Poggenpohl, Esq. Secretary to the Russian Embassy. Sent out to India at an early age, he had been 14 years in the Hon. East India Company's service, and was in his 31st year, when the melancholy accident occurred which is supposed to have occasioned his death. He was on duty in the Mysore Country, when he had a severe fall from his horse, by which the upper part of the thigh bone was much injured; and though the wound appeared to be healing, it is supposed his sudden death some months after was in consequence of the accident.

"Admired and respected as an officer, esteemed and beloved as a gentleman, the early and unfortunate termination of a career hitherto highly distinguished, and promising a brighter future, will be long and deeply regretted by all who were acquainted with him *."

Separated from his earliest and dearest connexions, the unvarying sweetness of his temper, joined to the greatest cheerfulness, gained him friends in a distant land—friends whose kindness excited the warmest gratitude in his affectionate and generous heart. Alive to every amiable and joyous feeling, and anxious to communicate happiness to others, his conversation and correspondence expressed only sentiments which might rejoice or please. The accidents of life appeared scarcely to ruffle his serene temper, whilst he dwelt with animation and delight on the fortunate circumstances of his life, and the kindness shewn him by his friends and brother officers. His Commandant, and the officers of the Horse Brigade to which he belonged, when the news of his death arrived at Madras, manifested the affection they bore him, by a public testimonial of their esteem for his character, and regret for his early and untimely fate!

◆
THOMAS DEVEY, ESQ.

April 17. At his house, in the East Castle-street, Bridgnorth, co. Salop, in the 55th year of his age, Thomas Devey of that place, Solicitor; after a tedious and painful indisposition, arising from a

disease in the liver, which he endured with the greatest fortitude and resignation. In early life he commenced a classical and liberal education, which well befitted him for that profession in which he stood high in judgment, fidelity, and honour. He was a warm advocate and admirer of the British constitution, and of those excellent principles inculcated in her established Church. In 1803 he became first captain in the Morfe and Royal Oak company of Light Infantry. In society he was remarkably cheerful, convivial, and agreeably entertaining, with a great fund of local and interesting anecdote. Generous, charitable, and kind-hearted, he was ever happy in contributing to the wants and necessities of his poor neighbours in their distress. He was paternally descended from a long line of ancestors, for ages seated within the manor of Pattingham near Bridgnorth, even as early as the reign of Edward II. from whence his immediate progenitor removed during the Protectorate of Cromwell, to Kingslow, an adjoining hamlet in Worfield, having married the heiress of estates at that place, and descended from the ancient family of Kingslow of Kingslow, which was resident there in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. and Henry IV. His paternal possession descends to his son, who is just of age.

◆
CLAUDIUS JOHN RICH, ESQ.

Oct. 5, 1821. At Shiraz, in Persia, aged 35, Claudius John Rich, Esq. (Author of the "Memoirs of Ancient Babylon") formerly of Bristol, and late resident of the East India Company at Bagdad; to which station he was raised before the age of 17, in consequence of his great literary attainments and distinguished merits. He was at Shiraz on his way to Bombay, when he was carried off by that fatal disease the Cholera Morbus, the ravages of which, in that city, swept off, in the short space of five days, sixteen thousand persons. His untimely death will be the subject of most painful regret to many of his friends who remember his truly amiable character, together with his intense application and his ardent genius, by means of which he was enabled to make an almost unexampled proficiency in the Hebrew, Greek, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish, as well as in several of the European languages. Independently of his extraordinary acquirements, thus prematurely lost to the world, his death will excite additional regret in the mind of the Christian, from his having engaged in the most decided manner, to promote

* From the Madras paper.
Gent. Mag. May, 1822.

promote the circulation of the Scriptures through Persia, and other parts of the East; an ample acknowledgment of his valuable services is contained in the records of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Such an affecting instance of *extended* mortality loudly calls for attention to the Divine admonition—"There be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh." Luke xii. v. 40.

◆
R. DODD, ESQ.

April 11. At Cheltenham, aged 66, R. Dodd, esq. leaving a widow and three children to lament his loss. This gentleman has long been known as an engineer and architect, and projector of several bridges and other important works. Since the accident which occurred to Mr. Dodd, by the bursting of the Sovereign steam-vessel at Gloucester, his health had been in a very indifferent state, and his medical attendant, about a fortnight before his death, advised a visit to Cheltenham, which he did not put in execution until April 10, when, finding himself, as he supposed, weak from the fatigue of his journey, deferred sending for advice till the following morning, when, melancholy to relate, a mortification had taken place in his bowels, which terminated his existence at ten o'clock the same evening.

He was so reduced in his circumstances, that he was obliged to perform his journey to Cheltenham on foot. The pittance found on him after his decease was only 2*l.* 5*s.*

Among Mr. Dodd's publications were these:—"Account of the principal Canals in the known world, with reflections on the Utility of Canals, 8vo. 1795." "Reports, with plans and sections, of the proposed dry Tunnel from Gravesend to Tilbury; also on a Canal from Gravesend to Stroud, 4to. 1798." "Letters on the improvement of the Port of London, demonstrating its practicability without Wet Docks, 1799." "Observations on Water, 8vo. 1805."

◆
G. H. BELLASIS, ESQ.

Lately. At Holly Hill, Bowness, Westmoreland, George Hutchins Bellasis, Esq. He was the eldest son of the late Major-General John Bellasis, Commander of the Forces at Bombay, who died in 1808 (see vol. LXXX. ii. p. 508), by Anna Maria, daughter of the Rev. John Hutchins, author of the "History of Dorsetshire;" she died in 1797 (see vol. LXVII. 1069). Mr. G. H. Bellasis published, in 1815, "Six Views of St. Helena," dedicated to the Duke of Wellington.

MR. JAMES BASIRE.

May 13. At Chigwell Wells, aged 52, Mr. James Basire, engraver to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. His grandfather Mr. Isaac Basire, and his father Mr. James Basire, were of the same profession. The latter was particularly eminent; and a good portrait and memoir of him are given in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*. The ingenuity and integrity of the elder James were inherited by the late Mr. Basire, who was his eldest son by his second wife (still living, at a great age), and was born Nov. 12, 1769. Of the late Mr. Basire's works, it may be sufficient to notice his splendid engravings for the Society of Antiquaries, particularly the English Cathedrals, after the drawings of Mr. John Carter, F. S. A. For several years he has been the person principally entrusted with the engravings of the numerous Plates illustrative of the various Parliamentary Records and Reports. His unaffected diffidence was not his least merit, and he was deservedly a great favourite with all who knew his talents, particularly with that eminent antiquary the late Richard Gough, Esq. who bequeathed to him a legacy of 500*l.* He married May 1, 1795, Mary Cox, by whom he had several children; of whom the eldest, a third James Basire, is his father's successor in business, and has given several proofs of superior excellence in the arts of Drawing and Engraving.—Ill health had compelled him of late years to leave much of the laborious part of his business to his son, and to retire into the country.

◆
MR. MILES MASON.

April 26. At Newcastle-under-Line, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. Miles Mason. He was formerly in extensive trade as a Chinaman and Glass-seller, in Fenchurch-street, to which he had succeeded on the death of Mr. Farrer, whose daughter he had married, and by whom he had several children. Some years since he withdrew from this concern, and engaged in the labours of an extensive pottery at Lane Delph, where he brought the manufactory of the iron stone china to the highest perfection, as well in the nature of its fabric, as also in the ornamental subjects and its decoration, for which he held an exclusive patent. He also acquired considerable eminence in the other multifarious branches of China-ware, for which his establishment became celebrated. He possessed a mind well informed—of much general reading and useful knowledge—of a ready genius and a well-cultivated taste and fertility of

of invention, so necessary to meet the varying fancy of the public choice in articles of this description. He retired from all business a few years ago, and left it to the care of his sons, who now carry it on.

As a man whom we remember in the earlier years of his life, he possessed a large share of that urbanity of manners which embraces much of the harmony of social life, and the blessing of cordial friendship; and no man more deeply felt the important characters of husband, of parent, and of a Christian.

MR. SAMUEL VARLEY.

April 18. At his residence in New-man-street, Mr. Samuel Varley, in his 78th year. He was a man of extraordinary talent, very extensive acquirements, and sound judgment. Born in humble life, and brought up at a village in Yorkshire, he there distinguished himself by his scientific pursuits, and was actually driven thence by the vulgar, under the opprobrious character of a Conjuror. In London (his retreat) he became a public Lecturer on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, in which capacity the clearness and simplicity of his demonstrations gained him the attention of many, who have since moved in the higher walks of science. For many years he was the scientific associate of the late Earl Stanhope, and has through life maintained the deserved character of a Philosopher and a Christian.

MRS. SARAH MALPASS.

Feb. 12. At her house in the Castle-street, Bridgnorth, co. Salop, in the 89th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Malpass, widow, the only daughter and heiress of Lieut.-Col. William Whitmore, by Sarah (Mitchell) his wife, of Cam-hall in that town, where she was born in 1733. Her father lost his life in the memorable battle of Fontenoy in 1745; and her grandfather, Lieut.-Col. George Whitmore, had a command at the battle of Vigo in Spain, in 1719, and died from excessive fatigue immediately after the victory was gained, being the younger brother of Richard Whitmore, of Lower or Nether Haughton, co. Gloucester, esq. and son of Richard Whitmore, esq. of that place (by Catherine his wife), younger brother of sir Thomas Whitmore, of Apley, co. Salop, bart. so created 28 June 1641. During her long protracted life, her health had been generally excellent. Though for several years she had become almost a shadow, yet she enjoyed all her faculties in a wonderful degree, particularly her memory, which was ex-

tremely accurate, and did not fail her till within the last six months. Her early connexions were with the first families of the neighbourhood, by whom she was highly respected and caressed. She possessed a great fund of local anecdote, and details of interesting circumstances, which occurred in the days of her youth, without number. These she was in the habit of recapitulating with much pleasure and satisfaction to herself and friends. She was considered almost an oracle; and by her death her native place is deprived of its principal genealogist, antiquary, and historian; and the poor of an hospitable benefactor, her hand and heart being ever open to the houseless child of want.

MRS. CATHERINE NEAVE.

May 3. In Weymouth-street, Catherine the wife of John Neave, Esq. late of Benares, who for a protracted period supported the severest sufferings, with unshaken fortitude, and a calm resignation to the will of Heaven. Her strong understanding, honourable principles, and correctness of conduct, endeared her to the circle within which she moved, and in private life a heavier loss has seldom been sustained.

DUKE OF SAXE GOTHA.

May 17. After a long illness, which was followed by a stroke of apoplexy, Prince Augustus, the reigning Duke of Saxe Gotha and Altenburg. He has been succeeded by his brother Prince Frederick.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately.—In Dover-place, Kent-road, 37, of an inflammation in the brain, Rob. Brine, esq. of Clifford's-inn, Navy and Prize Agent.

March 17.—In Sloane-street, 84, John Jacks, esq.—*M.* 19. In North-street, Westminster, W. Ellis, esq.—*M.* 21. In Dorset-street, Portman-square, Francis Beaty, esq. purser of the Royal Navy.—*M.* 25. At Chelsea, 22, John Edw. son of late Rev. T. Scott, of Watton-green, Norfolk.—*M.* 26. At Kennington, 59, Thos. Pitts, esq.

April 2.—At New-cross, Deptford, 77, John Baty Varnham, esq.—*A.* 3. At Belmont house, Vauxhall, 83, the relict of late W. Pollock, esq. many years chief clerk in Secretary of State's Office.—*A.* 4. At Bromley, 72, Mary relict of W. Walmisley, esq. many years copying-clerk of the House of Lords.—*A.* 5. John Longley, esq. resident magistrate of Thames Police, and recorder of Rochester.—Lucy-Broughton, dau. of E. Chinn, esq. of Clifton, and first cousin of sir H. Jones, bt.—*A.* 10. In Clarges-street, the wife of Dr. Cloves.—*A.* 12. In Upper Norton-

Shopwick, Sussex. She was mother of 12, grandmother of 45, and great-grandmother of 49 children.—*A.* 25. In Elliot-place, near Gosport, 73, John Voke, esq. late pursuer in R. N.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Capt. Edw. S. Lechmere, 11th reg. Native, Infantry, Bengal Establishment, son of E. S. Lechmere, of Hereford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*May* 12. Aged 100, Charles Baron, esq. of Hitchin.

KENT.—At Margate, 73, Wm. Wodman, esq.—At Faversham, 84, B. Baker, esq.—At Sevenoaks, 58, J. F. Claridge, esq.—*April* 14. At Canterbury, 33, Lieut.-col. James Elwyn, on the half-pay of the 31st regiment.—*A.* 21. At Tonbridge, 43, Hen. son of Mr. Scoones, solicitor, of that place.—*May* 7. At Rochester, James Pepper-corne, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*April* 13. At Manchester, 70, Elizabeth, dau. of late Tho. Johnson, esq. of Tildesley, and relict of late Geo. Ormerod, esq. of Bury, in the same county.—*A.* 22. At High-bank, near Manchester, 71, Thomas Scholes, esq.—*May* 5. At the Vicarage, at Bolton, 33, Augusta, wife of Rev. Prebendary Slade, and third daughter of the Lord Bishop of Chester. Firm in faith, pure in life, and kind to all, it may be said of her, if it can be of any one, that she is gone to meet her reward.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*April* 28. At Leicester, 65, the relict of late H. Coleman, esq. of Market Harborough, and dau. of late J. Bull, esq. of Bristol.—*A.* 30. Aged 83, Robert Henton, esq. of Humberstone.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Feb.* 14. At Stamford Baron, 72, widow Ford. The Christian name of her husband was Valentine, she was married on Valentine's-day, and ended her life on Valentine's-day.

NORFOLK.—At Oulton, Rev. Mr. Colobon.—*May* 8. Rev. Edward P. Edwards, son of Rev. Edward Edwards, rector of St. Edmund's, Lynn.—*M.* 14. At Lynn, 106, Mrs. Anne Miller.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*May* 1. At Towcester, 81, Mary, relict of late Rev. T. Bradbury, Rector of Bradwell.—C. Berkeley, esq. of Biggen, near Oundle.—*M.* 19. At Daventry, Rev. Wm. Fallowfield, A. M.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*May* 9. The wife of Sir Thos. Burdon, of Jesmond, near Newcastle.—She was the daughter of William Scott, esq. merchant, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and sister to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Stowell.

SHROPSHIRE.—*April* 21. Harriet, dau. of Rev. J. Wingfield, of Shrewsbury, and sister of C. Wingfield, esq. of Oxford.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—At Bath, the relict of late Capt. Gilbert, and mother of Lieut.-col. Gilbert, of H. E. I. C.'s service.—Aged 78, Tho. Audley, esq. late a banker at Lynn.—At Bridgewater, 76, H. Daws, esq. a member of the Common Council of that

Borough.—*April* 19. At Bath, 17, Caroline-Geraldine, dau. of Capt. Robt. L. Fitz-Gerald, R.N.—*May* 7. At Bath, 73, Rev. Wm. Haverfield.—*M.* 3. At Bath, Robert Broff, esq. of Pennington-house, near Lymington.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Feb.* 18. Aged 67, Tho. Mackenzie, esq. late of Stoakesfield, in Jamaica, and of Wolsley Park House.—*April* 29. At Sleighford, Marian, wife of Rev. T. W. Richards.

SUFFOLK.—*March* 14. Aged 50, Edw. Waring, esq. of Edwardstone-grove.—*M.* 16. At Beccles, the relict of Rev. J. Penn, vicar of Roughton, Norfolk.—*M.* 26. Aged 24, Thos. and, on the 31st, Gardiner, aged 23, the only sons of Mr. B. Ladbroke, of Creetingham. In less than one month Mr. Ladbroke has lost an affectionate wife and two dutiful sons.—*M.* 23. Aged 16, Mary Anne, dau. of Rev. G. Naylor, vicar of Bramford.—*April* 5. At Lowestoft, 63, E. Acton Acton, esq. of Gatacre-park.—*A.* 7. At Ipswich, Isabella Catharine, relict of W. Thompson, esq. of H. E. I. C.'s service, and eldest dau. of Rev. W. Whinfield, vicar of Ramsay, and of Dovercourt cum Harwich.—*A.* 7. William Walford, esq. of Moor Hall, near Clare.—*A.* 16. At Bury St. Edmund's, 77, the relict of Philip Bennett, esq. of Widecombe.

SURREY.—*April* 20. At Frensham, 34, the wife of R. G. Baker, esq. and only dau. of Rev. John Rogers, perpetual curate of that place.—*A.* 23. Aged 26, Mr. Henry Penfold, solicitor, of Croydon.

SUSSEX.—At Brighton, 83, John Tombs, esq.—*March* 17. At Burwash, Christian, wife of Rev. William Mackenzie, A. M. rector of that parish.—*M.* 23. At Boreham, Mary, wife of Rev. T. Fuller, Rector of Chalvington.—*April* 4. In East-street, Brighton, 34, Dr. John Clayton Hall, son of J. Hall, esq. of North-street, Brighton. He has left a widow and an infant daughter to lament his loss.—*May* 5. At Brighton, 70, Wm. A. Jamison, esq. of Newington.—*M.* 11. At the Nunnery, near Horsham, 49, Anne, wife of J. Houlditch, esq.—At Hastings, 30, Mr. George Sturmy, jun. of Walworth.

WARWICKSHIRE.—At Hobert's-green, in the parish of Tamworth, 111, Joseph Mills. He was a labouring man, and had resided in that parish 80 years.—*March* 9. At Birmingham, 81, Mrs. Mary Murecott.—*M.* 17. Aged 71, Mr. J. Smith, of Bristol-street, Birmingham.—*April* 4. At Birmingham, on his way to London, Capt. Geo. Blake, R. N.—*May* 8. At Warwick, the wife of Rev. H. Fenton, of Wing, Rutland.

WILTS.—At Eastcot, Sarah, relict of J. Gibbs, esq. of Enford.—At Wardour Castle, Lady Radcliffe.—J. Alford, esq. late of Maddington, Wilts.—At Market Lavington, the wife of J. Garratt, esq.—At Ivy Cottage, near Chippenham, the wife of T. Parker, esq.—At Winterbourne Dantsey, 66,

Thomas

Thomas Webb Dyke, esq.—At Lamborne, 61, J. Spicer, esq. Capt. of White Horse Yeomanry Cavalry, at its first establishment.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—At Worcester, 78, Mr. T. Wells.—Aged 78, Frances, wife of B. Bedford, esq. of Pensham.—*April* 13. At Broom Farm, Teddington, 81, John Stephenson, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—At Spring-grove, near Huddersfield, 84, William Fenton, esq.—Robert Ramsbottom, esq. of Birks Hall, near Halifax. He was killed by a large stone falling upon his head, whilst assisting one of his labourers.—At Sheffield, 72, J. Charlesworth, esq. of Kettlethorpe Hall.—At Hopwood Hall, 83, Robt. Alexander, esq.—At Hooton Pagnell, 77, St. Andrew Warde, esq.—At Micklefeld, 91, Mrs. A. Scholefield.—John Bell, esq. of Thirsk, a magistrate of the county.—*March* 28. Aged 103, Mrs. Waterhouse, of Hillend, near Barnsley.—*April* 1. Aged 26, the wife of Mr. Benj. Walker, of the firm of Tilley, Tatham, and Walker, Leeds.—*A.* 3. At Beverley, at an advanced age, Mrs. Backhouse Mackarell, widow of T. M. esq. Maj. in his Majesty's service.—*A.* 7. At Ainderby House, Leeming-lane, 77, John Pickersgill, esq. proprietor of the Manchester, Leeds, and Newcastle stage-waggons for upwards of 50 years.—*A.* 23. At Malton, Edw. Souhly, esq. merchant.—*May* 4. Aged 60, Benj. Sykes, esq. of Gomersall, near Leeds.—*M.* 6. Aged 64, John Beach, esq. of Hull.—*M.* 11. Aged 55, Rich. Shepley, esq. of Overhall, Mirfield. He was the last male branch of a very ancient family.—*M.* 15. Aged 63, the wife of W. Todd, esq. of Hull.

WALES.—Mr. T. Jenkins, part proprietor, editor, and printer, of "The Cambrian," Swansea paper, since its commencement.—At Peterstone-court, Breconshire, T. H. Powell, esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple.—At Knighton, Radnorshire, Chas. Meredith, esq. solicitor.—John Morris, of Niddfraid, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire; a gentleman of extraordinary dimensions, weighing 13 cwt. in the coffin. The body was lowered into the grave with a windlass prepared for the purpose.—*March* 2. Aged 68, John Jones, esq. of Treban, Anglesey.—*M.* 30. Aged 63, David Thomas, alias Dayydd ddu o Eryri, the celebrated Welsh bard. He was found dead in the river Cegin, near Bach yr Rhiffir, in the parish of Llanddiniolen.—*May* 10. At Abergavenny, Thomas Foster, esq. of Gray's-inn.

SCOTLAND.—At Abden, Fife, W. Thompson, esq. M.D.—At Broadlie, 92, Robert Montgomerie, esq.—At Dumbarton, 58, John Dixon, esq. proprietor of the extensive glass-works there.—At Tain, 84, J. Barclay, esq.—*March* 9. At Perth, 79, the relict of late Rev. A. Peebles, Episcopal clergyman there for upwards of 30 years.—*April* 1. At Forfar, the wife of C. Webster, esq. provost of that burgh.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* At Dublin, H. Metcalfe, esq. M. P. for Drogheda.—At Magherafelt, 70, James and Anne Badger. These two were born on the same day, baptized at the same time, married to each other, taken ill, died together, and buried in the same grave.—Hon. Harriet, relict of Hon. J. Lysaght, and dau. of Visc. Doneraile.—*M.* 28. At the Glebe, near Athlone, 80, Rev. T. Young, brother to late Bishop of Clonfert.—*April* 6. Francis Brabazon Wallace, esq. son of late Alexander Wallace, esq. of Waterford.

FOREIGN.—*Lately.* At Frankfort on the Maine, 76, Lady Christiana, widow of Sir Geo. Collyer, R. N. and wife of J. Forster, esq. deputy commissary of the forces under Sir W. Howe, at New York. She was the only d. of R. Gwynne, late Fuller, of Middleton-hall, co. Carmarthen, and sister to Gen. F. E. Gwynne, of Hamells, Herts. By Sir G. Collyer, she had an only son and a dau. since deceased.—At Ghent in Flanders, 59, W. Wilson, late of Wellingborough, co. Northampton, eldest son of Mr. A. Wilson, late of Cawood, York.—In the West Indies, of the yellow fever, soon after his arrival on that station, to which he had been recently appointed as a commander of a frigate, Capt. Martin, son of William Martin, gent. of Hemington-hall, Suffolk.—At Mocha, Bombay, 32, Lieut. Geo. Robson, Marine establishment, and late acting resident of that place.—At sea, on his passage to New South Wales, whither he was proceeding for the benefit of his health, and the acquirement of information relative to the British Settlement there, Mr. Evan Rees, late of London, and eldest son of the late Mr. Evan Rees, of Neath. He was a much esteemed and useful member of the Society of Friends, and proved himself the "friend of human kind," by his exertions to promote various plans of philanthropy and beneficence.—At Charleston, North America, by the bite of a rattlesnake, Mr. Rob. Wilson, of Liverpool. He was bit the day previous, and died in great agony. He had collected a great number of these reptiles to send to Europe, and being in the habit of handling them, was incautious enough to allow himself to be bit by one of them.—At Baltimore, Hon. Wm. Pinckney, senator in the American Congress from the State of Maryland. In the decease of this eminent jurist, eloquent advocate, and enlightened statesman, America has sustained a loss which will be universally felt and deeply deplored. He was buried in the Capitol at Washington, and both Houses of Congress attended his funeral.—At Madeira, 21, where he had been for the recovery of his health, Wm. Rich. son of W. Hudson, esq. of Frogmore.—Edw. Jerem. son of late T. Hill, esq. of Hambrook-house, Gloucester.—At Grenada, 43, Mr. Andrew Webster. A few months before his death he weighed 486 lbs.—At Rome, Rev. Stephen Geo. Ram,

Ram, rector of Ringmore, Devon, son of the late Samuel Ram, esq. of Ramsfort Gorey, Ireland, and of Portswood Lodge, Hants.—*Aug. 7.* At Pattoopeni, in Ceylon, while on a shooting excursion, 23, Henry John St. John, esq. third son of Gen. the Hon. Frederick St. John, and nephew of Earl Craven and Visc. Bolingbroke and St. John. He had recently arrived in Ceylon, having been appointed on the Civil service of that Colony.—*Sept. 4.* At Dum-Dum, Bengal, assistant-surgeon J. F. Tod, attached to the mission of the Political Agent in the Western Rajpoot States.—*S. 6.* At Goruckpore, in the East Indies, Jane-Grant wife of R. M. Bird, esq. judge and magistrate of that place.—*S. 9.* At Bengal, 46,

Capt. Chas. Court, marine surveyor-gen.—*S. 15.* At Chinsurah, Bengal, 45, Richard Jenkinson, esq.—*S. 17.* At Bengal, S. P. Bagram, esq. a well-known and highly respected Armenian merchant of that city.—*S. 21.* During his passage from Gogo to Bombay, Capt. John Stewart, 2d batt. 3d reg.—*S. 22.* At Bombay, 23, Francisco Franco, esq. Civil service.—*S. 25.* At Husingbad, Bengal, Lieut. V. H. F. Green, 1st bat. 16th reg. N. I.—*S. 26.* At Madras, 49, Mr. William Urquhart.—Lieut. Hay, of H. M. 34th reg. aid-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor.—*S. 31.* Near Benares, Bengal, ensign John Clark.—*October 3.* At Lima, Thomas Hardwick, esq. late of Manchester.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 23, to May 21, 1822.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			
Males	- 1061	Males	- 800		2 and 5	180	50 and 60
Females	- 998	Females	- 776		5 and 10	78	60 and 70
Whereof have died under two years old		393			10 and 20	54	70 and 80
					20 and 30	109	80 and 90
					30 and 40	162	90 and 100
					40 and 50	167	
					50 and 60	154	
					60 and 70	127	
					70 and 80	94	
					80 and 90	50	
					90 and 100	8	

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending May 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
47 0	16 11	17 4	22 0	22 8	24 6

CORN EXCHANGE, May 24, 1822.

Though the arrival of Wheat since Monday has been very moderate, the mealing trade is exceedingly dull, and the better sorts alone support that day's prices; for the ordinary sorts there is scarcely any sale, and we quote them full 1s. per quarter lower.

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 20, 45s. to 50s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 22, 32s. 8½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 18.

Kent Bags	2l. 16s. to 4l. 15s.	Kent Pockets	2l. 18s. to 5l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 3l. 3s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 12s. to 3l. 12s.
Essex Ditto	2l. 16s. to 4l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 16s. to 4l. 4s.
Farnham, fine, 4l. 10s. to 7l. to 10l.			

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 18:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 17s. 0d. Clover 4l. 4s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s.—Smithfield, Hay 3l. 15s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 4l. 7s.

SMITHFIELD, May 18. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.	Lamb	3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	1s. 8d. to 2s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market May 18:	
Veal	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Beasts	464 Calves 338.
Pork	1s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	13,530 Pigs 140.

COALS, May 24: Newcastle, 28s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.—Sunderland, 31s. 6d. to 40s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. May 18: Town Tallow 38s. 0d. Yellow Russia 38s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 86s. Curd 98s.—CANDLES, 9s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

DAILY

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From April 29, to May 25, 1892, both inclusive.

Apr. & May	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	4 per Ct. Ind. Bonds	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29 238	77 7/8	78 1/2	78 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2			60 pm.	3 5 pm.	3 5 pm.
30 237	77 7/8	78 1/2	78 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		242	58 pm.	6 2 pm.	6 2 pm.
2 237	77 7/8	78 1/2	78 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2			53 pm.	par. 3 pm.	1 4 pm.
3 238	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	89 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2		52 pm.	1 4 pm.	3 5 pm.
4 239 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2			58 pm.	3 pm.	2 5 pm.
5												
6 239	77 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		243 1/2	57 pm.	1 4 pm.	2 4 pm.
7 239 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	89 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2			58 pm.	1 4 pm.	2 6 pm.
8 239 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	89 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	243	57 pm.	4 1 pm.	5 2 pm.
9 239 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	89 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2			58 pm.	4 1 pm.	1 3 pm.
10 238 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2			56 pm.	3 pm.	1 4 pm.
11 238 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2			55 pm.	2 pm. 1 dis.	4 pm. pr.
12												
13 239	77 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2				1 dis. par.	1 d. 2 pm.
14 238	77 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2			50 pm.	2 dis. 1 pm.	1 pm. 3d.
15 239	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2		50 pm.	3 2 dis.	1 d. 1 pm.
17 240	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	89 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	20	77 1/2		50 pm.	2 pm. 1 dis.	p. 2 pm.
18	73 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	89 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	20			50 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.	p. 3 pm.
19												
20 240	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	20				1 pm. 1 dis.	p. 1 pm.
21 240	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	89 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	20					
22 240	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	89 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	20	77 1/2	243 1/2	51 pm.	par. 2 pm.	p. 2 pm.
23 239	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	89 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	20		243 1/2	55 pm.	par. 3 pm.	1 4 pm.
24	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	89 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	20	77 1/2		55 pm.	1 3 pm.	1 5 pm.
25 240	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	89 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	20				1 3 pm.	1 3 pm.
26	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	89 1/2	94 1/2	shut	19 1/2			54 pm.	3 pm. par.	5 2 pm.

•• South Sea Stock, 87½, 88½, 89½, 89½, 89, 91, 90½, 89, 90.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 27, to May 26, 1822, both inclusive:

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
<i>Apr.</i>	°	°	°			<i>May</i>	°	°	°		
27	50	55	50	30, 04	rain	12	48	48	46	29, 82	cloudy
28	50	61	50	, 29	cloudy	13	49	55	48	, 86	cloudy
29	50	63	50	, 28	fair	14	50	65	52	, 90	fair
30	65	65	50	, 30	fair	15	53	68	50	, 94	fair
<i>M.</i> 1	53	62	48	, 35	fair	16	50	64	51	30, 00	fair
2	48	62	50	, 14	fair	17	55	71	56	29, 99	fair
3	45	63	52	29, 90	fair	18	56	73	51	30, 07	fair
4	57	64	54	, 65	cloudy	19	58	73	60	, 13	fair
5	50	67	57	, 74	thund. sto.	20	62	75	63	, 18	fair
6	57	67	57	, 77	cloudy	21	60	72	62	, 33	fair
7	55	55	50	, 34	rain	22	55	69	50	, 37	fair
8	45	54	44	, 97	fair	23	50	62	49	, 27	fair
9	44	52	46	, 69	cloudy	24	55	65	54	, 09	fair
10	50	54	45	, 32	rain	25	55	65	51	29, 93	thunder
11	49	61	50	, 66	fair	26	56	60	50	, 86	rain

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Times—New Times
M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
Brit. Press—M. Adver.
Courier—Globe
Star—Traveller
Sun—Brit. Traveller
True Brit.—Statesm.
St. James's & Gen. Eve.
Bing Chronicle
Corn. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Merrant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.—Lit. Chron.
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
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Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Boston
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Cheltenham—Chert. 3
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Derby—Devon
Devizes—Doncaster
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Gloucester 2—Hants 2
Hereford—Hull 3
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Kent 3—Lancaster
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield—Liverpool 6
Macclesfield—Maidst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales—Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Oswestry—Pottery
Plymouth 2—Preston
Reading—Ro. hester
Salisbury—Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne—Stafford
Stamford 2—Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrev.—Sussex
Taunton—Tyne
Wakefield—Warwick
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and a View of the INSTITUTION of the Benevolent Society of ST. PATRICK, London;

Also, with Wood Engravings of WINCHESTER PALACE, Chelsea,
and of the NEW FOUNTAIN at Tottenham.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In answer to CANTIANUS, we refer him to Nichols's "History of Leicester," vol. I. p. 544, for ample Pedigrees of the Earls of Leicester, where he will see the connexion between the Sydneys Baron Lisle and Earls of Leicester, and the late Marquis Townshend; through Lucy, dau. of Robert Sydney, second Earl, who married Sir John Pelham, father of Thomas Lord Pelham, whose daughter Elizabeth married Charles Viscount Townshend. This connexion accounts for Thomas first Viscount Sydney assuming that title. (See Collins's Peerage, vol. VI. p. 321.) George Townshend, Baron de Ferrars, &c. (the late Marquis Townshend), was created Earl of Leicester 24 Geo. III. in consideration, also, of his being descended from the heirs female of both the Saxon and Norman Earls of that county, as appears by the genealogical table in Nichols's "Leicester," vol. I. p. 545; copied in Collins's Peerage, by Brydges, vol. II. p. 491.

Mr. HUNTER's very acceptable Communications for "The Progresses" are duly received.

We regret that the additional Canto to the "Fairy Queen" is too long for our scanty limits.

Mr. E. PHILLIPS says, "that our Philadelphian Correspondent, p. 298, is mistaken on the subject of American genius, spoken of in "The Progress of Literature;" as he supported his countrymen against the exceptions of M. Pauw.

A HACKNEY READER informs us that the "Royal Arms, Shoreditch," described by "E. I. C." p. 406, are no longer in existence, as the house on which they were sculptured was pulled down about a fortnight before the Number for June was published.

I. L. begs to acquaint R. I. L. (who says, in p. 194, that "he knows not whether any of the descendants of the Lane family who had so great a share in facilitating the escape of King Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester, are extant"), that there is a branch of the same now residing in the Northern part of Cheshire, who are the immediate descendants of one of the family; they left Bentley, in Warwickshire, about the year 1690, and went to reside in Cheshire, from whom are sprung the present family now living in that part of the county.

Mr. G. FLESHER, of Towcester, suggests the stopping up the windows and openings of church towers and spires with wooden fan shades, where glass is not used, as a protection to them during thunder storms; as the lightning is seldom destructive to dwellings where the windows are not open.

J. B. observes, "A Correspondent (p. 386) wishing to know the reason why the

Dukes of Norfolk bear the Arms of Scotland in a bend upon their paternal coat of arms; perhaps the following intelligence may not be unacceptable: Thomas, the second Duke of Norfolk (of the Howards), was, in his father's life-time, Esquire of the body to King Edward IV. and was retained to serve him in the wars, and in the 1st of Richard III. at the time his father was made Duke, was created Earl of Surrey; and though he took part with that King (being taken prisoner at Bosworth), yet after above three years confinement in the Tower, did King Henry VII. receive him into favour, and made him one of his Privy Council; and in the 4th of that reign he was restored to his title of Earl of Surrey. In the 15th of Henry VII. he attended that King and his Queen to Calais; the next year, was made Lord High Treasurer of England, and Knight of the Garter. In the 4th of Henry VIII. he was with that King (as Earl Marshal of England) at the taking of Therouenne and Tournay; and afterwards being sent General against the Scots, routed their army at Flodden Field, when King James IV. was slain (in this great battle his son Thomas Lord High Admiral attended him, and his other son Edmund led the van), and for that signal service had a special grant from the King to himself and his heirs male of his body, of an honourable augmentation of his arms, viz. to bear on a bend, in an escutcheon, the upper half of a red lion (depicted as the arms of Scotland), pierced through the mouth with an arrow, together with a grant of 29 manors.—He was twice married, and when he died, was buried at Thetford."

J. S. would feel obliged by being informed who are the personal representatives of "Thomas Wilson," who is described in a deed dated 24th June, 1749, as "of London, esq.?" He lived in the city in 1753; and it is supposed he was a relation of the Rev. Bernard Wilson, D. D. who sometime lived at Hackthorn, co. Lincoln, sometime at Wick near Pershore, co. Worcester, and in 1767 in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square.

* * In our SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, published on the 1st of August, will be given several interesting articles, particularly a View and Account of the Churches of Willingham Dou and Willingham Spain, Essex; an Account of Wharfedale, a romantic district in Yorkshire; Remarks on the Plan submitted to the Senate of the Cambridge University, by the Vice-Chancellor; on Electric Fluid being the cause of Hail; Cruel Practice of Pigeon Shooting; Account and View of Prince Rupert's Quarters near Liverpool, &c. &c.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1822.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Northampton.*

MY curiosity having been strongly excited by the Roman discoveries recently made at Castor, near Peterborough, by Mr. Artis, of Milton, I visited that place a few weeks since, and cannot resist introducing to the Antiquarian world, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, a brief sketch of the nature and extent of his investigations.

It is now, I believe, more than two years since he commenced his operations, which have been continued during the last year with only a fortnight's intermission, sometimes with the assistance of nine men, and never with less than two or three. His researches, however, though enthusiastic, are judiciously and systematically conducted. On the appearance of foundations or hypocausts, he carefully follows them to their boundaries, and having cleared them out, takes an accurate ground plan; and as he meets with tessellated pavements, makes drawings of those which cannot be safely removed. The scene of his labours is an isosceles triangle, two sides being about two miles long, the third about a mile and a half, and the Church-yard of Castor the vertex. At a short distance South of the base, Northamptonshire is divided from Huntingdonshire by the river Nen, and Camden conjectures that the Roman city of *Durobrivæ*, called by the Saxons *Dormancester*, occupied both sides of the river. He says, "the little village of Castor, a mile distant from the river (which he erroneously calls Avon) seems to have been part of it, by the tessellated pavements found there.".... "In the neighbouring fields, called Normanton for Dormanton fields, are found such quantities of Roman coins that one

would think they had been sown there*."

The speculations of later Antiquaries on the locality of this station, and details of the Roman remains found at Castor prior to the disclosures effected by the exertions of Mr. Artis, may be seen in Mr. Gibson's "Comment on part of the fifth journey of Antoninus," or History of Castor, of which a second edition has been recently edited by the indefatigable Historian of Leicestershire.

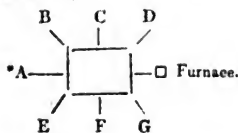
Mr. Artis has made successful excavations in almost every direction; but the most extensive and curious discovery perhaps is in the Church-yard and adjoining hill, where he has already satisfactorily traced 56 rooms in a villa, which appears to have covered between 5 and 600 ft. square. In Mill field, at the South-east angle of the triangle, is another villa, about 300 ft. long by 230 ft. wide, containing 22 rooms; and at the South-west angle is a third villa, about 300 ft. square, with 37 rooms. In the portions of the intermediate space which have been explored, tessellated pavements, foundations of small houses, and a variety of miscellaneous curiosities have been brought to light. Between the base of the line and the river, probably the suburbs of the city, several skeletons have been dug up. Any further observations on my part are superseded by the following communication from Mr. A. soon after my return home, which not only describes his subsequent progress, but gives an interesting view of the general result of his researches.

"Dear Sir,

"The day you left Milton was a day of great and interesting discovery with

* Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 269.

me. You will recollect the excavations on the East side of the Church of Castor, by the haystack, in which there appeared a piece of very good plain pavement. I went there on the morning you left Peterborough; and found it half filled with earth that had fallen from the wall which had surrounded the room, in length 4 ft. height 3 ft. beautifully painted in colours of great variety, but as to what it had represented, it would be difficult to say. I continued the excavation so as to accomplish the plan of that part of the buildings: nothing further of importance occurred, excepting that by excavating the ground and completing the corner of the building, it appears more than probable that there was a public entrance at the four lane ends East of the Church. After I had made a sketch of the painting, I rode over the Mill field and the site of the old city in my way to Water Newton to visit my favourite excavation in the fossil department. Finding the men very near the alluvial vein, in which I had met with fossil bones, I waited the result of a discovery that adds to my collection the bones of several extinct animals; viz. the blade bone and a short one which connects the sternum of that ill-proportioned animal, the *Magatherium*, a tooth of the Mammoth, tibia, vertebrae, ribs, and other fragments; I have also a tooth of the Mastodon, three of the Asiatic and two of the African Elephant, and the head and horns of two Oxen, one of them unknown. The same day I discovered a Cloaca in the villa opposite Water Newton bridge, in which we found a coin of Alexander—middle brass, fragments of nine different urns, and an iron instrument. Since you were at Milton I have opened another hypocaust at Mill-hill, very singular in its construction,



from 30 to 35 ft. square, flues 16 in. deep, 14 in. wide; in the centre is a square of 4 ft. in which are placed two of the long brick pillars for supporting

the floor. The extent of the buildings apparently connected with this hypocaust is nearly equal to what are known of at Castor.

"We are still tracing foundations, and daily discover sufficient to encourage a further investigation. The principal buildings are the three which I described to you, and the lesser detached ones, forming the part of the city opposite Foar Green, appear to have been indiscriminately placed, but as we leave that part in a line for Castor, they appear to have formed streets. Camden† describes a way to Castor which he says goes by the name of Lady Coneyburrow's Way, and "which seems to have begun about Water Newton on the other side of the river, and to have been paved with a sort of cubical bricks." It is now called Lady Kettleburrow's road, and in places is not more than 4 inches beneath the surface, very compact, and from 20 to 25 ft. wide. The part that I examined is in Normanton field. I staked out a direct line of 300 yards, and left my men to examine it. On my return they had discovered a very good tessellated pavement, 48 ft. long, but they could not trace the road more than 100 yards. Camden (Gough) supposes this road to have been paved with cubical bricks, but in that he was most certainly mistaken: however, I think it very probable that the pavement in the room before mentioned was discovered at the time he made his observation, and that he took it to be a continuation of Lady Kettleburrow's road, the pavement in the room being of the kind that he supposes the road to have been set with. In this part of the city the walls rarely exceed 2 ft. in thickness, some of them have been richly painted, but the pavements very inferior to those at Castor.

"Under that part of the old Roman road leading from Sutton Cross to Foar Green (which in fact does not appear after excavation to be any thing more than earth collected by the turn of the plough) are the remains of from 15 to 20 detached buildings, which I should judge had been occupied many years, the flues being actually worn out.

"Every subsequent writer on the topography of this place has noticed the old Roman road as running from Sutton Cross to Foar Green, but in the

* A B C D E F G flues.

† G

present state of my researches it would be very difficult to say in what part the road in question had entered the city. I should wish to set aside all doubt as to the probable existence of a *bridge*, which can only be accomplished by excavating on both sides of the river. I could erect one by conjecture this moment, and say more on other subjects connected with this place, but this I leave to my friends who are more active in theory than practice, being myself an enemy to that system. I believe I have not told you that in every building of any extent I have found hypocausts, and in some three or four, as at Castor, and no two constructed on the same plan. The bottle which I mentioned having discovered in a Roman building that appeared to have undergone considerable repair, has not yet been examined; in fact, the decomposing state of the glass rendered it necessary to take some precaution in preserving it, and accordingly I buried it again immediately. It was nearly full of liquor, and was found with the mouth or neck downwards, the cork, if it is a cork, had been covered with cement. The coins discovered in and about this place are from Claudius to Honorius. I have by me from 2 to 300, and I believe but few of the intervening emperors wanting. The pottery, made from clay, which I hope to identify, are very interesting, and I believe I have articles of almost every description that the ravaging hand of time has not destroyed. The walls on the East side of the Church at Castor are from 10 to 11 ft. high, probably the most perfect building yet discovered. I have not yet been able to finish the drawings, but my opinion is the same as to publishing them.

"I am, dear Sir, yours truly and obliged,
E. T. ARTIS."

Mr. A. purposes publishing by subscription, in numbers, a series of plates illustrative of his discoveries, consisting of plans and sections of the buildings and hypocausts, tessellated pavements, pottery, paintings in fresco, sculptured stones, coins, &c.; and in the wish that his persevering and well-directed efforts may experience corresponding encouragement, all who feel an interest in developing and transmitting to posterity the antiquities of their country, will cordially join with

Yours, &c.

GEO. BAKER.

Mr. URBAN,

Queen-square,
June 20.

HAVING received a letter from my young Correspondent at Malta, after his arrival from Corfu, I send you some extracts. W. R.

"Malta, April 25.

"No doubt before this time you have received my short letter from Corfu, (see p. 423) where we remained for a few days, and then took a trip to Zante, which is about 130 miles distant, of which place I have taken a sketch. The towns of Zante and Corfu are situated at the foot of immense mountains, close to the water's edge. We did not go on shore at either of these places, but were cruising backwards and forwards for several weeks, and returned to Malta. Soon after the packet left Corfu, there was some blowing weather, which occasioned the mountains that surround the island to be covered with snow almost half way down. When the wind abated, it was quite warm here below, which formed a pleasing contrast with the mountains above, and you could with propriety say, that you saw summer and winter at the same time. The air at times is excessively cold, owing to the wind rushing down the mountains."

"The 3d of May. This day is termed *Cross Day*, as I was told by one of the attendants, who could speak a little English. About 5 o'clock all the bells in Valetta and elsewhere began to make the most horrid jingling I ever heard. A procession of the priests, &c. went through the streets. About this time the Maltese were ready to receive them on their knees, repeating some prayer as they passed by them. I will endeavour to describe the procession: first, came four or five shabby fellows with drums and a fife, and then after them, about a hundred priests of the lower order, dressed in black gowns, with a white cross on their left breasts, with black masks on, and long wax candles lighted, and a number of little boys and girls continually running through the ranks to catch the wax as it fell, thinking it a remedy for all evils; then came a statue of a knight, on a pedestal, borne by four men in black (which was intended to represent our Saviour); then the priests of higher order than the former, consisting of the same number as before, with black gowns and candles, but no masks, some with two crosses on their breasts, and a large silver cross like that which knights of Malta used formerly to wear; then came others, carrying a sort of lanterns on long poles, and some singers, who preceded a number of them, bearing an immense large cross, mounted on a pedestal of beautiful white marble; the cross was of polished wood, elegantly bound and inlaid with gold and silver; then followed a number of canons,

nous, or I believe bishops, who were dressed in black silk gowns, with beautiful worked muslin round their waists, and ruffles with muslin sleeves, and a band of music, consisting of a dozen men, three little children, dressed like angels, with wings, and one like *Julius Cæsar* (but I cannot say whom he was to represent), and a number of young priests dressed in white, with lighted candles, chaunting hymns as they went along, in which the people every now and then joined chorus; and lastly, two little boys, dressed in white, with black sleeves, who scattered incense before a canopy borne by six men, under which were three gentlemen of the Catholic Church. I could not very well distinguish their dresses, but they appeared to me to be dressed like the heralds that proclaimed the King's Coronation. The middle one carried a small wafer or cake, which having been consecrated by the Bishop, is supposed to represent the Saviour, and is enclosed in a gold or silver box, which is called the *Host*: as this passed by, the people all knelt down. The multitude that followed was very great, all eager to touch the person who carried the Host, and repeated some prayer. The principal thing they carried was the statue representing the Virgin Mary, dressed in a silk gown, with a child in her arms, and a handful of flowers.”

Mr. URBAN,

June 18.

EXCUSE my calling your attention to an expression which is, I am sorry to find, too common, though not, I believe, to be found in any Author of reputation. In the 19th page of your Magazine for January last, are the words referred to, in a paper signed *ANTIQUARIUS*, “I perceived it was being taken down.” So many of the same kind of expressions, such as *is being*, having lately occurred in Newspapers, and other publications of a minor sort, I hope, if you should be of the same opinion with myself, you will notice them, in order, by your authority, to check in time the so frequent use of

“*IS BEING.*”

Cui Bono?

Mr. URBAN, *West Square*, June 19.

C*UI Bono?* is a phrase, which I have often heard in conversation, and sometimes seen in print, but generally misapplied, and intended to mean, “*What good end can it answer?*” or “*To what good purpose?*”

as if the *Cui* agreed with *Bono* in the neuter gender; in which construction (by the bye) I should hardly conceive it to be good Latin. But, however that may be, the *Cui* is here masculine, and, in construction with the neuter *Bono*, is reducible to the idiomatic form of the *double dative* after *Sum*, familiarly known to the readers of the Classics.

To be convinced of this, we have only to consider the evident tendency of the phrase, as repeatedly used by Cassius, and afterward quoted from him by Cicero and Asconius Pedianus—but, more particularly, as answered by Cicero, in a remarkable passage, which I shall presently produce, after having previously noticed the character and practice of that Cassius, as described by Asconius and Valerius Maximus, whose words I transcribe at length, as the works of those authors are not in the hands of every scholar, and I presume that the generality of your readers would prefer the original Latin to an English translation.

Asconius, in his comment on Cicero's oration for Milo, N. 12 (al. 32), says,

*L. Cassius fuit summæ vir secretitalis. Quoties quesitor judicii alicujus esset, in quo quæreretur de homine occiso, suadebat, utque etiam præbat iudicibus, ut quæreretur, CUI BONO fuisset perire eum de cuius morte quæreretur: and, in his comment on the first oration against Verres, N. 10 (al. 30), Cognoscendis criminalibus causis, imprimis quærendum esse dicebat, CUI BONO?—To this character Valerius adds L. Cassium, prætorem, cujus tribunal, propter nimiam severitatem, Scopulus Reorum dicebatur. Lib. 3. 7. 9. And now for the testimony of Cicero, who, in his second Philippic, N. 14 (al. 35) says, *Siquis usurpet illud Cassianum, CUI BONO fuerit?* and thus himself answers the question, *Illud fuit omnibus bono.* In like manner he uses the phrase in his oration for Milo, N. 12 (al. 32): and we may further observe, in the *Auctor Rhetoricorum ad Herennium*, the following remark and the accompanying precept: *Accusator, alii nemini, nisi rei, bono fuisse, demonstrat.... Defensor demonstrat, aliis quoque bono fuisse.* Lib. 2, N. 4.*

From the passages above quoted, I think it sufficiently clear t

Bono, as too frequently used, is misconstrued and misapplied; and that its true and only signification is, "*Who is [or was—or is to be]* a gainer by the act in question?" or, "*To whom is it [or was it—or will it be]* a benefit?"

Yours, &c.

JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, *Alcester, April 4.*

YOUR Leicester Correspondent (p. 211) has advanced some remarks, having for their object to refute the argument comprised in my communication (vol. XCI. ii. p. 589,) wherein I ventured to suggest the advantage of repealing that Section in the Act 44 Geo. III. c. 98, allowing other individuals than members of the legal profession, to prepare wills. With unqualified deference to Mr. Hardy's ideas upon the question, the perspicuity of his style, and his ingenuity, I cannot resist observing, that my opinion remains unchanged; and in offering a few observations, by way of replication, I hope to obtain your candid indulgence for again intruding upon your attention.

Although I profess to be an advocate for the *Justinian philosophy*, applied to legislation, I revere, equally with your Correspondent, the actions of the Trustees of our Liberties, and ardently do I wish they may ever be successful against the desperate enterprises of innovation; for in that success, the general welfare of our institutions must be essentially dependent. Nevertheless, under any constitution, perfection is unattainable; errors in judgment, upon inferior subjects, will frequently arise in the best-constituted Governments, from effects which no human capacity could foresee, and no human power obviate; and through the incapacity of those in power, their negligence, or their precipitate attention, misconceptions will arise in enactments, which experience, in the ordinary course of sublunary transactions, will bring to light.

Every one, upon reflection, must perceive that the privilege I am adverse to has a tendency to promote the interest of the profession; and having such a tendency, it will follow, that a portion of the community become sufferers from it. With little apprehension of being contradicted by any Gentleman of experience, and at the

same time even slightly conversant in the theory of the branch of law in question, I assert, that *a state of litigation is the natural accomplice of the system the proviso in the Statute generates*. In support of this assertion, I refer to my former remarks. The desire of being esteemed trust-worthy on the one hand, and of interest upon the other, amongst other considerations, serve as agencies for many persons destitute of the essential qualifications, to acquiesce in appearing in a character they ought not to have been influenced to assume.

I agree with your Correspondent, in the reasons he has given, by means whereof many Testators are induced to postpone the settlement of their worldly affairs. It is seldom, however, that a measure, intended to effect a good, does not contain in it something of an evil: whether the one or the other will preponderate ought to be the gradation for determining its expediency. I confess, that previously to the substitution of one measure for another, the benefit intended to be derived should be ascertained almost to a certainty, and in its nature should appear unequivocal. Were the correction for which I am favourable effected, it might be inferred, that more cases of intestacy would occur contrary to the wishes of the parties than at the present prevail; at the same time, wills would become less frequently the subjects of litigation, the practical evils whereof so often prove subversive of the peace of families, and in the end, frequently, fatal to their interests. In the former, the instances, I am inclined to believe, would not be materially increased through eradicating the present system, and were upon the latter side of the account the benefit to be calculated, the balance, in process of time, from causes originating in the correction, would prove my position not incorrect.

JULIAN.

Mr. URBAN,

June 6.

HAVING received information, by means of your Magazine, I am willing to return the civility as long as I am able, and wish that in the present instance the little information I can give were fuller and more perfect. Your Correspondent, "*VIATOR*," p. 424, wishes for information about Dr. Clarke, Dean of Winchester. A Clergyman

gyman who visited my neighbourhood some five and twenty years ago, applied to me for information respecting that Gentleman, and upon inquiry I found his name among the Cantabrigienses Graduatī as "S. T. P. per literas regias 1661:" he was installed Dean of Winchester, Feb. 1, 1665, which dignity he retained till his death, which must have taken place in Sept. 1679; for in the Chancel of the Church of St. Peter in St. Alban's hangs a wooden tablet, with an inscription reciting that he was "born in this parish, dyed at Stepney, in co. Middlesex, was buried here 22 Sept. 1679, and gave to the poor of this parish 10*l.*;" also, that near him lay "Mrs. Anne Windsor, late of St. Giles in co. Middlesex, who was here buried 13 Jan. 1704, and gave to the poor of this parish 20*l.*" I saw his Will in the Prerogative Office, (but took no copy or extracts of it) proved in March 1679—80, in 36 *Bath*, which is very long, in which he desires to be buried with his ancestors in the Chancel of St. Peter's, leaves to his "dear friend Anne Windsor 300*l.*" mentions relations of the name of Preston, and has a world of disquisition about the Augmentation of poor Livings, principally in large and populous towns, and among the rest leaves to the Rector of the Abbey Church of St. Alban 30*l. per ann.* The then rector told me, that the estate had been so well and conscientiously managed, that he then received 70*l. per ann.* and the trustees talked about a hope of improvement. If the above imperfect information should lead your Correspondent to the acquisition of better, it will be a satisfaction to

J. B.

Mr. URBAN,

May 17.

WHEN I stated (p. 200) "the fact," which *ÆQUUS* is disposed "to deny" (p. 290), of an acre of land producing 40 bushels of wheat, I did not allude to "newly broken land," but land which had been inclosed 50 years, and, I believe, under the plough all that time, except being occasionally laid down with seeds for a year or two. Land of similar description, in the same parish, produced last year, I believe, full 40 bushels per acre of spring wheat. The statement, however, which I offered, does not, as I conceive, depend on the quantity, but on the proportion of produce; and the

reasoning will be the same, if any one chooses to put 30 bushels, or 50 bushels for a good crop, and 15 or 10 for a bad one; but for myself, I confess, I believe, as I was taught by a very sensible man and attentive observer, more than 40 years ago, that an abundant crop is best for the owner, as well as for the consumer. I shall, therefore, I trust, now as heretofore, not cease to pray "that it may please God to give and preserve to us the kindly fruits of the earth, so as in due time we may enjoy them," and be truly thankful for them. R.C.

P. 200. a. l. 31, for "exceeds," read "exceed;" and col. b. 10th line from bottom, for "one," read "some."

P. 300. line 46, for "apologies," read "apologues."

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury*, May 11.

THE following lines were cut with a diamond on a pane of glass, in a window of one of the bed-rooms belonging to the house in which the renowned Admiral Benbow was born, at Cotton Hill, Shrewsbury. (See a view of the house in vol. LXXIX. p. 1097, and a portrait of the Admiral, in vol. LXXXIX. p. 9.)

"Then only breathe one prayer for me,

That far away, where'er I go,

The heart that would have bled for thee

May feel thro' life no other woe.

I shall look back, when on the main.

Back to my native isle,

And almost think I hear again

That voice, and view that smile.

Then go, and round that head, like banners
in the air,

Shall float full many a loving hope, and
many a tender prayer."

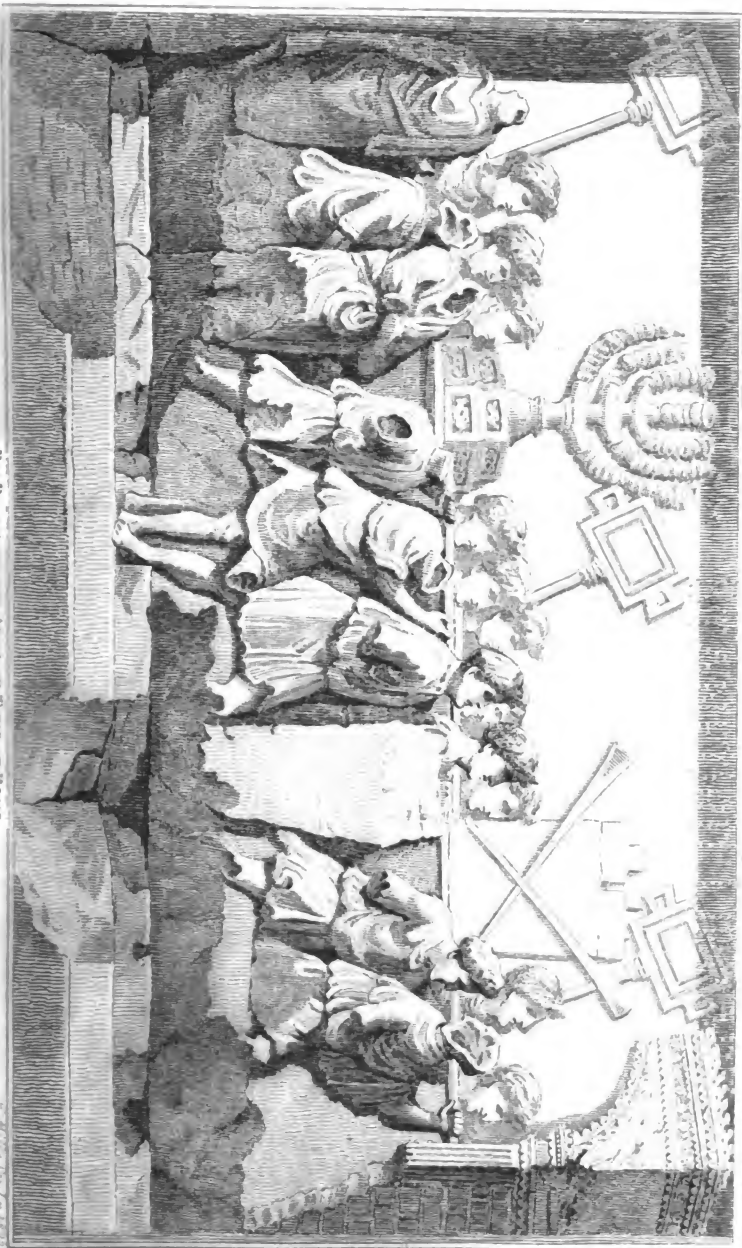
At what time, or by whom these lines were written, is not known; it is certain they were in existence upwards of sixty years ago, and at that time were spoken of by the then occupiers of the house, as referring to the Admiral.

At three different periods the window had been blown out, and every pane broken, except that alluded to; but on the very stormy night on the 25th of November, 1821, it was blown out a fourth time, when it was entirely annihilated.

You will probably deem this worth preserving among your literary curiosities.

P.

PASKEWITZ ON THE ARCH OF TITUS AT ROME.



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ARCH OF TITUS.

THIS Monument may be considered as one of the most curious and interesting of antient Rome, both in regard to the superior style of the sculpture, the singular objects it represents, and the importance of the event it was designed to commemorate. As descriptions of its bas-reliefs are rarely to be met with, the annexed sketch will be acceptable, in giving some idea of its present state, and of those objects which relate more particularly to its history. The Emperor Titus having conquered Judea and taken Jerusalem, the Senate decreed this Arch to be erected to his honour. It is situated on the Eastern declivity of the Palatine mount; and, according to Nardini and other Antiquaries upon the antient Vico Sandalurio. On approaching it from the South (being the side least injured by time), its original form is lost in ruins at each extremity; but the Arch itself, a column on each side of it, with the frieze and attic, are still pretty entire. The building, in its original form, must have been nearly an exact square; and, besides the columns above mentioned, had one at each extremity, which are now entirely destroyed. The other side of the Arch presents the same appearance, only the column on each side of the archway are in a much more ruinous state, and its superstructure is greatly defaced. The columns are of the composite order, and project one half of their diameter from the wall of the building. The whole is constructed of white marble. Critics have remarked, in the profusion of ornaments and other smaller defects, some departure from the purer taste of the ancients; a failure which is fully compensated by the extraordinary beauty of the sculpture, than which artists are agreed that finer specimens do not exist. In the space formed by the curve of the Arch, with the top of the columns, there are winged figures personifying Fame, of very superior workmanship. Upon the frieze is a representation of a sacrifice, with a figure at one extremity of the procession carried upon a litter, supposed to represent Judea in captivity; a conjecture which is fully justified by similar representations upon the medals struck on that occasion; on one side of which there is a female figure in the attitude

of grief, under a palm-tree; with the words *JUDEA CAPTA*; and on the other, the head of Vespasian or Titus. Upon the attic appears the following inscription:

"SENATVS.

POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS.

DIVO TITO DIVI VESPASIANI F

VESPASIANO AVGVSTO."

From Divus never being affixed to the names of the Roman emperors till after their decease, it is inferred that this Monument was not finished till some time after the death of Titus, which is corroborated by a bas-relief upon the vault of the Arch within, where, in the symbol of his apotheosis, he is represented mounted upon an eagle. The most part of writers seem to be of opinion that it was not completed till during the reign of Trajan. Upon entering the Arch (which is about 14 or 15 feet wide), on each side are rectangular spaces seven feet in height, by nearly fourteen in horizontal length, containing a representation of the triumph of Titus. On the East side appears the Emperor in a triumphal car drawn by four horses; Victory is crowning him with laurel; Rome, personified as a female figure, conducts the horses, and citizens and soldiers, crowned with laurel, compose the crowd that attends him. On the opposite side, from which the drawing was taken (*see Plate I.**) is another and more interesting part of the procession, exhibiting the spoils taken from the temple of Jerusalem—the golden candlestick with seven branches, the golden table, and the silver trumpets, carried and accompanied by many figures crowned with laurel, and bearing the Roman standards. The work is now too much defaced to distinguish those figures with their hands tied behind their backs, representing Jewish prisoners, which is mentioned by some writers. During the time these sculptures were in execution, the objects themselves must have been under the eye of the artist, as the accidents to which their loss is attributed, happened long after the Arch was completed. The same sacred vessels, constructed under the immediate direction of Moses, did not

* This Bas Relief in its perfect state is engraved in F. Perrier's *Bas-Reliefs*, 1648, Pl. I.; and also in "*Veteres Arcus Bellorii*," Pl. V.; from the latter of which it appears to be copied in Taylor and Cressy's "*Architectural Antiquities of Rome*," Pl. IX. EDIT.

exist in the Temple at the time it was destroyed; those brought back from Babylon were carried off by Antiochus Epiphanes, but they were immediately replaced by those well acquainted with their form, and it is still easy to trace the general outlines of these objects in Exodus xxv. 3—36.

In the following passage, Josephus, an eye-witness of the triumph of Vespasian and Titus, distinctly mentions these objects as making a conspicuous figure in the procession. After mentioning some other particulars, he says:

“But for these (spoils) that were taken in the Temple of Jerusalem, they made the greatest figure of them all; that is, the golden table of the weight of many talents; the candlestick also that was made of gold, though its construction was now changed from that which we made use of; for its middle shaft was fixed upon a basis, and the small branches were produced out of it to a great length, having the likeness of a trident in their position, and had every one a socket made of brass for a lamp at the top of them. These lamps were in number seven, and represented the honour in which the number seven was held among the Jews.

He then adds:

“And after these triumphs were over, Vespasian resolved to build a Temple to Peace; he also laid up therein these golden vessels and instruments that were taken out of the Jewish Temple as ensigns of his glory. But still he gave orders that they should lay up their law and the purple veils of the holy place in the Royal palace itself, and keep them there.”

This passage is from Mr. Whiston's Translation of Josephus, and to which he has subjoined the following note*. In addition to the first remark made in that note, it may be noticed, that on each of the flat sides of that piece upon which the candlestick is placed, there are ornaments composed of animals, and though much defaced in the uppermost square in front, there may be traced the remains of two eagles, with a wreath between them; all which has more the character of Jewish than of Roman ornament.

As to the Law or Pentateuch not appearing upon the Arch, it may be accounted for, from its not being an object very suitable for such representations, or that it has been destroyed by the many accidents to which the sculpture has been exposed. The heads of all the figures in alto relievo, except three, are entirely gone, and the lower parts of most of them are likewise destroyed, for the purpose, it would appear, of making holes in the wall, probably for receiving beams of wood for the construction of apartments in it; for it was inhabited occasionally during the troubles in Italy, and was at that time known under the name of *Turris Cartularia*.

It is probable, likewise, that part of these injuries may be attributed to the antipathy which the Jews have to this Monument of their final overthrow. The lapse of eighteen centuries has not effaced the memory of that calamity from the minds of the modern Jews. None of them, I have been told, will pass under this Arch, whatever inconvenience they may encounter in avoiding it.

At little more than a thousand paces from this Monument, there is another and more affecting memorial of their subjugation.

In what is called the *Ghetto Ebrei*, from five to six thousand of them are confined every night, from an hour after sun-set till an hour before sun-rising, in a few narrow and dirty streets that have been allotted to them.

In every Catholic country of Europe, the sufferings inflicted on this people have long been considered the natural and laudable expression of the horror excited by their tenets, and the sins of their forefathers. It must have been from this prevailing sentiment, that Pope Paul IV. assigned them their present habitation, aggravated by a decree compelling them to carry a distinguishing badge, in order that no individual might escape his due share of public derision. But eighteen centuries of persecution have only served to

* “See the representation of these Jewish vessels, as they still stand in Titus's Triumphal Arch at Rome, in Roland's very curious book ‘De Spoliis Templi’ throughout. But the things to be chiefly noticed are these: 1st, that Josephus says the candlestick here carried in the triumph was not thoroughly like those used in the Temple, which appears in the number of little knobs and flowers on that of the Triumphal Arch not well agreeing with Moses's description, Exod. xxv. 3—36. 2d, The smallness of the branches in Josephus compared with those of the Arch. 3d, That the Law or Pentateuch does not appear on that Arch at all, though Josephus, an eye-witness, assures us it was carried in this procession.”—Whiston's Translation of Josephus, Book VII. chap. v.

confirm their aversion to the *elegant mythology* of antient and modern Rome, and they still continue a monument in illustration of some of the most remarkable passages of Scripture prophecy. These predictions were not usually of a nature calculated to procure for their authors the favour of their countrymen: the voice of admonition and reproach was rendered still more harsh, by the denunciation of a signal correction that awaited their apostasy: Moses has foretold almost in detail the miseries of the siege which Josephus has related; and the honours conferred on Titus for completing their ruin, took place at the distance of less than half a century from the time that our Saviour forewarned them of its approach. These prophecies are in our hands, and the captive nation itself has been dispersed among us to attest their accomplishment.

If the present condition of the Jews be a fact for which we have the evidence of our senses, so the memory of those events which led to it have been guarded by every circumstance that can give authenticity to history.

Two Roman Emperors of eminent renown were employed in the work of destruction, and the notice taken of it by their contemporaries proves it to have been regarded as the most prominent achievement of their reign. Nor did this event happen at a period when ignorance received as history the fables of tradition. Literature and Taste were then in full maturity, and the exploits of Roman power were recorded and speedily published to the utmost limits of an empire, that extended from the Thames to the Euphrates. Surviving the convulsions by which that mighty empire was torn in pieces, the Jews remain a distinct people, preserving with religious care the history of their crimes and sentences of condemnation, and though in avowed enmity to Christianity, supporting by their obstinacy the evidence of its truth. Such reflections, though not strictly those of the Antiquary, naturally belong to an object of such peculiar interest, and might easily be extended in a City abounding in historical monuments and living evidence of whatever has been related or foretold of the ambition, fraud, and superstition, of mankind.

H. ;

Mr. URBAN,

May 15.

I HAVE read with very great interest, as doubtless many others have also done, in p. 352, the *luminous* account of Mr. Buckland of the *dark* "Antediluvian Cave" lately "discovered at Kirkdale, near Kirby Moorside in Yorkshire, about twenty-five miles North-east of York." In the above very curious account, communicated by Mr. Buckland, and published in the "Annals of Philosophy," many particulars occur which are singularly worthy of attention; and which will be highly honoured by insertion in the pages of your Magazine, where you have several times admitted the lucubrations of him who has now the pleasure of addressing you.

The great Deluge, by which all the inhabitants of the old world, except Noah and his family, and two of every species of animals preserved in the Ark, were drowned, happened in the year 2349 before Christ, since which 1821 years have elapsed, making in all 4170 years since the flood. If, therefore, the ideas of Mr. Buckland, as related in his memoir, be correct, and it is very far from my intention to set up my little spark of knowledge against the blazing splendour of his, the bones found in the Kirkdale Cave belonged to animals that lived at, and sometime previous to the Flood; and consequently they are *four thousand and nearly two hundred years old*, or that period of years has elapsed since they formed parts of the living bodies of the several animals to which they are said to have belonged. To account for this, we are told that "DILUVIAN MUD," or the "sediment of mud deposited by the DILUVIAN WATERS, *entirely* covered the bottom of the cavern to the depth of about a foot;—that "at the bottom of this MUD the floor of the cave was covered *from one end to the other* with the teeth and bones of several animals" there enumerated; and that "they owe their *high state of preservation to the MUD in which they are imbedded.*"

All this, to be sure, is extremely curious, but it is natural for those who are not Antiquaries, to inquire what are the tokens by which Mr. Buckland can certainly distinguish this "Diluvian mud" from all other kinds of the same article—whether he ever saw any specimen of it, which was such beyond the power of contra-

diction

diction to deny—and how this large quantity of “*Diluvian mud*” could have got access to the internal parts of the cave, when the waters of the Deluge, by Mr. Buckland’s hypothesis, are absolutely excluded ; since, if they had gained access into it, he says, “the angles of the bones would have been worn off by attrition, *but they are not.*”

Be this fact, however, as it may, we are informed “some of the bones and teeth appear to have undergone various stages of decay, *by lying at the bottom of the Den while it was inhabited*, but little or none since the introduction of the Diluvian sediment” —which sediment or mud, it is asserted, got there by some *hocus pocus* means or other, when the Diluvian waters themselves were totally excluded—“in which they have been imbedded.”

Hitherto our weak intellects have been taught to consider the “Diluvian waters” as being sent by God to “destroy ;” but this hypothesis tends to prove that they, or the “mud,” or the “sediment” they left behind them, possess a *preserving power*, which has already exceeded *four thousand years*, and which probably might extend to *ten or twelve thousand years* more, if the globe itself, which we inhabit, should so long endure. Incredulous persons might here be tempted to inquire, how this profound Antiquary knows what changes took place in these bones *before the flood*, that is, “while the den was inhabited,” being upwards of 4000 years ago ; and what since that period, unless he had lived just before the flood, in order to know the exact state they were in when that event took place. But the real Antiquary, perhaps, will tell us, that this spirit of scepticism is altogether “*repugnant to the rules of their Society.*”

Nor is the investigation of the component parts of the *Allum Græcum* of these antediluvian animals a whit less curious, and must doubtless afford a high treat, and perhaps *relish*, to the real lover of antiquity. The Keeper of the Wild-beasts at Exeter ‘Change ought certainly, for his deep knowledge of this *feculent matter* of Hyenas, asserted to be more than 4000 years old, to be immediately created an A.S.S.

Singular also is the account of the

antediluvian “BEARS addicted rather to vegetable than to animal food,” and for that reason “not devouring the dead individuals of their own species.” The postdiluvian bears of these degenerate days, are certainly *rather addicted to animal than to vegetable food* : and it might puzzle any but an Antiquary to know why these *gentle antediluvians* dragged the bodies of the animals, the bones of which are asserted to be found there at this day, if it were not for the purpose of devouring them. Again, it might be said, if they did devour them, how could there be such an accumulation of “the black earth derived from the decay of animal flesh,” as is asserted to be found “in the German Caves.” Here the Antiquary seems “to be put into a cleft-stick,” and one way or the other he must be mistaken.

These things, however, are mere trifles in comparison with that most wonderful of all wonders, as mentioned in Mr. Buckland’s paper, of his discovering amongst a large heap of other bones, those which formerly, that is to say, above 4000 years ago, belonged to a species of CAT, &c. Fine, indeed, must have been the discerning faculties of our profound Antiquary, who amidst this miscellaneous heap of bones, could discriminate those which formerly appertained to this particular animal, and was able to point out with precision and exactness how this animal “resembled the *jugular or spotted Panther* of South America.” Perhaps Mr. Buckland, like many of our brethren of the isles of North Britain, may have possessed the gift of *second sight*, in a remarkably acute manner ; and possibly, ere long, the world may be favoured with some more of his speculations ; or as we may say, “visions, having his eyes open,” wherein he may give us an exact description of this *spotted animal*, its size, “habits,” beauties, &c. &c. for the instruction and amusement of posterity. Indeed this expectation is both so reasonable and so desirable, that it is greatly to be hoped Mr. Buckland will attend to this hint, and without loss of time present us with a correct picture of this curious spotted animal, as the same presented itself to his “mind’s eye,” when he wrote this elegant illustration of these antediluvian and diluvian transactions for the pages of the “Annals of Philosophy ;”

and

and which would doubtless greatly ornament the pages of your valuable Miscellany, as the account of the Kirkdale Cave has already done.

No longer ago than yesterday, the writer of this article was told, by a gentleman resident in the immediate neighbourhood of the above-mentioned Cave, that a *ball* of the *Album Græcum* has been already transmitted to the *Cognoscenti* of London, and that more may be expected to be sent, if the demand should rise in proportion to the extreme curiosity which is at present excited about it. And as a *ship-load* of these antediluvian bones have been already sent to the metropolis, the expence of sending them by land being too great to be thought of for a moment : and as the area of this cave is said to be 300 feet in length, by 3 feet in breadth, and the whole has been described by our accurate Antiquary to be covered *one foot* deep with *Antediluvian mud*, we have here at once 900 solid feet of this precious article, from only *one* of the five Caves already discovered in the Southern part of this island. What treasures then may be expected from the solid contents of the whole *five*. It is therefore proposed, that a *Bazaar* should immediately be opened for the sale of such curiosities as *Antediluvian bones, Antediluvian Album Græcum, Diluvian mud, Diluvian gravel, &c. &c.* And as Mr. Belzoni's curiosities are advertised to be very soon sold, your Correspondent is of opinion, that the owner of the Egyptian Hall, opposite Bond-street, in Piccadilly, could not do anything more profitable to himself, or more satisfactory to the publick, than immediately to open such a Bazaar there, and your Correspondent, who lives very near the Kirkdale Cave, will readily become his country Agent.

The writer of this article is in possession of a piece of the wrapper of one of Mr. Belzoni's Mummies, said to be upwards of *three thousand years old*, which nevertheless is very good-looking and in excellent preservation, and much resembling the Nankin worn by some of our modern beaux for summer trowsers. This, however, will be reckoned quite modern in comparison of these *Diluvian curiosities*, which, beyond all reasonable controversy, may be traced to the Flood, and with regard to the bones, to times prior to that great event.

There is, however, one curiosity that the present writer possesses, which at least may vie with Mr. Buckland's "*Diluvian mud*," or with his "*Diluvian gravel*," as it clearly surpasses them both in its *antiquity*. This is a *Pedigree* written on some Antediluvian matter or other, which more nearly resembles the parchment of our days, than any thing else used by us for writing on. It commences with Adam, and is regularly continued to the present time : and though your Correspondent would not venture to make an affidavit before a magistrate, that any part of it is written by the hand of Adam himself, yet there is an undoubted and clear family tradition, that it was deposited in the Ark by Noah, and that a part of it which is somewhat defaced and nearly illegible, got some of the Diluvian waters upon it, from the carelessness of either Noah or one of his sons, in placing it under a part of the roof of the said Ark, which was more accommodating than the Kirkdale Cave. Now, Sir, not being desirous of monopolizing so great a curiosity, your Correspondent has serious thoughts of applying to Parliament for an act to allow of a Lottery, and, if obtained, when 100,000 subscribers have put down their names at only *one guinea* each, the Lottery is to be drawn, and to prevent any gambling or other ruinous speculation, the first drawn ticket will be entitled to the prize.

It is not possible to quit this subject without sincerely congratulating the whole Society of Antiquaries on the great acquisition to our knowledge, which the discovery of the wonders of the Kirkdale Cave is likely to produce. Already we have had a secret laid open to our view in this discovery, which for above 4000 years past has been concealed from "*mortal ken*;" and to what further important improvement in science, and in the knowledge of the "*habits*" and manners of antediluvian animals it may yet lead, is for the present concealed in the womb of time ; and conjecture itself is set at defiance in the inquiry. In the mean time hope, which "*travels through, nor quits us when we die*," will doubtless keep alive in the minds of *Philosophers* the expectation of having wonders hereafter revealed, which may make air-balloons, steam-boats, gas-lights, and other wonders of this enlightened

lightened age in which we live, appear like mole-hills compared with the Grampian-hills, or Farthing-candles when contrasted with the glorious Sun himself when shining in the cloudless majesty and noon-day splendour of a bright May-day.

Yours, &c. KIRKDALIENSIS.

VIEW OF THE EDITIONS AND
COMMENTATORS OF SHAKSPEARE.

(Concluded from p. 423.)

I WILL now consider the second school of commentators upon Shakspeare, who, generally speaking, founded their criticisms upon an enlarged inquiry into what has been called the Learning of Shakspeare, by quoting from contemporary and dramatic authors, citing parallel passages, and examining how far he might have probably been conversant with translations from the Classics, existing and popular in his own time; and lastly, the precise extent of his acquaintance with the originals themselves.

This new ray of light was first sent forth as early as 1748, when Mr. P. Walley, then a young man, but afterwards, very creditably known as the editor of Ben. Jonson's work, published his pamphlet, "An Inquiry into the Learning of Shakspeare." The attempt was evanescent, and would have been forgotten but for its priority to the "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," by Dr. R. Farmer, 1767; of which a second edition was printed in the same year. A very general approbation was bestowed upon this performance, not only on account of the success with which he had suggested the more plausible text of Shakspeare's writings, but the skill and sagacity with which he had applied it.

With larger views, and superior opportunities, this plan, of which the outlines only had been as yet marked out, was adopted by G. Steevens, who had for some years been making a great collection of "all the reading" which under any circumstances of probability, could have been supposed to have been read by Shakspeare himself.

During this period Dr. Samuel Johnson was induced to employ his great philological powers in the service of Shakspeare, and his octavo edition made its appearance in 1765. He was indeed sensible of the preponderating value of Steevens' information, and co-

alesced with him in publishing a new edition (1766) which under their joint names, had by far the greatest circulation. Johnson seems to have thought it perfect, as he declares, that "not a single passage in the whole work has appeared to be *corrupt*, which I have not attempted to restore; or *obscure*, which I have not endeavoured to illustrate."

But two able competitors remained well qualified to contest the Shakspearian prize, and who refused an implicit acknowledgment of this high claim. Mr. Malone first settled the chronology of Shakspeare's plays by a very careful investigation of the books of the Stationers' Company, in order to ascertain the precise date of their publication. He was not less industrious and successful in forming his annotations upon the result of an almost universal acquaintance with the literature of the sixteenth century, no less than with the customs and anecdotes of that æra; all of which appear to have had an unvaried influence upon the mind of Shakspeare. We must mention, that the lucubrations of Steevens were rudely attacked by Ritson, whose criticisms display an uncommon share of shrewdness and ill-nature.

Whilst Mr. Malone at first had studied Shakspeare as the literary pursuit of a private gentleman, without an avowed intention of publication, he enjoyed the friendship and high approbation of the irritable Steevens. No sooner, however, was that intention made known, than their friendship was dissolved, by a quarrel, sought for by the "dowager commentator," as Steevens quaintly styles himself.

Malone's edition (in 1790) was read with great avidity, and has been reprinted (in 1821) with the author's latest corrections, by Mr. Boswell, to whom he bequeathed them.

The steady coadjutor of Steevens was Isaac Reed, a most diligent inquirer into the literature of the two last centuries, and who had furnished himself with the largest collections then made. He gave a singular and satisfactory proof of his having read the greater part of his numerous books; as he left annotations in them in his own manuscript. In 1785, at the request of Steevens, he published his edition of Shakspeare, with whom he was a joint editor in 1793; and who having left him

him his own corrected copy, Reed published his last edition in 1803, and for the first time his name was formally prefixed.

An ambition of contributing a *felicitous* note to the mass already accumulated during this course of time, had seized many of our literati, especially those better versed in our national antiquities. They were indeed so numerous, as to remind us of the "mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease." Some indeed are worthy of more honourable mention, such as Heath, Tyrwhitt, T. Warton, Monk Mason, and a few others, eminent for their extensive and various erudition.

Nor did these continued efforts of the mind when applied to the single and specific point of presenting our admirable author to the world in a clear and comprehensible state, so that the unlearned, no less than the critical reader, might become capable of enjoying his transcendent beauties, fully obtain their object.

All candid persons will acknowledge that there is still a *grand desideratum*! Monk Mason proposes an edition of Shakspeare of the most approved readings, omitting all kinds of annotation. Such, he says, might bear for its title "A legible edition of Shakspeare;" but query, who shall decide upon the perfect readings with uncontrovertible certainty?

I have now, in *some* degree, prepared your readers for the introduction of Mr. Jackson, by previous information, intimately connected with the subject.

Mr. Jackson is the first who has applied his knowledge of the typographic art, coupled with the skilful practice of it, to the elucidation of Shakspeare's text; and we feel no hesitation in allowing, that he has given several instances in proof of its positive superiority over former texts in the reformation of the author's sense.

Aberations of learning, and mistaken analogies, are not unfrequent when the text is obviously deformed by slight literal blunders only. This uncertainty is produced by deviating into a new context, when the substitution of letters, or the recasting a single word, would render the passage clear and intelligible.

It is necessary to offer some instances in proof of this opinion; and by placing the interpretation of the several pas-

sages by various commentators, so as to allow of a comparison with that of Mr. Jackson, leave our judicious readers to decide the competition and award the prize.

TEMPEST.

1. "I'll get thee 'Sea-mells' from the rock."—*Johnson and Steevens.*

All the old Copies.—"Sea-mells."

"Sea-mells," the letter 'e' changed into 'c' by careless printers."—*Theobald.*

Heath confirms Theobald, by saying, that the word is either "Sea-mells, Sea-malls, or Sea-mews."

"Shamois."—*Pope and Warburton.*

Jackson observes, that "the Sea-mews make their nests in rocks close to the sea. The manner in which the error took place is obvious. The transcriber formed the 'w' in mews larger than the other letters connected with the word, and which was taken by the compositor for 'll.'"

2. TWELFTH NIGHT.

—"She pin'd in thought,

And with a green and yellow melancholy
She sat, like patience on a monument
Smiling at grief."

All the exertions of criticism, sculpture, and painting, have been displayed to illustrate this admirable passage, but vain the efforts; neither the powers of erudition, nor scientific knowledge, have been able to reconcile the incongruity of patience sitting on a monument, smiling at grief, and yet the transposition of a comma, and the addition of a parenthesis, give full force and beauty to the whole figure. I read,

—"She pin'd in thought,

And, with a green and yellow melancholy
She sat, (like patience on a monument)
Smiling at grief."

3. LEAR.

"The untended woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee!"

One of the quartos reads "untender."

"Wounds in their worst state not having a tent to digest them."—*Steevens.*

"Pierce every 'fence' about thee."

Warburton.

That is (says Heath) "Strike through every feeling of which Nature is capable."

"Th' 'indented' woundings of a father's curse."

The only sense which the present reading affords, Mr. Steevens has furnished; but as commentators, like doctors, differ in opinion, mine is, that the woundings

woundings are so corrupt, that they require fresh dressing. Assuredly our author wrote "the indented woundings." What part is wounded? the heart! Can a *tent* be applied to an internal wound? No! What occasions the indented woundings? a heavy pressure of affliction. Then as Goneril is the immediate cause of Lear's anguish, so proceeds his curse from the affected part. See act xii. scene 4, where Lear makes known his distress to Regan:

"O Regan! she hath tied
Sharptoothed unkindness, like a vulture,
here."

The transcriber's ear deceived him; untented and indented are nearly alike both in sound and characters.

4. LEAR.

"A sovereign shame so elbows him."

Unnoticed by all the first commentators. Seymour proposes "awes him." Jackson, "soul-bows him."

A sovereign shame so oppresses the soul of Lear for his unnatural treatment of the virtuous Cordelia, that he cannot command sufficient resolution to behold her.

5. "Ten masts *at each* make not the altitude."

Pope says, "attached." Theobald, "at each." "Ten masts on end," Johnson. "At reach," Steevens. Jackson remarks, that there is nothing more common with compositors than to omit the first word, where two immediately connected begin with the same letter. Such, I believe, has been the case in the present passage. I am strongly of opinion, that our author wrote

"Ten masts *at end* make not the altitude."

Thus imagination forms the picture at once, one mast after another, to that altitude which ten masts produce.

6. "As those that fear they hope and know their fear."—*As you like it.*

"As those that fear they hap."—*Old Copies.*

— "Their hap."—*Warburton.*

— "Their hope."—*Steevens.*

"Feign their hope."—*Blackstone.*

"Fear, then hope."—*Musgrave.*

"As those that fear, they hope and know they fear."—*Henley.*

"Fear their hope and know their fear."

M. Mason.

"As those that fearing hope—and hoping fear."

Jackson proposes,

"As those that fear the hope, and know the fear."

Hope has been made a verb, and the plural pronoun *they* made to precede it;

hope should have been made a substantive, and preceded by the definite article. What has led to this error in both instances was, that *they* and the sound exactly alike.

I will not extend these quotations of comparative emendation and conjecture, fearing that they might become tedious; but confine the subject in the remainder of this disquisition to certain instances, in which Mr. Jackson has shewn much sagacity, and without assuming any high tone with respect to his numerous predecessors, may be allowed to have placed some hitherto obscure passages in a clearer light.

"I will give treason his payment into blows."

K. Henry V.

"Meaning, I have received one blow from him, but I will pay it with interest, he shall have two from me. Since I wrote this note, I find that Mr. Heath proposed the same reading. It is most extraordinary that the most injudicious alterations have been made in our author's text, and conspicuous restorations refused." p. 229.

I cite *this*, as an usual instance of Mr. Jackson's candour, when he discovers that his remarks have been thus anticipated.

Of the efficacy of the typographical test, we offer only this last example.

"Sleep kill those pretty eyes."

Troilus and Cressida.

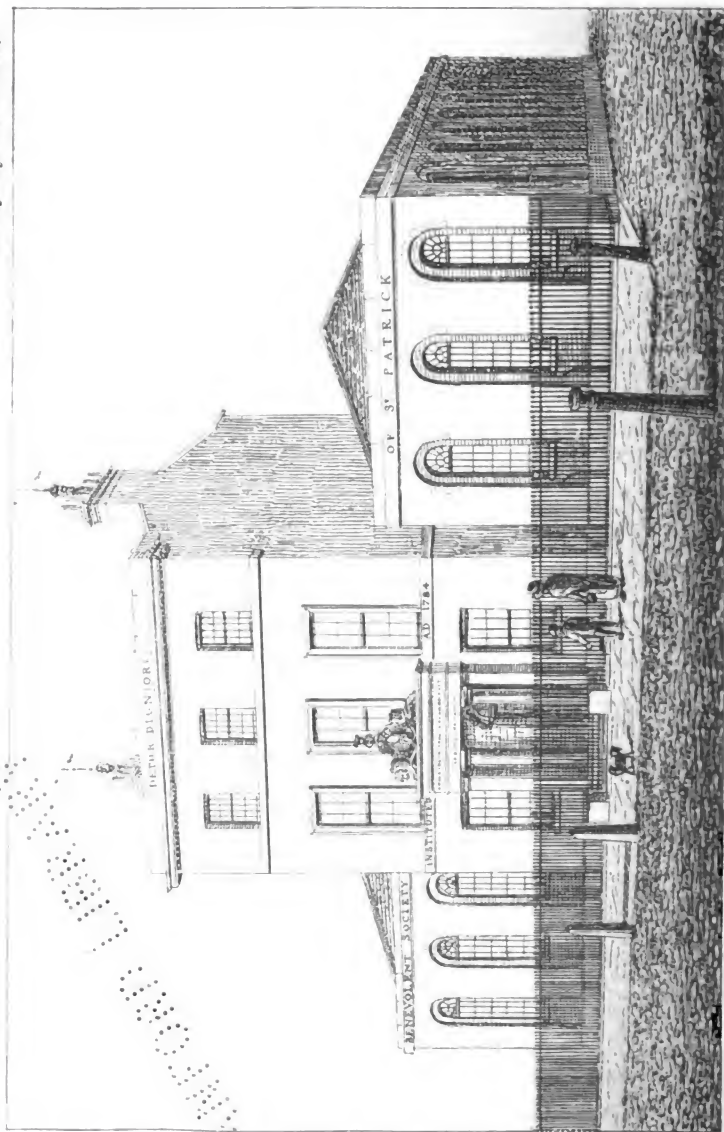
There is no great difficulty in accounting for the present error. The letter-case, called the upper-case, in which the "k" has its compartment, is next to that of the "st," those sorts frequently visit each other. We should read

"To bed, to bed: sleep still those pretty eyes."

"The invocation is addressed to sleep, that sleep may 'still,' i. e. may compose her eyes, and thereby free them from that glowing animation with which passion disturbs them; that every sense may be tranquillised, and that she may be lulled into that soft repose which infants, empty of all thoughts, enjoy." p. 265.

A merit, almost peculiar to Mr. Jackson, in comparison with his competitors, if I am competent to form one, is, that he does not alter words merely to make that sense which was before nonsense, but by explaining the principles on which he proceeds, he often induces a belief that Shakspeare himself originally wrote the words proposed; and is thus, as it were, a commentator

THE
END



mentator upon himself. It is a merit of the same description and value as that of Canova, or some of his eminent modern predecessors, who might restore a fragmented statue of Phidias or Praxiteles, and deceive us by happy adaptation of parts into a belief that the original work had never suffered mutilation. Of this observation, the proof would be by no means difficult, if space were allowed for stating the several instances. Yet, if we were called upon to prove the precise number of instances in which we might confidently say, that Mr. Jackson had been decidedly successful out of the *seven-hundred* first proposed, we might be induced to allow, with due critical acumen and candour, not more than half. The remainder are ingenious, and suggested by an acute and ardent mind, enthusiastically pursuing the idea first presenting itself, and not always sufficiently reflecting whether such be original, anticipated by another, or, in fact, borne out in all its relations to the sense and real meaning of the corrected passage. Without doubt, there is too frequently apparent vain glory and self gratulation upon the supposed exclusive and primary discovery of many hidden meanings, but these must not be judged of *harshly*; because the subject has *not been successfully treated* by cold and correct Commentators only, who have gone before him; and because a very sanguine man always expects to do more by a stock of genius (whether possessed or not) than one who slowly marches in the trammels of regular criticism, and depends, not upon happy conceits, but profound erudition. Shakspeare and his present Commentator have both of them written "in their own way," unequally but forcibly, and at all events with no common interest.

Some of your readers may not be indifferent as to Mr. Jackson's real situation; and may listen with candour to his own little history of himself. He was once considerable, as a printer in Dublin, and was so singularly circumstanced as to have three editions of Shakspeare passing through his press at the same time, and subjected to his daily revision.

He was afterward found among those so long and unjustly detained at Verdun, by the order of Buonaparte.

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There he solaced himself for the loss of liberty, by recollections of his favourite Bard; and, being without books of his own, a kind friend lent him a few volumes of Johnson and Steevens's edition of Shakspeare; and in the ninth year of his captivity, he resolved upon publishing the 700 corrections he had made, whenever he should be restored to his country. This design he has completed, in the cheap and very amusing volume lately presented to the publick.

I can only adopt the quaint language of the Players in their address to the readers of their edition of Shakspeare, in 1623:—"The fate of all bookes depends upon your capacities, and not of your heads alone, but of your purses. Well! it is now publique, and you will stand for your privileges we know, to read and censure. Do so, but buy it first—that doth best commend a booke, the stationer saies."

Yours, &c.

E. M. S.

Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

AMONGST the numerous charitable foundations which are fostered within this Metropolis and its precincts, permit me briefly to record upon your valuable pages that of "the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick;" an institution raised and endowed with the donations of individuals who are never weary in well doing—patronized and annually supported by that gracious Sovereign, whose bounty* is extended to all establishments which enlighten the ignorant, and succour the distressed.

This Society was formed in 1784, by a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, natives of, or connected by property or alliance with Ireland, for the purpose of educating and clothing children, born within the bills of mortality, of Irish parents. For many years these children were placed at schools dispersed in different parts of London, but through the continued liberality of the supporters of this charity, the Committee, who superintend its administration, have been enabled to erect a structure (*see Plate II.*) in Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, where

* His Majesty has contributed nearly 3000*l.* to the funds of this charity, since its formation.

four hundred children of either sex are now educated. Of these, the whole are partially, and the greater number completely clothed once a year, besides being supplied with additional shirts, shoes, and stockings at the commencement of the winter season. Having been educated, a fee is paid for placing them apprentices, and they receive a premium, if they faithfully serve through the period for which they are bound.

The book annually published by the Committee (to be had gratis at the schools) contains a list of those by whose unbounded liberality this Institution has been formed, supported, and endowed. Its patrons, and the Committee (who to their subscriptions, add their constant and gratuitous labours in the promotion of its welfare) would disregard any eulogium from me. The Institution altogether, forms one of those unparalleled monuments of national philanthropy, which, when examined, excites in the spectator a veneration for that country, where the Monarch graciously unites with his People in promoting their real happiness and interests—where the opportunity is afforded to talent and industry (however obscure their origin) to aspire to, and frequently to attain, the highest honours of the State. M. G.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOTANICAL GARDEN AT CHELSEA.

(Continued from p. 389.)

THE Garden is laid out in divisions, in which the plants, shrubs, and trees are arranged systematically. On the North side of the Garden, adjoining Paradise-row, a spacious greenhouse was erected in 1732, by a subscription of many members of the Society. The Library, which is placed over the Green-house, contains a valuable collection of works on Natural History, a variety of specimens of dried plants, and a curious cabinet, containing many thousand specimens of seeds, the growth of this garden; the whole collected and arranged in their present form by the late Mr. Isaac Rand.

At each end of the Green-house, are two Hot-houses of smaller dimensions, the whole of which are kept in admirable order. On the side of the Garden, facing the Thames, stand two large Cedars of Libanus. It is sur-

prising that this tree is not more cultivated in this country, for as it grows naturally upon the coldest parts of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues most part of the year, there can be no fear of its being hurt by frost in England. During the month of January 1809, an unusual quantity of snow fell in this part of the country, which lodging on the spreading branches of these Cedars, and rising in the shape of a cone, by its weight broke off their massy limbs, and very much disfigured these noble trees. Lysons says, that Sir Joseph Banks made an accurate admeasurement of these trees in the month of August 1793, and found the girth of the larger to be twelve feet eleven inches and a half, that of the smaller, twelve feet and half an inch.

The apprentices of the Company, during the summer season, make monthly herborizing excursions in the vicinity of London, accompanied by a person belonging to this establishment, called the Botanical Demonstrator, whose office is to explain to his pupils the classes and medicinal use of the plants.

Mr. Philip Miller enjoyed the situation of Gardener during nearly half a century, but it is to be lamented that his latter days were clouded by the dissatisfaction which subsisted between the Society and him on the affairs of the Garden. However, upon his resignation, the Society granted him a pension of 50*l.* annually, which produced on both sides a cordial reconciliation, though he survived only a short time to enjoy it. Mr. Miller was born in London in 1691, and by diligence and perseverance, raised himself to the highest reputation in his profession. He died on the 18th of December 1771, and was buried in Chelsea Church-yard, where a monument has been since erected to his memory, by the fellows of the Linnean and Horticultural Societies of London*.

In order to aid the enquiries of such visitors of the Botanical Garden, who may not have leisure to examine the collection generally, we subjoin a list of the most remarkable plants, which, as objects of curiosity or utility, are particularly worthy of notice:—

* See this engraved in vol. LXXXV. ii. 409.

Latin Linnean Names.	English Names.	Native Country.
<i>Amomum Zingiber.</i>	Ginger.	East Indies.
<i>Aristolochia Serpentaria.</i>	Virginian Snake Root.	North America.
<i>Acer Saccharinum.</i>	Sugar Maple Tree.	Ditto.
<i>Bromela Ananas.</i>	Pine Apple plant.	Both Indies.
<i>Coffea Arabica.</i>	Coffee Tree.	Arabia Felix.
<i>Calycanthus Floridus.</i>	Carolina Allspice.	North America.
<i>Capparis Spinosa.</i>	Caper Plant.	South of Europe.
<i>Citrus Medica.</i>	Lemon Tree.	Asia.
<i>Citrus Aurantium.</i>	Orange Tree.	East Indies.
<i>Cocos Nucifera.</i>	Cocoa-nut Tree.	Both Indies.
<i>Croton Sebiferum.</i>	Tallow Tree.	North America.
<i>Dionaea Muscipula.</i>	Venus's Fly-trap.	Ditto.
<i>Dioscoria Sativa.</i>	Yam.	West Indies.
<i>Dracena arborea.</i>	Dragon Tree.	East Indies.
<i>Erythrina Corallodendrum.</i>	Coral Tree.	West Indies.
<i>Ficus Bengalensis.</i>	Bengal Fig Tree.	East Indies.
<i>Gossipium Arboreum.</i>	Tree Cotton Plant.	East Indies.
<i>Guaiacum Officinale.</i>	Guaiacum.	West Indies.
<i>Hæmatoxylum Campechianum.</i>	Logwood.	South America.
<i>Indigofera Tinctoria.</i>	Dyer's Indigo.	East Indies.
<i>Juniperus Virginiana.</i>	Red Cedar Tree.	North America.
<i>Liriodendron Tulipifera.</i>	Tulip Tree.	Ditto.
<i>Laurus Cinnamomum.</i>	Cinnamon Tree.	Ceylon.
<i>Laurus Camphora.</i>	Camphire Tree.	Japan.
<i>Laurus Sassafras.</i>	Sassafras Tree.	North America.
<i>Maranta Arundinacea.</i>	Arrow Root.	South America.
<i>Mangifera Indica.</i>	Mango Tree.	East Indies.
<i>Musa Paradisiaca.</i>	Plantain Tree.	Both Indies.
<i>Musa Sapientum.</i>	Bannana Tree.	West Indies.
<i>Myrica Cerifera.</i>	Candleberry Myrtle.	North America.
<i>Nicotiana Tabacum.</i>	Virginian Tobacco.	Ditto.
<i>Olea Europea.</i>	Olive Tree.	South of Europe.
<i>Piper Nigrum.</i>	Black Pepper.	Both Indies.
<i>Pandanus Odoratissimus.</i>	Screw Pine.	India.
<i>Phoenix dactylifera.</i>	Date Palm.	Levant.
<i>Quassia Amara.</i>	Bitter Quassia.	Surinam.
<i>Saccharum officinarum.</i>	Sugar Cane.	Both Indies.
<i>Spigelia Marilandica.</i>	Worm-Grass.	North America.
<i>Sideroxylon lycioides.</i>	Iron-Wood.	Ditto.
<i>Strelitzia reginae.</i>	Plant named after Queen Charlotte.	Cape of Good Hope.
<i>Swietenia Mahogani.</i>	Mahogany Tree.	West Indies.
<i>Thea Viridis.</i>	Green Tea Tree.	China.
<i>Thea Bohea.</i>	Black ditto.	Ditto.
<i>Tamarindus Indicus.</i>	Tamarind Tree.	Both Indies.
<i>Yucca Gloriosa.</i>	Adam's Needle.	North America.
<i>Yucca filamentosa.</i>	Eve's Thread.	Ditto.
<i>Zanthoxylum Clava-Herculis.</i>	Tooth-ache Tree.	Ditto.

Having thus endeavoured to give a brief sketch of the rise and progress of this important and beneficial Establishment, it only remains to perform the pleasing task of noticing its present state and condition. After the many struggles and difficulties it has had to surmount, it is truly gratifying to observe the proud eminence upon which the Botanical Garden is placed. This has been principally caused by the steady patronage and laudable exertions of the Society of Apothecaries; but it must at the same time be admitted, that great merit attaches to their present Gardener, Mr. William Anderson, by whose fostering care,

skilful management, and unremitting attention, those exertions have been followed up and carried into effect.

Yours, &c. THOMAS FAULKNER.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, May 28.*

THE following is an account of the Wells and Fountains at Tottenham High-Cross, Middlesex, with the method of obtaining a never-failing supply of water, by boring the earth to the main spring. The facility by which a constant supply of spring-water may be obtained at comparatively little expence by boring, may, through the medium of your Miscellany, be made public. It is

desirable

desirable to be known that in almost all situations water may be obtained by this method at the expence of a few pounds; whereas the expence of sinking a well to the main-spring too often deters the party from attempting it. Should you consider this communication sufficiently interesting, I hope you will give it publicity, that persons in all situations of life may have the opportunity of procuring one of the greatest luxuries in Nature, "good, pure, and wholesome water," in a short space of time, with little trouble, and at a trifling expence.

"Within the memory of several inhabitants of Tottenham High-Cross, Middlesex, it was almost an universal complaint that no good water was to be had in the village.—The wells were at that time only a few feet deep, the supply of water was uncertain, and it was not pure enough for domestic purposes. The fact is, that the wells reached only to the blue clay, and therefore their depth depended on that of the superstratum, namely, of the gravel or loam lying upon it. In the loam there are some salts, which, being taken up by the water during percolation, rendered it what is termed *hard*.

"Within the last forty years, the complaint of the badness of the water at Tottenham has been effectually removed in most places in the parish, and might be in all. The clay, from the surface of which the water was formerly obtained, and to which it is nearly, if not absolutely impervious, has been pierced through in many parts, affording a never-failing supply of remarkably clear and brilliant water, which is particularly soft, and is consequently adapted to every domestic purpose.

"The depth of the wells varies from about 110 to 140 feet; and when the water was arrived at in sinking some of them, it rose with so great rapidity, as to overtake the well-digger several times before his escape was effected. So great and invariable is the supply of water, that it overflows a well in the premises of Mr. Wilkinson, near the High-Cross, with a stream which, during several years, appeared to be neither diminished by the drought of the driest summer, nor increased by the floods of the most rainy winter.

"It is an extremely curious but well-ascertained fact, that when a new well

is sunk, the depth of the water in those surrounding it is diminished for a short time; proving incontestibly, that there exists some communication amongst them. It is certain, that no such communication could exist, except at the bottom of these wells; and it is therefore evident that they all derive their supply from one common and immense reservoir. In some instances, however, the water has been found to diminish gradually and very considerably in depth; and wherever it has been found requisite to seek into the cause of this, it has always been found to be an accumulation of sand, which had been raised by the water, and deposited at the bottom of the well.

"Hence it is reasonable to conclude, that all the wells are supplied from one common reservoir, and that the source of the water is in a stratum of sand lying beneath the blue clay, through which the wells are sunk.

"It becomes of considerable interest, whence could have been derived so immense a body of clay, what its nature is, and what also is the nature of the stratum of sand lying beneath it; and above all does it concern us, as regards the common purposes of life, to ascertain how so large a body of water should have found its way beneath a stratum of clay, which is impervious to water, and whence so constant a supply arises. These are questions of a geological nature. It is necessary to answer them briefly, but it will be requisite in so doing, to take a survey considerably beyond the boundary of the parish.

"A few miles on the West, or a little to the South of the West of Tottenham, we arrive at a country, the surface of which consists of sand. Hounslow Heath, and a large proportion of Windsor Forest, are of this nature, and so is the country until we arrive at Hungerford, in Berkshire; in the neighbourhood of which chalk hills make their appearance. Chalk is also found at Reading; at High Wycomb, in Bucks; near Rickmansworth; and Hertford, in Hertfordshire. Newmarket Heath, in Cambridgeshire, is of chalk, which continues thence to the sea coast, near Cromer, in Norfolk. These places are all *North-east* of Hungerford, and are on a *contiguous* range of chalk hills. If again we go from Hungerford, *eastward*, the range of chalk hills traverses the

by Guildford and Rochester, to Dover on the coast of Kent.

"Now it is worthy of remark, that if we travel from the East of Hungerford to the East of Cromer, it is over a wide tract of sand; and if we travel from Hungerford to Margate, on the North of the chalk hills, we also travel on sand; and it is equally worthy of notice, that all the wells sunk through these sands prove that they rest upon the chalk; in other words, that the chalk of the ranges of hills, partially surrounding us, dips beneath the sand, lying every where on the surface not many miles from Tottenham, and every where for some miles surrounding Tottenham, beneath both the chalk and sand.

"It is therefore reasonably concluded, that the range of hills from Hungerford to Cromer dips gently beneath the sand to the South-east, while the range from Hungerford to Dover dips gently towards the North; that the chalk of the two ranges is connected, passing beneath Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and even beyond them, beneath the sea, bordering the coasts of the three latter counties; we are therefore to conceive the whole of this tract to be situated in a *vast hollow* in the chalk, which is geologically termed the chalk basin of London.

"It is confidently believed by geologists, that the sands already mentioned pass together with the chalk beneath the surface, forming the very sand, from which rises the water supplying the wells at Tottenham. Upon the assumption of this being the fact, of which there exists the utmost probability, we shall be no longer at a loss to account for the origin of the great reservoir of water existing beneath the blue clay, through which the wells are sunk. The fact appears to be this—the water which falls on the sand, together with that which passeth into it from off the chalk, percolates the stratum of sand underlying the clay; hence, when an opening is made through the clay, the water rises nearly or quite to the surface, on the principle of its seeking its level:—the level of the sand at the foot of the chalk hills, and of the clay at Tottenham, is nearly the same.

"The sand lies in a hollow in the chalk, and the clay in a hollow in the sand. That both have been deposited by the sea, there is the most conclu-

sive evidence:—sea shells are found in both. The clay lies in nearly horizontal layers, which is proved by the thin stratum of sand occasionally discovered in the sinking of the wells; and also from its containing nodules of argillaceous limestone in regular strata. These nodules are termed *septarii*, from their being divided across by partitions, or veins of calcareous spar; and furnish the material of which Parker's cement is made.

"Although some of the inhabitants* of Tottenham have obtained a good supply of excellent water from deep sunk wells to the main spring, there are a great proportion who are obliged to buy water of the carriers, who procure it from the well on Tottenham Green, which was dug, and a pump erected, at the expence of the late Thomas Smith, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Tottenham in 1791 †."

Mr. Mathew, in the summer of last year, adopted the method of boring through the earth to the main-spring, at his farm in Broad-lane, Page Green, Tottenham, when he obtained a copious and constant supply of water from a depth of 120 feet, which rises 8 feet above the surface, and flowing over, forms an elegant little cascade. It has neither increased nor diminished since the spring was tapped. Having succeeded on his own premises, he thought a similar experiment might be tried with equal success on the waste ground on the West side of the high road, opposite the gateway leading to the work-house, and which would be of most essential benefit, not only to the inhabitants residing in that part of the parish, but to the public at large.

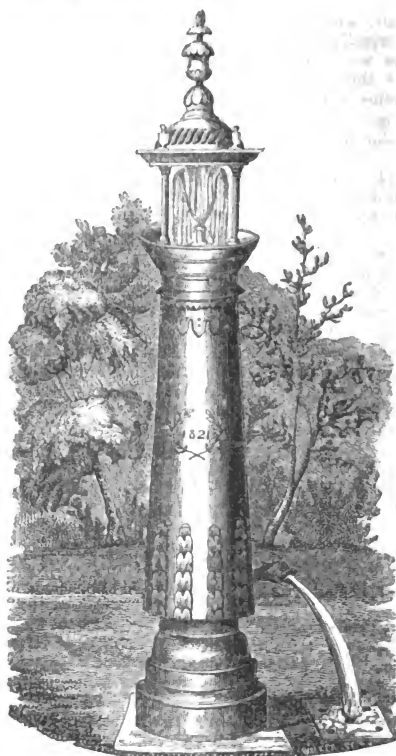
This suggestion being made to the Vestry, it was acceded to on behalf of the parish, and the work commenced. It was completed under the direction of Mr. Mathew by John Goode. The ground was bored to the depth of 105 feet, when a fine spring of water issued forth, which rises six feet above the surface of the ground, through a tube within a cast iron pedestal, and flowing over the lip or edge of a vase, forms a bell-shaped

* William Rowe, Esq. and Mr. James Row, Page Green.

† The preceding account is gleaned from Mr. Robinson's "History and Antiquities of Tottenham."

continual sheet of water, inclosing the vase, as in a glass case; it is collected and again conducted downward through the pedestal to the place of its discharge, out of the mouth of a dolphin, about 18 inches from the ground, for

the convenience of placing a pail or pitcher under. The pedestal was executed by Mr. Turner, of Dorset-street, Fleet-street, under the direction of Messrs. Mathew and Chaplin.



The quantity of water thrown up and discharged, is at the rate of 14 gallons a minute.

The Fountain represented in the cut is copied from a drawing made by Mr. J. N. Walter, near the Turnpike at Kingsland, who has lately published a lithographic print, illustrative of the facility by which water may be raised by the method of boring, and the general purposes to which it may be applied, with explanatory tables which will be found of great use to persons desirous of obtaining a never-failing supply of good soft water, by boring or

perforating the ground to the main-spring.

The peculiar advantages of boring the ground for water, instead of digging, particularly at great depths, renders the former method of great importance to the publick, since water is obtained by boring at a small expence, as is exemplified by the following table.

This table shews the prices of boring and of well-sinking respectively, at every 10 feet of depth, from 10 feet to 200 feet; viz. boring at 4*d.* per foot for the first 10 feet, 8*d.* per foot for

for the second 10 feet, and 4d. per foot additional and progressive for each following 10 feet; and of well-sinking at 2s. 6d. per foot for the first 10 feet, 3s. 6d. per foot for the second 10 feet, and 1s. per foot additional and progressive for each successive 10 feet.

TABLE OF PRICES.

Depth. feet.	Price of Boring.			Price of Well Sinking.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
10	0	3	4	1	5	
20	0	10	0	3	0	
30	1	0	0	5	5	
40	1	13	4	8	0	
50	2	10	0	11	5	
60	3	10	0	15	0	
70	4	13	4	19	5	
80	6	0	0	24	0	
90	7	10	0	29	5	
100	9	3	4	35	0	
110	11	0	0	41	5	
120	13	0	0	48	0	
130	15	3	4	55	5	
140	17	10	0	63	0	
150	20	0	0	71	5	
160	22	13	4	80	0	
170	25	10	0	89	5	
180	28	10	0	99	0	
190	31	13	4	109	5	
200	35	0	0	120	0	

Since the introduction of this cheap and simple method of obtaining a constant supply of water, many of the inhabitants of the parish have adopted it, whose example is followed by many in the adjoining parishes, and also in the county of Essex, with universal success.

The ornamental purposes also to which it may be applied are innumerable, and present themselves to the man of taste in endless variety of forms, such as fountains, waterfalls, or basins for dressed grounds; for baths, or for ornament, as well as the uses of the garden and the conservatory; but the man of science will hereafter employ it as a principle of motion, and direct it to various mechanical operations.

W. R.

MR. URBAN,

May 7.

IN your last, p. 366, is a brief account of the *improvements* which have taken place in Westminster Abbey since the Coronation. I beg the insertion of the following lines, in which I hope I shall be able to shew *that the whole of these renovations and repairs do not reflect the greatest credit on the superintendants of them!*

As far as regards the restoration of

the Monuments, I shall, perhaps, subject myself to some ridicule in censuring the operation altogether. It is well known that this ancient and majestic Church contains sepulchres and cenotaphs of all ages from the 13th century to the present one, differing in design as well as in the materials of which they are constructed: it will therefore almost necessarily follow that any attempt to render them uniform in their appearance, must be ridiculous. Do we expect to see "the tombs of some that died yesterday and some six hundred years ago" *display as much freshness as if they were only just raised?* It would have been sufficient for every purpose, if they had been carefully cleaned from the dust which covered them. The present attempt is like dressing a venerable old gentleman in the style of a Bond-street dandy. But to proceed with the consideration of the repairs themselves—the numerous modern monuments, good, bad, and indifferent, which incumber the Abbey, have had their surfaces washed clean, but to style this operation a *restoration* is a great abuse of the term. The inscriptions in many instances are wholly effaced, and in others partially so; the enquirer now pores over them, and receives as little information as from the guide who shows them. The preservation, however, of the modern monuments would have been but of little concern, if the ancient ones had been left untouched;—they have, I am sorry to add, in many instances been most disgracefully mutilated. All those in the several small Chapels at the East end of the Church have been roughly washed with mops and water, to the great detriment of the ornamental parts, and have gained a dull yellow colour by the operation, which is no improvement to their appearance, whilst, on the contrary, the monuments in Henry the Seventh's and St. Edward's Chapels are untouched, and not even the dust brushed off. Of those which have suffered most severely, I am sorry to place first on the list the tomb of Geoffrey Chaucer. This your Readers will recollect was formed of a red stone, and though not an elegant specimen of workmanship, was nevertheless a very neat altar tomb, venerable to the poet and the antiquary, on account of the man it commemorated; yet not this consideration, nor the appearance

serve it from one of the most wanton and ridiculous degradations which the hands of innovators have ever inflicted upon the remains of antiquity; it has been painted *black*, and now literally looks like a fire-place, and will no doubt be shewn for one in a few years.

The altar-tomb and effigy of the Duchess of York, in St. Nicholas's Chapel, have suffered severely; all the sharp lines and angles have been destroyed, and every ornamental part mutilated; it now exhibits a complete picture of decay, as, indeed, all which have been washed whose material was not marble do; this would not have happened if the dust had been removed with a brush, as the well-known softness of the stone of which ancient monuments are in general formed, renders them liable to destruction and mutilation if too roughly handled. The iron rails which surrounded the tomb of Edward the First, and which had an original bust of that monarch, have been taken away, making this plain tomb look still more mean than it did before.

If these repairers had collected the remains of monuments which are scattered in different parts of the Church, and restored them to their original places, instead of suffering them to lay about as rubbish, they would have performed a laudable work, and the term "restoration" might then have been used with propriety. Among these remains are the effigy of a lady of James's time on the monument of Bp. Dudley, part of a twisted pillar of the shrine of St. Edward, great remains of the magnificent though defaced monuments on the North side of the altar, and many others. The stone coffin still lays on the tomb of Abbot Fascet, as it has done for years. Why have not the restorers removed it to a more appropriate situation? surely the Abbey Church is not so much straitened for room as to render it necessary to pile one monument upon another, like stones in a mason's yard!

From the monuments I turn to the Church, and here I must remark that little has been done to embellish, much to deface it. The Choir decorations (a burlesque on pointed architecture), are replaced, and the Coronation pulpit, divested of its finery, remains; great part of the beautiful mosaic pavement of the altar is hid by flooring, and the

Choir is occupied by seats for the young gentlemen in plain clothes, who formerly set nearer the altar. An open space in the centre of the Choir of a Cathedral Church has hitherto been held indispensable, and I believe this is the first instance of such a space being filled up with benches—an arrangement very inconsistent with the Cathedral service still heard from the stalls. The Antiquary views the progress of innovation with alarm, which if not timely arrested, may degrade this noble Church in a mere private Chapel. The nave is entirely shut up, and rendered useless; and the Poet's Corner, with one of the entrances from the Cloister, are the only doors reserved for the congregation, so that it will be seen that the largest proportion of the Church is rendered, by these new-fangled regulations, of no manner of use.

In the spandrels of the blank arches, in the North transept and elsewhere on that side of the Church, are carved some very curious specimens of sculpture coeval with the foundation of the Abbey by Henry III. In order to set off the modern monumental lumber, the walls and pillars of the Abbey have been covered with a bluish composition, more particularly glaring in the Western aisle of the North transept, which appears as if it had been smeared over with mud—this operation of course has not improved the sculptures, on the contrary they now present an appearance of mutilation and decay much to be regretted. However careful these restorers may have been in washing the faces of musical cherubs and whimpering genii, they certainly deserve no *credit* for defacing specimens of ancient carving, so curious and ancient as the present were.

Here, Mr. Urban, I close my remarks; enough, I trust, has been said to shew that these *restorations* do not on the whole reflect very great credit on those who have superintended them. The altar screen is not yet restored; but it is, I understand, in contemplation to do so, as also to let into view the tombs at the sides of it, once more to "make a glorious appearance from the altar." If this is accomplished in a proper manner, it will add greatly to the beauty of the choir; but taking the restorations already done, as a sample of those in anticipation, the Antiquary.

Antiquary, I fear, must only view this desirable improvement in his mind's eye, and hope for its accomplishment in a period when the beauties of ancient buildings are more duly appreciated than they are in the present.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

MR. URBAN,

June 4.

NEXT to the reason of man in the wonders of natural organization, is the condition of the intellectual power as modified in the instincts of Brutes.

A friend lately returned from India, who is too veracious to take advantage of the traveller's privilege! assures me that he has seen Elephants employed to pile wood, who have, after adding heap to heap, drawn back and placed themselves in a situation to see if they have kept a perpendicular line and preserved a just level in their work, and have then corrected any perceptible defect in one or the other. The same person has seen two Elephants employed to roll barrells to a distance; one has kept them in motion, while the other has been prepared with a stone in its trunk to stop their progress at the required spot.

The common tricks taught to the young Elephants which are exhibited in this country for public entertainment, show a capacity of intellect far beyond the measure of the ordinary power in the brute creation. Every different animal is endowed by nature with that peculiar sense which is adapted to his peculiar wants, and when we remark a refinement in this gift raising the brute I might almost say above the level of his condition, on the scale of creation, we cannot resist the full tide of admiration that bursts in upon us, and overwhelms the heart with sentiments of praise and reverence.

Brutes always follow where instinct leads, and in so doing never err against nature. Man spoils or defies the power of reason, and falls into irretrievable difficulties. Hence it has been lightly observed by some that instinct is in truth the better gift;—but where then are the hopes which reason perceives of better things? and where the promise of immortality?

But to pursue my proposed plan, allow me to relate in plain and familiar

terms, some other instances of sagacity in the brute creation, which have fallen within my own observation, or have been related to me by persons of unquestionable veracity.

When I was last in London, only a few days since, I saw a dog of a mean character and very ordinary description, something of the old turnspit breed, harnessed in the usual manner beneath a small baker's cart, using his best strength, and seeming to delight in his office in drawing a heavy burden for his indolent master, who ran whistling by the side, guiding the machine, and preventing an occasional overthrow that might have been otherwise expected. The man stopped to serve his customers; the harness was so contrived that the dog immediately extricated himself from his trammels, and ran to and fro barking loudly, and appearing, as I conceived, to rejoice in his unexpected liberty. The baker's business ended; he whistled shrilly; the dog instantly left his companions, with whom he was engaged at a distance,—threw his head into the collar, introduced his body into the harness most ingeniously, without the least assistance, and went to work with evident pleasure. I had the curiosity to follow, and saw this creature do the same thing repeatedly. He received occasionally a few caresses and a crust as a recompence and encouragement, and was always ready and willing at his master's call.

When a boy at Harrow School, I had myself a dog of very superior abilities; one of his great merits, in the opinion of our sporting companions, was the manner in which he attempted and always succeeded in drawing a badger from his tub or dew. I have seen him advance with his tail foremost, and his body slightly curved close to the nose of his intended victim, and then as the poor beast would vindicate his domestic rights, and begin to fight for his home, on the first attack, turn rapidly round, seize fast on the neck or the ear of the enemy, and in an instant draw him into light.

Although of the smaller kind of terrier, he was so fleet of foot, that he constantly outran a small pack of rabbit beagles, with which we were occasionally used to relax, after the severer studies of Homer and Longinus. Every art was tried to retard his progress, but

to

to no purpose; as a last resource, a light clog was affixed to his collar, which, as he ran, becoming entangled between his legs, gave him many an awkward somerset, and prevented his too rapid course; but this was only successful for a time; he soon perceived how to overcome this impediment; he would stop short the moment the game was started, take up the pendent clog in his mouth, and then as usual outstrip all his companions in the chace.

We had a dog at Cambridge, the property of my friend M. who chose what *Terms* he would keep, and lived just as much of a college life as pleased himself, and no more; he knew his master's home in Suffolk, and his ordi-

nary places of resort in London,—would remain with us, perhaps, some ten days or more, and then without a companion, without attaching himself to any occasional traveller, as was at first supposed, would journey up to London,—pass one week at the St. James's Coffee House, and another at the Prince of Wales's, and then return to us with the most perfect *nonchalance*, and the most easy familiarity possible. After another short interval he would make a visit to his old master in Suffolk, remain just so long as he felt disposed to do so, and come back to us with a saucy countenance, which absolutely seemed to speak good humour and independence. D.



WINCHESTER PALACE, CHELSEA.

THE present Bishop of Winchester has obtained an Act of Parliament to enable him to sell the Episcopal Palace at Chelsea, belonging to the See of Winchester. Agreeably to the provisions of this Act, his Lordship has since disposed of the Palace and premises for six thousand pounds, to the Trustees of the Lords of the Manor.

It is said to be the intention of the Trustees to apply for another Act of Parliament to enable them to build on the adjoining glebe land, and to form a new street from Cheyne-walk to the King's Private Road.

At one time it was reported that Government had taken the premises with an intention of converting them into an hospital for sick soldiers: whatever may be the final destination of this venerable edifice, it must excite the regret of the Architect as well as Antiquary, to witness the gradual demolition of every antient fabrick in the

vicinity of London. It is, therefore, our intention to give a brief account of this Palace, and thus to preserve its form and structure, when every vestige of it shall be totally destroyed.

Before we enter upon a description of the building, it may be amusing to recite a few particulars relative to the means by which this house came into the possession of the See of Winchester, and to relate a few biographical anecdotes of those illustrious prelates who have successively resided within its walls.

The antient Palace of the Bishops of Winchester in Southwark, having been greatly dilapidated during the Civil Wars, an Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1663, to empower George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, to lease out the houses in Southwark, and for other purposes, as is expressed at large in the Act; of which the following is the title:—"Anno 15 Car. II. 5 July 1663, An Act to enable

ble the Bishop of Winchester to lease out the tenements, now built upon the site of his mansion house, in the parish of St. Saviour's in Southwark, in the county of Surrey, and the two parks and other demesnes at Bishop's Waltham, and other lands, in the county of Southampton."

In the ensuing year the Bishop, in pursuance of this Act of Parliament, purchased a mansion house at Chelsea, then lately built by James Duke of Hamilton, and adjoining the manor house, for 4,250*l.* as a future residence for the Bishops of this See, and to be called Winchester House. By the Act it is held to be within the diocese of Winchester.

The Bishopric of Winchester is of great antiquity, and has never changed the See since the first foundation. The Bishops are Chancellors of the See of Canterbury, and Prelates of the most noble Order of the Garter; which office was vested in them by Edward III. at the first foundation of that noble order, and has continued with them ever since. They were reputed antiently to be Earls of Southampton, and are so styled in the Statutes of the Garter, made by Henry VIII.

The Bishops since the Restoration of King Charles II. were:

- 1662. George Morley, Bishop of Worcester.
- 1684. Peter Mews, Bishop of Bath and Wells.
- 1707. Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bart. Bishop of Exeter.
- 1721. Charles Trinnell, Bishop of Norwich.
- 1723. Richard Willis, Bishop of Salisbury.
- 1734. Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Salisbury.
- 1761. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury.
- 1781. Hon. Brownlow North, Bishop of Worcester.
- 1820. George Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln.
- 1821. The Palace sold for 6000*l.*

George Morley, Chaplain to Charles I. was a polite scholar, and an eminent divine. After the death of the King, he retired to the Hague, where he attended on Charles II. On the Restoration, he was made Dean of Christ Church, and the same year, Bishop of Worcester, whence he was translated to Winchester. His constant practice was to rise at five o'clock in the morn-

ing, to go to bed at eleven, and eat but once a day. By these rules, he preserved his health, with very little interruption, through the course of a long life. He died October 29, 1684.

Peter Mews was Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, in the commencement of the civil war, when he left college, entered into the Royal Army, and was promoted to the rank of Captain; he served for some time, and then retired beyond sea. During the interregnum he took orders, and at the Restoration, as he was a zealous Royalist, preferment was heaped upon him. In February 1673, he was promoted to the See of Bath and Wells, whence he was translated to Winchester. He died Nov. 9, 1706.

Jonathan Trelawny was a younger son of Sir J. Trelawny of Petynt, Cornwall; but his elder brother dying in 1680, he inherited the title of Baronet. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where is his portrait. He was in succession Bishop of Bristol, Exeter, and Winchester; a man of polite manners, competent learning, and uncommon knowledge of the world; a true son and friend of the Church, and exerted himself with courage and alacrity, with magnanimity and address, in defence of her just rights and privileges. He was friendly, open, generous, and charitable, a good companion, and a good man. He died July 19, 1721.

Charles Trinnell, son of the Rev. Charles Trinnell, Rector of Ripton Abbott, Huntingdonshire, was educated at Oxford. He was consecrated Bishop of Norwich, Feb. 23, 1707; was Clerk of the Closet to George I. and translated to the See of Winchester in August 1721. His Lordship, naturally of a weak constitution, did not long survive his last promotion. He died at Farnham Palace, August 15, 1723. This prelate was a steady partizan of the Revolution, which he strenuously defended with his pen; warm, yet temperate; zealous, yet moderate; his piety did not prevent him from gaining a perfect knowledge of mankind; nor did his assiduous performance of the clerical duties interfere with the most perfect elegance of manners.

Richard Willis, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, was promoted to the Deanery of Lincoln by King William, and in 1714 was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester, translated to Salisbury

in 1721, and thence to Winchester, September 21, 1723, where he resided till his death, which happened suddenly, Aug. 10, 1734, at Winchester House, Chelsea, in his seventy-first year. His wife Isabella, was buried in the North vault of Chelsea Church, Nov. 1727, but he was interred in his own cathedral.

Benjamin Hoadly, a prelate of great excellence, was the son of the Rev. Samuel Hoadly, Master of the Public Grammar School at Norwich. He was born at Westerham in Kent, November 14, 1676, was entered at Catharine Hall in Cambridge 1692, and afterwards became a Fellow of that Society. He soon distinguished himself by several political works, which brought him into notice and esteem, and the House of Commons gave him a particular mark of their regard, by representing, in an address to the Queen, the signal services he had done to the cause of civil and religious liberty. Soon after the accession of George I. his abilities and attachment were properly rewarded, and he was made Bishop of Bangor in 1715. From the bishopric of Bangor, he was translated successively to those of Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester; which last he enjoyed twenty-seven years. He died April 17, 1761, aged 85.

Dr. John Thomas was born in the year 1696. In 1733, being then Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the united Rectories of St. Benedict's and St. Peter's Paul's Wharf in London. In 1742, he was nominated by the King one of the Canons Residentiary of St. Paul's. In 1747 he was consecrated a Bishop, on the death of Dr. Clavering, Bishop of Peterborough. In 1748, he preached and published a Sermon before the House of Lords, on the general Fast. In 1752, on the resignation of Bishop Hayter, his Lordship was appointed preceptor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Geo. III. In 1757 he was translated to the see of Salisbury, and on the death of Bp. Hoadly, he was further promoted to the See of Winchester. He died at this Palace in 1781.

Hon. Brownlow North, younger son of the first Earl of Guilford, and younger brother of the Prime Minister Lord North, in whose administration he obtained a mitre, in 1771, at the age of 30.

His Lordship was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Oxford, which he afterwards left for a fellowship at All Souls. He proceeded M. A. 1766, and LL. D. in 1770.

From a Canonry of Christ Church, in 1770, he was advanced to the Deanery of Canterbury, and appointed one of the King's Chaplains. The following year he was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. In 1774, his Lordship was translated to the See of Worcester, and in 1781, he was preferred to this of Winchester.

In all the situations which Bishop North filled, he obtained distinguished reputation, and every church over which he presided ranks his name in the catalogue of its most munificent prelates. His Lordship's manners were highly dignified, yet condescending, blending authority and vigilance with mildness and benevolence, preserving through life that character of true Nobility which the house of North has obtained for centuries.

His Lordship died July 12, 1820, at this Palace, aged 79, after a long illness, and a general decay of nature.

THE PRESENT EDIFICE

is delightfully situate at a gentle remove from the banks of the Thames, the upper apartments commanding an extensive view of this majestic stream, "Hast'ning to pay his tribute to the Sea."

An elevated terrace in front of the Palace was much frequented by the late venerable Bishop North and his family, on summer evenings; the alcove at the West end of this terrace, surrounded with shrubs, is already in a state of decay.

The structure, as may be seen by the annexed Engraving, is of humble exterior, and displays little of that grandeur or magnificence which ought to distinguish the residence of a Bishop of this See.

It is two stories in height, and built with red bricks, without pilasters, or any other architectural ornament. But, however plain in exterior appearance, this Palace comprises within every convenience and comfort that can be required for a large establishment.

The building forms a quadrangle, and the principal entrance is in the South front, the ground floor of which comprises the great hall and chapel; the latter being of moderate dimensions,

sions, plainly but neatly fitted up. Since the sale of the house, the ornaments and furniture have been taken down and removed to the Bishop's palace at Farnham.

The grand staircase at the East end of the Hall leads to the three grand drawing rooms, extending the whole length of this front, and which, during the residence of the late Bishop, were splendidly furnished; the walls are covered with beautiful paper and gold borders, the ceilings richly ornamented in stucco work, and the chimney-pieces composed of various coloured rare Italian marbles, put up at a considerable expense by the late Bishop, after his return from Italy.

The sleeping rooms and other domestic apartments occupy the whole North front, enjoying beautiful views over the adjoining gardens.

On the ground floor of this front are two libraries and other apartments, bounded on the East by the great gallery leading to the gardens, which still contain many valuable and fine exotic plants and shrubs.

The late Bishop having been, in the year 1791, obliged by the bad health of a part of his family, to seek the climate of Italy, collected there many curious articles of antiquity, modern art, and natural history, the principal of which were, Greek sepulchral vases, called the Etruscan Vases, specimens of antient marble used in the Roman villas, mural paintings from Herculanæum, beautiful works in mosaic, bronzes, gems, china, &c.

These were disposed with great taste in various apartments of this house, and some of which we shall here enumerate:

The Great Hall of Entrance is forty feet long, and twenty wide. On a table stood an antique juvenile bust of Bacchus, much admired:

"Tibi inconsumpta juvena;
Tu puer æternus, tu formosissimus alto
Conspiceris cælo, tibi, cum sine cornibus
adstas,
Virginæum caput est."

OVID.

The grand Staircase is of noble proportions, and was ornamented with a great variety of objects of *virtu*, disposed in glass cases, consisting of specimens of all the articles of domestic use among the antient Romans. Here likewise stood a sepulchral Roman vase, of white marble, ornamented with rams'

heads and festoons of flowers, with the following inscription:

"SEMFRONIE
ELEGANTIORIB. CHOREIS.
PSALLENDOQ. PRÆSTANTISS.
SUE VIRIDIS IN MEDIO JUVENTÆ.
E. VIVIS.
PER CRUELIA FATA DIREPTÆ.
SODALIU' SIBI. CHOORS. DILECTÆ.
D. Q. M.
MOER. N. P."

Near the preceding was a plaster cast of Dr. Burney, author of the History of Music, taken from the original marble bust by Nollekins, now in the possession of the Rev. Dr. C. P. Burney of Greenwich.

The three Drawing Rooms are of the same dimensions as the Hall; the first was ornamented with several mosaic and fresco paintings from Herculanæum, and other works of antiquity and antient art.

In the next apartment were portraits of the late Bishop of Winchester, and the late Mrs. North.

Along the Gallery, which leads to the garden, were disposed in glass cases a great variety of beautiful shells, spars, ores, and a large collection of various Italian marbles.

The house was also decorated with many specimens of modern art, in modelling and painting, executed by the late Miss North, the Hon. Mr. Brownlow North, and others of his Lordship's children.

Winchester House is supplied with water conveyed by pipes from a conduit, erected by King Henry VIII. situated in the King's Garden at Kensington. This very antient and curious conduit, one of the most perfect specimens of the brick work of that period, has been brought into the notice of the publick, in the recent Historical Account of that Parish, where a good engraving of it is given.

The adjoining premises on the East of Winchester House, now in the occupation of the Rev. T. Clare, occupy the site of the antient manor house, built by King Henry VIII. for the use of Queen Elizabeth when a child. Great part of the antient walls and gateways of these interesting remains are still existing.

A correct view of that curious edifice in its original state has been engraved from an antient roll, in the History of Chelsea.

Chelsea, May 8.

T. F.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, June 1.
WHEN lately searching some Greek tragic fragments, I fell on a few Iambics, descriptive of an accident not unusual in attempts at dangerous eminences. To do justice to the original, I have given a Latin version, which I trust is as faithful as Latin versions usually are :

ἜΙΕ ὑψικρημον ἡλυθον πηγης λοφον,
 Οἰσοντις ἄγγος ὑδατος, κ' Ἰακχος ἡδ'
 Ὁ Γυλλιος* πισυν μιν Ἰακχος ἡλυθεν
 Ῥηξας καεηρον*, Γυλλιος δ' εἰς ὕστερον. †

“Ad sublime-collum-habens venerunt fontis jugum,

Ut tulissent vas aquæ, Iaccus atque Gillius; cadens quidem Iaccus venit, Et fregit coronam capitis : sed Gillius post †.

As soon as I find the remaining part of the fragment, I will transcribe it for you, and transmit any *parallel* passages that I may in the mean time collect.

R. TREVELYAN.

ARCHBISHOP SECKER.

“What his Discourses wanted of Gospel, was made up by a tone of fanaticism that he still retained.”—*Walpole's Memoirs of George the Second.*

Mr. URBAN, June 5.
IN your Review of these Memoirs (p. 234), this aspersion, “equally invidious and malignant,” is noticed with becoming indignation. The Discourses themselves are, however, the best refutation. And although the character of this illustrious Prelate is far above such unfounded and posthumous attacks, it may not be wholly fruitless to vindicate his memory to those unacquainted with his life and writings. It would occupy too large a space to follow him throughout his course, and show the Christian zeal with which he discharged the important duties he was intrusted with; yet

* Here is (from some cause of nature or chance, not improbable from the former) an “hiatus valde defendendus et lacrymabilis,” but the conclusion is not improbable.

† How picturesque is the last word of the beauty of swiftness, especially in the Latin version; which, by the bye, may imply the hastened speed, from being too late, and especially when we recollect the “curiosa felicitas” of the Latin Grammar, in translating the word “post,” “after or since;” but here, how much more beautiful is it when applied to, and following the word “venit.”

the following extract from the Memoir prefixed to his Sermons published by Drs. Porteus and Stinton, 1770, will evince that his whole life was one undeviating course of practical usefulness :

“By various accidents he was obliged to change his masters frequently. Notwithstanding this evident disadvantage, at the age of nineteen, he had not only made a considerable progress in Greek and Latin, but had acquired a knowledge of French, Hebrew, Chaldean, and Syriac, had learned geography, logic, algebra, geometry, conic sections, and gone through a course of lectures on Jewish antiquities, preparatory to the critical study of the Bible. His studies were chiefly turned towards divinity; by the time he was twenty-three, he had carefully read a great part of the Scriptures, particularly the New Testament, in the original, and the best comments upon it. He was ordained in 1722, and in 1723-4 presented with the Rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, where he applied himself with alacrity to all the duties of a country clergyman. He omitted nothing which he thought could be of use to the souls and bodies of the people entrusted to his care; he brought down his conversation and his sermons to the level of their understandings; visited them in private; catechised the young; received his country neighbours and tenants hospitably; and was of great service to the poorer sort by his skill in physic.”

In 1732 he was appointed Chaplain to the King, and instituted Rector of St. James's, Westminster, in 1733, and in 1734-5 he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol; but these honours, to which Dr. Secker was thus raised in the prime of life, did not in the least abate his diligence and attention to business. He immediately set about the visitation of his diocese, confirmed in a great number of places, preached in several churches, sometimes twice a day, and laid the foundation for a parochial account of his diocese, for the benefit of his successors. Finding at the same time the affairs of the parish of St. James's in great disorder, he took the trouble, with a few others, to put the accounts into a regular method; and by the large share which he always took in the management of the poor, was of signal service to his parishioners; but it was their spiritual welfare which engaged, as it ought to do, his chief attention. He was peculiarly assiduous in giving and promoting every kind of public instruction; held a Confirmation once a year; examined

mined and instructed the candidates; drew up that admirable course of Lectures on the Church Catechism, and read them once every week, and also on Sunday evenings. His preaching was at the same time highly rational and truly evangelical; he inculcated the utility and necessity of the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel, not merely as speculative truths, but as actual instruments of moral goodness, tending to purify the heart, and regulate the lives of men.

After presiding over so extensive and populous a parish for upwards of seventeen years, he resigned, on being installed Dean of St. Paul's in 1750. When he preached his farewell sermon, the whole audience melted into tears, and he was followed with the prayers and good wishes of those whom every honest man would be ambitious to please. In this office, as in every other, his exemplary zeal and activity were conspicuous. He attended Divine Service constantly in the Cathedral twice every day, whether in residence or not.

The funds appropriated to the repairs of the church having by neglect and mismanagement fallen into much confusion, he took great pains in examining the accounts, reducing payments, making a proper division of expense betwixt the Dean and Chapter and three trustees, by which means the fund was put on such a footing, that it increased afterwards considerably, and promised to be sufficient for the purposes it was designed to answer.

He was promoted to the see of Canterbury in 1758, and the use he made of his newly-acquired dignity very clearly showed that rank and wealth and power had in no other light any charms for him than as they enlarged the sphere of his active and industrious benevolence.

These brief statements will, it is presumed, be sufficient fully to vindicate the character of this eminent Prelate; but the following particulars, as connected with his high office, may not be deemed uninteresting:

"In little more than two years after his Grace's promotion to the See of Canterbury, died the late King Geo. II. Of what passed on that occasion (in which the Abp. of course took the lead), his Grace has left an account in writing; he did the same with regard to the subsequent ceremony of marry-

ing and crowning their present Majesties. He had before, when Rector of St. James's, baptised the new King, and he was afterwards called upon to perform the said office for the greater part of his Majesty's children,—a remarkable and perhaps unexampled concurrence of such incidents in the life of one man."

The same circumstance is related by Henderson in his Life of the Duke of Cumberland: "The Crown was set upon his (Geo. III.) head by Dr. Secker, Abp. of Canterbury, the same who had baptised him, married him, and afterwards baptised three of his sons."

Mr. URBAN,

June 6.

A SOCIETY has, within a very few years last past, made considerable progress in the Metropolis and some other towns of the kingdom, for the promotion of Universal Peace;—it has circulated several very temperate Tracts and Reports, and moving onwards by slow and Christian principles, it nobly aspires to become instrumental in forwarding the promised blessing, that "nations shall turn their swords into plough-shares, and learn the arts of war no more." As all the nations of the civilized world are at this period happily at peace with each other, and as we have the assurances of pacific designs of other States in respect of this country, I offer that great leading fact as a preliminary reason for calling your attention more effectually to the subject, and shall proceed to mention some of the measures of the Society which I have lately selected from their records.

Consistently with that respect which is at all times due to the constituted authorities of the country, the Committee, in 1818, presented an Address with a set of the Society's publications to his Majesty, through the hands of Lord Sidmouth, Minister for the Home Department. Addresses were likewise presented through the means of Mr. Clarkson at Aix la Chapelle, to the Allied Sovereigns in Congress, and also to his Majesty Alexander, Emperor of Russia. It belongs to these illustrious Rulers of Nations to preserve the peace which they have made; and if they can preserve it for any time, their power may assuredly preserve it for a permanency. It does not appear that

that the Society received any answer from the Prince Regent; but the answer from the Emperor was so much in unison with the views of the Society, that I cannot forbear transcribing it in this place.

Aix la Chapelle, the 6th—18th Oct. 1818.

"I received, Sir, with satisfaction the communications of a Society established upon principles conducive to permanent and universal Peace. The mixture of good and evil observable in recent events, has exemplified in a signal manner the discriminating dispensation of Divine Providence in mercy and judgment.

"As a Christian, I cannot but desire the establishment of Peace on earth by every lawful and practicable means. As a Christian Sovereign, I must anticipate a time, when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. The unanimity of other Christian powers is yet uninterrupted, and, founded on the principle of our holy faith, has the fairest prospect of stability.

"Permanent and universal Peace is not altogether at man's disposal. It is encouraging to observe the growth of pacific dispositions in the world; and societies conducted in a temperate and Christian spirit may contribute to their extension and maintenance. With these views, the object of your Society cannot fail of my cordial approbation, without involving an implied concurrence in measures adopted for its attainment, over which I have no controul.

ALEXANDER.

"To Robert Marsden, Esq. London."

The profound remark in this condescending answer from a Sovereign of such high influence in Europe and Asia, cannot fail to guide the measures of this Society, in refraining from any possible expression in either their Reports or Tracts which can render it obnoxious to those powers, who, if gained at all to adopt its views, must be gained by conciliation only. This recommendation also must always be its beacon, pointing to the temper and conduct of the Divine Founder of our Faith, so friendly to human improvement—so encouraging to moral exertion, and so conducive to the well-being of man! It is one of the most prominent and satisfactory characteristics of the passing day, that the violence of national antipathies seems gradually subsiding, former prejudices are wearing away, and the light of religious Truth is folding back the veil of Error, and shows that wisdom, holiness, and happiness follow not in

the train of War.—"We belong to a nation (continues the 4th Report) whose moral and political influence is felt in every quarter of the globe. Privileged greatly beyond numbers of our fellow men, it becomes us to give an example worthy of the station we hold. To England have mankind been accustomed to look for lessons of freedom and of virtue; and if she unite to the power she holds, or has held, over public opinion, the example of forbearance, the practical lessons of peace and wisdom, what may not be expected from her ascendancy—an ascendancy founded on the diffusion of the mild genius of Christianity, and guaranteed by its close connexion with the universal well-being of man! Thus indeed might our country occupy a station of commanding influence. Her high example of forbearance and true dignity would compel the recognition and the permanent establishment of pacific principles. That example (and let all our energies be exerted to enforce it) would produce the most consolatory changes in the state of society. Under her authoritative sanction, mutual jealousies would cease; the rivalry, and the hatred, which have been fed by the victims sacrificed to the Moloch of war, would soon be subdued; a nation would become a larger family, and separate states would blend as a greater people. There would then be sympathies for their mutual calamities, and joy for their common prosperity."—The peaceful progress of this cause, as it disturbs not the accustomed order of things, may not in consequence be discerned by the careless observer; but a great change is manifestly going on in the hearts of men, and beneath the frozen surface of seeming indifference, mighty principles are at work, and will sooner or later exhibit themselves by their benign influence.

We have an instance on record which affords great strength to that part of the argument which especially applies to the power of governments in promoting this cause. When Cecil Lord Burleigh was Lord High Treasurer of England in the time of Queen Elizabeth, he not only manifested, during 40 years' administration, a great adherence to economy, but also to pacific measures. "Instructed both by history and by observation, that war was the great means of wast-

ing

ing the resources of nations, he firmly resisted the efforts of those rash and ambitious spirits who perpetually endeavoured to plunge the nation into hostilities, with the view of advancing their own reputation and fortunes. He had ever on his lips the salutary maxims, that 'war is soon kindled, but peace very hardly procured;—that war is the curse and peace the blessing of God upon a nation;—and that a realm gains more by one year's peace than by ten years' war.'" (*Life*, p. 70.)

The wisdom of Cecil in adhering resolutely to a pacific system, deserves the more applause, as the condition of Europe at that period was calculated to tempt an English Minister into extensive wars. (*Macdismid's Life*, I. 222.) And afterwards, during a debate in the Council on the same subject, in which Essex had strongly urged the continuance of hostilities against the Spaniards, Cecil perceiving that his reasoning was of no avail against the impulses of passion, took from his pocket a Common Prayer Book, and pointed in silence to the words "men of blood shall not live half their days." He felt that time and experience would alone dispel the delusion; still he endeavoured to accelerate the desirable event, by the publication of a tract containing his arguments for Peace; these, though disregarded by the multitude, were too distinct and forcible not to impress the reflecting and moderate." (*Ibid.* 244; *Cumden*, 608.)

So sincere was Lord Burleigh in his desire to promote this pacific disposition, not only as a public measure, but also as a principle of education, that we find in his advice to his son Robert Cecil, the following application of it to his children: "Neither by my consent shalt thou train them up in wars; for he that sets up his rest to live by that profession can hardly be an honest man, or a good Christian. Besides, it is a science no longer in request than use. The soldiers in peace are like chimnies in summer."

I forbear trespassing further on your valuable columns; it will afford me great satisfaction if what has been said should awaken among your Correspondents a due attention to this very important subject.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

GENT. MAG. *June*, 1822.

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Mr. URBAN,

June 15.

MAY I be allowed to remark how extraordinary it is that in this country, where the anniversary of days on which comparatively trifling events occurred, are commemorated by political clubs and patriotic meetings, the 15th of June, the day on which Magna Charta was signed, should be allowed for so many centuries to pass unnoticed.

How much more useful would it be that this day should be celebrated as a holiday than the 5th of November; the one would annually stimulate us to preserve what our ancestors so nobly wrenched from the tyranny of their Prince, whilst the other only reminds us of those unhappy religious animosities which ought long since to have been forgotten. It was once agitated in the House of Commons to set aside the commemoration of the 30th of January. Let us hope that if ever this or any other public festival be erased from our Calendar, that the 15th of June be placed in its stead.

Yours, &c.

A DESCENDANT OF TWELVE OF
THE BARONS WHO WERE SE-
LECTED TO ENFORCE THE OB-
SERVANCE OF MAGNA CHARTA.

Mr. URBAN,

June 7.

I BEG to be allowed to point out some errors in the description of the new Church of St. Pancras in the last Number of the Gentleman's Magazine.

It is there stated that the portico is formed by "EIGHT *Ionic* PILLARS," whereas it is strictly copied from the portico of the Temple of Erectheus, and is formed by SIX *Ionic* COLUMNS. It is also said that the wings are formed upon the model of the Pandeseum instead of the Pandrosium.

Whether the steeple has been copied as closely as it might have been from the Temple of the Winds, your readers will be the better able to judge, when they learn, that besides more trifling differences, the Athenian Temple was without windows, and that it had four columns instead of fifteen. N. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Blandford*, May 10.

READING the critique in the Quarterly Review "on the Novels by the Author of Waverley," and observing

observing in page 135 of No. 51, that the author of *Ivanhoe*, as well as Sir Walter Scott, have been accused of introducing heraldic errors into their works, which is taken to be remarkable, when the Antiquarian knowledge of the authors is considered, I beg leave to offer, through your Magazine, an observation upon the apparent inconsistency of the black knight bearing what Rebecca calls "a bar and padlock painted blue;" or, as *Ivanhoe* corrects her, "a fetterlock and shackle bolt Azure," on a black shield; that is, Azure upon Sable. This we believe (say the critics), as colour upon colour, to be false heraldry. It is urged also, that on the shield of Sir Walter Scott's Marmion, a falcon

"Soared Sable in an Azure field,"

is the same fault reversed.

There could not be found a herald, in these days, who would blazon in the manner above mentioned, but the antiquity is certainly in favour of both the above-named authors, although colour upon colour is considered as false heraldry.

The rule of Heralds in the form stated by Mackenzie, which is, "In legibus heraldicis non convenit metallum supra metallum ponere, ita quoque non decet colorem supra colorem pingere," was not always adhered to by the Romans; for Piers says, cap. 19, "Nam Herculeani Seniores gerebant ceruleam aquilam alis utrimq; expansis in parma rubra." And notwithstanding the rule, Mackenzie observes (p. 20), it suffers its own exceptions, which he defines to be four in number: The first was allowed to Godfrey de Bologne, King of Jerusalem. "*Crucem auream majorem cum quatuor orbiculis aureis, in scuto argenteo.*" (Chasi. de glor. mund. consil. conclus. 70.) The second is immaterial. The third exception is the marks of cadency in royal families. The house of Bourbon carry battons or batons, and bordures Gules on a field Azure. The like (saith Mackenzie) is in our private marks to younger brothers, such as our mullets, crescents, &c. The fourth exception is of the colour *purpure*; for purple is accounted metal when it is upon a colour, and colour when it is upon metal. P. 21.

Sometimes (says Guillim) the things borne are allowed in their natural colours; and then they are said to be borne proper. But although this is

allowed in the charge, yet in the field it is not. This, he notices, suffers some exceptions, and he quotes the Arms of Count de Prado in Spain, who bears a meadow proper, i. e. a green field charged with flowers of several colours. Another remarkable quotation is in Guillim, in the following words: "Paulus Emilius saith, that antiently the French kings did bear Argent, three diadems Gules: others say that they bare three toads *Sable* in a field *Vert*." It is impossible to say, at this distance of time, whether the Knight of the Fetterlock had his shield blazoned in the manner described by Rebecca, and corrected by *Ivanhoe*, or in the more consistent blazoning of the modern time: sufficient be it to remark, that it is not improbable that it might have been of the colours mentioned by the author; and unless some greater authority can negative the blazon, I think we may content ourselves to receive it as the author gave it. JOHN HARRISON.



TOUR IN FRANCE, IN 1821.

(Continued from p. 296.)

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL IN THE LOUVRE.

JAMES BLANCHARD was born at Paris in 1600. He derived his first instructions from Nicholas Botteri his maternal uncle. At the age of 24, he went to Italy, and spent two years at Rome; thence to Venice, where he remained two years more, studying the beautiful colouring of the Venetian masters; and, on his return to Paris, he was not only greatly admired, but he introduced and established a style of colouring which accorded with truth. The two pictures which he painted for the Church of Notre-Dame, one representing St. Andrew kneeling at the Cross, and the other the Descent of the Holy Ghost, are his principal performances. He likewise painted thirteen large pictures on subjects from Ovid. There are four of his pieces in the Gallery of the Louvre. He died at Paris in 1638, aged 38.

Bon Boullongne was the son of Louis Boullongne, and born at Paris in 1649. He was pupil to his father, and executed a picture of St. John, which was honoured with the prize at the Academy. The King noticed, and sent him to Rome for improvement; and

and gave him a pension so long as he remained there, which was five years. He then visited Lombardy, studied the works of Correggio and the Caracci, came back to Paris, and in 1677 obtained a seat in the Academy. His picture, or exercise for reception, was that of the Combat of Hercules against the Centaurs and the Lapithæ. Louis XIV. gave him great encouragement, and employed him to paint the staircase at Versailles, under Charles le Brun. In 1702, he painted in fresco the cupola of the Chapel of St. Jerome, in the Church of the Invalids. His best work is that of the Resurrection of Lazarus in the Church of the Carthusians. His paintings at Versailles are—Cupid and Venus, Bacchus and Silenus; in the Palace of the Trianon, Juno and Flora. His style was that called by the Italians *Pastici*. His was of a family of painters, and his sisters Madeleine and Genevieve Boullongne were of the Royal Academy. He died at Paris in 1717, aged 68.

Sebastian Bourdon, an eminent painter and engraver, was born at Montpellier in 1616. He painted on glass, of which he learned the first principles of design from his father. It is said that, when a boy, his uncle took him to Paris, where he studied four years; and at the age of 18, he went to Italy. At Rome he became acquainted with Andrea Sacchi and Claude Lorraine, and enjoyed their friendship, as well as benefited by their instruction. Being endowed with a retentive memory, what he saw he could copy from recollection. On leaving Rome he visited Venice, where he gave particular attention to the works of Titian, and adopted, in his landscapes, the style of that great master. The picture of the Crucifixion of St. Peter in the Church of Notre-Dame, is celebrated as his most capital work. In 1652, he quitted France and went to Sweden, where he experienced a gracious reception from the Queen Christina, to whom he became principal painter. On the abdication of the Queen, he returned to Paris, and had immediate employment. There he painted his grand picture of the Taking down from the Cross, for the Church of St. Benedict, and the Martyrdom of St. Protas for the Church of St. Gervais. The imagination of Bourdon was fertile, and his genius uncommon. He shone in portraits

and landscapes, and imitated Titian and Poussin. He was likewise a good engraver, etched in a masterly style, understood to perfection light and shadow, and gave them with considerable effect. His prints are in high estimation, and objects of research. Fifteen of his performances are placed in the Louvre. He died at Paris in 1671, aged 55.

Charles le Brun was a most distinguished painter of the French school, and born at Paris in 1619. His father was a sculptor, who taught him drawing; and, being employed by the Chancellor Seguier, that nobleman patronised young le Brun, and placed him under Simon Vouet, with whom his progress was so rapid, that at the age of 15, he painted the picture of Hercules destroying the Horses of Diomedes, in the Orleans collection. At twenty-two his patron sent him to Italy, under an ample pension, and recommended him to N. Poussin, who assisted him with his advice, and directed his attention to what was most worthy of his notice. At the expiration of six years he returned to Paris, where he met with Le Sueur; they were rivals for fame. But Le Brun had the protection of the Chancellor and the Court, and every public work was secured to him. The King appointed him his first painter, presented him with the order of St. Michael, and employed him at Fontainebleau and Versailles. It was at this time that he began his great work of the Battles of Alexander, and produced, at length, a most magnificent series of paintings, which now adorn the walls of the Louvre, and of which the French have just reason to be proud.—The Passage of the Granicus, the Battle of Arbela, the Tent of Darius, the Defeat of Paris, the Entry of Alexander into Babylon. These five were executed by command of Louis XIV. and they are grand paintings. They have been admirably engraved by Audran, G. Edelinck, and Bernard Picart.

Le Brun has the honour of having founded, or been the means of founding, the Royal Academy of Paris; and by the friendship of M. de Colbert, and the favour of Louis XIV. he established the institution; a work of national glory and renown. In Notre-Dame are his two most celebrated pictures of the Martyrdom of St. Andrew, and

and the Stoning of St. Stephen. His conception was noble, his genius inventive, his designs correct: and by the importance and number of his compositions, he acquired a degree of celebrity which his name has established, and which posterity, to the remotest ages, will contemplate with admiration.—Twenty-three of his paintings are in the Louvre.—He died in 1690, aged 71.

Jean Cousin may be considered as the founder of the French school, which, previous to his time, confined themselves to portrait painting. The place of his birth was Soucy, near Sens, and he was born about the year 1530. He first occupied himself in glass-staining, but he was not, as reported, the inventor of that art. His principal work, as a painting, is that of the Last Judgment, formerly put up in the Convent of Minimes, but now in the Louvre. It is considered a grand composition, in the taste of Parmegiano. The windows of the church in the convent were painted by him; the windows of the choir of the Church of St. Gervais, are his performances on glass; and represent the Martyrdom of St. Lawrence, Christ with the Woman of Samaria, and Christ curing the Paralytic. He likewise worked in sculpture, and has left several specimens of his chissel. He was a man of learning as well as taste, and he put forth an excellent treatise on the proportions of the human body.

We now come to the name of *Coyppel*, a family celebrated in the school of painting.

Noël Coyppel was born at Paris in 1628. His first tutor was Poncet at Orleans. At the age of fourteen he became scholar of Guillerier, and his proficiency afterwards gave him employment under Charles Errard, who at that time presided over the works at the Louvre. His merit introduced him into the Academy in 1659; and for his reception, he produced the picture of Cain slaying Abel. About this time he painted the Martyrdom of St. James, in the Church of Notre-Dame, and it is considered a celebrated picture. Having attained the rank of an able artist, he was appointed, by the King, Director of the French Academy at Rome, where, in 1672, he presided for three years. Here he painted four easel pictures for the cabinet of the King: Solon taking leave

of the Athenians, Trajan giving audience to the Romans, Ptolemy ransoming the Jews, and Alexander Severus distributing Corn to the Roman people. They were seen at the Rotunda in Rome, and acquired to the painter great reputation. They are now in the Louvre, and arrest the attention and admiration of all lovers of the art. Poussin and Le Sueur were the objects of his imitation, and he has copied them with taste and accuracy.—Having spent three years at Rome, Coppel returned to Paris, and was employed in the fresco paintings in the Tuilleries. His last work was executed by him at the age of 78. This was, the Vault of the Sanctuary of the Invalids, and esteemed the best of his productions. Before his death he was appointed Rector of the Academy of Paris. He died in 1707, aged 79.

Antony Coppel was his son and pupil, and born at Paris in 1661. He studied the style of Raffaëlle and Carracci. At the age of nineteen he painted the picture of the Assumption, in the Church of Notre-Dame, and at twenty he was admitted of the Academy of Paris. "No artist," says M. Dargenville, "possessed the poetry of the art in a higher degree than Antoine Coppel."

His principal works at Paris are Christ among the Doctors, the Assumption in the Church of Notre-Dame, Christ curing the Blind at Jericho, at the Carthusians, and two pictures in the Louvre. The King employed him in decorating the Royal Palaces, and in 1715, he became his principal painter. He died at Paris in 1722, aged 61.

After Noël and Antoine Coppel, there were two others of that name; *Noël-Nicholas*, son of Noël, and brother of Antoine; and *Charles-Antony*, son of Antony. The two latter, less celebrated than their predecessors, lived about the middle of the last century.

Charles Alphonsus Dufresnoy is better known by his Latin poem "De Arte Graphica." Two only of his pictures are in the Louvre. He divided his time between the pursuit of Literature and that of the Arts, and both bear witness of his erudition and of the delicacy of his taste. For these advantages he was indebted not merely to nature, but to judicious habits, but chiefly to the knowledge which

which he had of the best poets and artists of his time. The "*Ars Græphica*" has been compared more than once to Horace's "*Art of Poetry*," and has been translated into several languages. He was born at Paris in 1611, and died at Villiers-le-Bel, near Paris, in 1665, and was a pupil of Simon Vouët.

Jean Jouvenet, son of Laurent Jouvenet, himself a painter, was born at Rouen in 1644, and without any other instruction than what he received from his father, went to Paris at the age of seventeen, where, by dint of genius, he distinguished himself. At the age of 28 he produced his celebrated picture of Christ curing the Paralytic, in the Church of Notre-Dame. It is a composition of the first order. Charles Le Brun presented him in 1665, and he received admission into the Academy. In the hall of the Academy is placed his picture of reception—*Esther before Ahasuerus*. He likewise painted four magnificent pictures, representing *Mary Magdalen at the feet of our Saviour*, in the house of Simon the Pharisee; *Christ driving the Money-changers out of the Temple*; *the Miraculous Draught of Fishes*; and *the Raising of Lazarus*; all executed for the Church of St. Simon des Champs. In the Church of the Invalids are given, larger than life, between the windows of the dome, the Twelve Apostles, with angels and attributes. The style and manner are grand and imposing. But the *Descent from the Cross*, and the preparations for the sepulture, painted for the high altar of the Capucines, is now in the gallery of the Louvre. It was given to the Royal Academy by the King, and has been esteemed the finest work of this great artist. "In this picture," says M. Watelet, "*Guercino is united to Caracci*;" and if Poussin could have seen it, he would have ranked it as the fourth of the *chef-d'œuvres* at Rome, in art. This noble painter had the misfortune to be paralysed in his right hand, at the age of 69, and he attempted, and succeeded, wonderfully, in painting with his left. The *Magnificat*, in the choir of Notre-Dame, is the production of his left hand. He has eight pictures in the Louvre. He died at Paris in 1717.

Claude Gelee, called *Lorraine*, a

landscape painter, was born at the village of Chamagne in Lorraine, in 1600. His parents, being poor, put him apprentice to a pastry cook. On the expiration of his servitude, he was hired by some young artists on departure for Italy, to accompany them in the capacity of valet. With them he travelled to Rome. Soon after his arrival he entered into the service of Agostino Tassi, a landscape painter, formerly a student under Paul Brill, and he served him in the humble situation of cook, and prepared his colours. In this servile employment he spent some time, and, as occasion offered, attempted efforts in design, imitating the works of his master. His natural disposition was apparent, but his progress was slow and difficult. However, application and diligence surmounted obstacles, and his ability enabled him to subsist on his labour. Independence being his object, his industry and perseverance were indefatigable. Application rather than natural genius seems to have urged him on, and he frequently repeated his pictures in order to suit them to his mind. He may be called the pupil of Nature. Of Literature he was totally ignorant. But by his astonishing success, he has proved that resolution is every thing. He measured his talent, and confined himself to what he could perform. So sensible was he of his deficiency in the design of figure, that he was accustomed to say that "he sold the landscape, and gave away the figures." These were occasionally introduced by F. Lauri or Courtois. As he studied from nature, he was accustomed to take his scenes on the banks of the Tiber; or from the grand prospects of the Campagna. And he delighted in contemplating from morning till evening the effects of light produced by the Sun, and traced from memory his beautiful pictures which represent the orb of day, dissipating the dews, and the face of Nature brightening up at the approach of dawn. His evening skies glow with warmth and splendour. It is hardly possible to do justice to the performances of this celebrated painter. Superb temples and lofty architecture embellish his compositions; his clouds glitter with lustre, and his foliage is so diversified and true, that rustic scenery beautifully variegated, and enlivened

livened with lakes and streams, is depicted by him to the height of gratification.

In the Louvre he has ten pictures; all are fine; but one of his marine pieces is exquisite, in the highest keeping, and abounding in taste and beauty. It is the view of a sea-port at sun-set. The quay is ornamented by a palace; the sea covered with vessels and gondolas. On the fore-ground two men are seen combating, and a soldier, with his sword drawn, attempting to separate them.

The pencil of Claude could not, perhaps, have produced any thing more rich than this composition, more consistent with truth, or more brilliant as to picturesque effect and beauty of colouring. Indeed his marine pictures contend for superiority with his magnificent landscapes.

MR. URBAN,

June 5.

I SHALL be obliged to any of your Correspondents to inform me if it be possible (legally speaking) for a Protestant Church to be under the jurisdiction of a *Catholic Peer*; and if so, how came such a power to be invested in his hands. There are at this moment many Protestant Churches thus unfortunately situated; and whether it can be attributed to the oversight of the diocesans, in whose dioceses they are, I will not presume to say. These churches, owing to their not being under ecclesiastical jurisdiction, are in a very dilapidated state, and the service on a Sunday *irregularly* performed. The stipend for the service of each church is low and insignificant, which does not in the least surprise me, as I have lately ascertained that *Catholic Peers* are the *patrons* and *lay impropiators*, and consequently have the right of nomination when a vacancy occurs, and generally give the preference to those who would not hesitate to accept the same at a *cheap rate*; and therefore it is not to be wondered at, that those churches are in that lamentable state they now are, and the service *irregularly* performed; particularly as no churchwardens are appointed (and for what reason I know not), to present the one as well as the other.

By the new Act of Parliament, the Curate's stipend has been of late years much improved, and for what reason the *officiating minister* of a *Protestant*

Church under *Catholic jurisdiction* cannot benefit himself by this new Act, I am at a loss to conceive.

It has lately come under my observation, that in many counties, particularly in Lancashire, the Catholic priests have the privilege to bury those of their own persuasion in the *consecrated ground* of the Established Church, and of *performing their own Burial Service*; and it will not surprise me soon to hear, that as they have taken possession of one part of the Church property, that the other (the Church itself) will be taken possession of also. How an incumbent or his representative can countenance such an unheard-of encroachment upon the consecrated ground of his Church, is most extraordinary to me. I shall expect shortly to hear that sectaries of every denomination claim the same privilege.

As this subject is of the most serious importance, it would be highly becoming in our worthy and learned Bishops to take into their consideration whether a Protestant Church can *legally* be under the jurisdiction of a *Catholic Peer*; or whether a Catholic Priest can possibly assume to himself the right of performing the Catholic Burial Service over the corpse of one of his own persuasion, to the exclusion of the Protestant Church Burial Service; for my own part, I am decidedly of opinion most certainly not. And should my opinion be confirmed by any one of your Correspondents, I sincerely hope the authority of the Peer and the Priest will be done away.

Yours, &c.

PROTESTANT.

MR. URBAN,

June 6.

AS your pages are ever open to any communications intended to promote the benefit of our fellow creatures, I will not apologize for offering to your notice some thoughts on the means of preventing ACCIDENTAL POISONING. We need only refer to the daily journals for a proof of the frequency of this casualty; and it is our duty, as far as human invention is able, to check its alarming progress.

There are two causes from which the mischief alluded to arises: the first is that of placing raw and ignorant persons in Chemists' shops, where they too often sell a POISON instead of a MEDICINE, which it resembles; and the other is that of hastily administering to an unsuspecting patient, where there

there are two *similar bottles* near him, the deadly contents of the *wrong one*.

For preventing either of these fatal errors, the method I propose is as follows: Let the vessels which are to contain any pernicious ingredient, be invariably of one particular colour (as *light blue*, or *green*), and, in order that every one may be acquainted with their purpose, let the earth so coloured for these vessels be called the *POISON EARTH*; and in vessels of this description I would have all Chemists keep their poisons.

What mistake could arise, with such a precaution as this? The fatal bottle, instead of having merely a Latin label upon it, which many cannot read, and few can understand, would then be distinguished by an infallible mark which he who runs might read: and the shop-boy who could not decypher the word "*Laudanum*," nor tell *Oxalic Acid* from *Epsom Salts*, might yet surely discern the vessel of *POISON EARTH* from another, and avoid it accordingly.

To complete my scheme, I would not allow any Chemist, on fear of penalty, to send from his shop any poison, but in phials or cups formed of this particular clay; for we know how easily a wrong label may be affixed to a phial, and how often the precaution of a label is altogether neglected: but the method I am for adopting, would, I am persuaded, secure private families from the danger of mistake.

My attention has been called to the subject by the melancholy death of the late Primate of Ireland, an event which was owing to an accident of this kind, though, I understand, no blame attached to the Chemist who supplied the medicines on the occasion.

I have now laid before you the simplest and most effectual plan I could devise for preventing such calamities in future.

T.B.M.

Mr. URBAN,

June 8.

AT no period in our history are to be found travellers so numerous and respectable to those interesting parts of the world which are comprised in Asia Minor, Greece, Palestine, Persia, and Egypt, as the present. From our childhood we feel an attachment for those places mentioned in Holy Writ, and our juvenile years trace in recollection the Travels of Maundrell, Shaw, and others, whose works make

part of those pleasing moments that have occupied the reading of our youthful hours. Jonas Hanway introduced us to the route that has been so interesting since from Petersburg to the Caspian Sea, and to the very tent of Nadir Shaw.

Numerous and respectable are the names who, since the above period, have added to our stock of geographical and historic information; and countries then unknown have since been traversed, and pleasing information afforded. The mind traces with a kind of pleasure the countries mentioned in the Epistle for Whitsunday, and Dr. Clarke and other learned travellers since, conducts us through all these countries; and Africa, the last and most humbled in every point of view, we are becoming better acquainted with, from its Eastern shores on the Red Sea, to its Western limits on the Atlantic ocean. Bruce, Lord Valentia, Salt, Fitzclarence, and others, have all increased our knowledge, and pleased our minds in perusing their respective works; whilst we regret the sacrifices of human life, energetic travellers have made towards the internal geography of this unfavourable country, over which the curse of Ham still seems to rest. In tracing the origin of nations from the Deluge, the patient investigator has discovered the whole of Europe and the greatest part of Asia; and the excellent Sir William Jones has given us elucidations on this matter with respect to India, China, and Japan. But with regard to Africa, much yet remains to be done; a general outline, and that a faint one, has been only formed, the interior remains for human effort and modern energies to accomplish. Previous to Cook's discovery of the proximity of the two continents of America and Asia, there were not wanting those who cavilled at the Mosaic account of the Deluge, because they could not account whence America was peopled: but his Voyages opening a wide field of information, has done away the scepticism of the day, and established (as it will ever be established, and its truth confirmed) the infallibility of Holy Writ. The tenth chapter of Genesis states the early peopling of the world after the Deluge, and Africa falls to the lot of Ham's son, Mizraim; here there is a pause, and investigation becomes requisite to acquire a knowledge of the origin

origin of those poor oppressed humbled human beings the Negroes, history not yet having afforded the means of tracing their origin or beginning. If we attend to the manners of the natives of Africa, from the Desert of Sahara to its Southern promontories of the Cape, the lowest barbarism prevails, with the exception of the miserable human beings of New Holland. And is it not a most humiliating reflection, that the very first Christian country in Europe, where its tenets are best known and most widely diffused, should have so great a portion of its natives (more than any other) transported for vice—to that very land where humanity scarcely rises superior to the brute! It remains then for the investigation of future travellers not only to explore the internal Continent of Africa, but to obtain information respecting the Origin of the Negro Race; for, of all the other race of mortals, at present their origin is the least known.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN, June 10.
THE Inscription noticed by your Correspondent ANTIQUARIUS (vol. XCI. ii. p. 232), "*Omne Solum forti Patria quia Patris*," was antiently inscribed over the door of the house inhabited by the celebrated republican General Ludlow at Vevay in the Canton of Berne. Addison mentions it in his *Travels*, and observes that the first part is a piece of a verse in Ovid, as the last is a cant of his own. It is difficult to give to it any appropriate meaning, nor shall I pretend to interpret it.

The General is buried in the best of the churches, with the following Epitaph:

"Siste gradum et respice.

Hic jacet Edmond Ludlow, Anglus natione, provincie Wiltoniensis, filius Henrici Equestris Ordinis, Senatorisque Parliamenti, cujus quoque fuit ipse Membrum, Patrum Stemmata clarus et nobilis, Virtute propria nobilior, religione protestans et insigni Pietate coruscus, ætatis anno 23 Tribunus Militum, paulo post Exorcitus Prætor primarius. Tunc Hibernorum Domitor, in Pugna intrepidus et Vitæ prodigus, in Victoriâ clemens et mansuetus, patriæ Libertatis Defensor, et Potestatis arbitrarie Oppugnator accerrimus, cujus Causâ ab eadem Patriâ 32 Annis exerris, meliorique Fortunâ dignus apud Helveticos se recessit, ibique Ætatis anno 73, moriens sui Desideriam relinquens Sedes æternas lætus advolvit.

"Hocce Monumentum, in perpetuum veræ et sinceræ Pietatis erga Maritum defunctum Memoriam, dicat et vovet Domina Elizabeth de Thomas, ejus strenua et mortissima tam in Infortunii, quam in Matrimonio Consorts dilectissima, quæ Animi Magnitudinæ et Vi Amoris conjugalæ motum in Exilium ad Obitum usque constanter secuta est. Anno Dom. 1693."

The chief occurrences in the General's eventful life are enumerated in his Epitaph; but it is proper to add, that he was one of the Judges of King Charles I. and signed his death warrant.

Wood is mistaken, when he says that "in the time of Oliver he was a Major General; and that, upon a foresight of the King's Restoration, he fled into a strange land to avoid the halter*."

The fact is, that being a staunch Republican, he disapproved of the usurpation of Cromwell, and never acted under him; and though the Usurper employed all his arts to gain him, he remained immovable, and would not be persuaded to give the least colour or countenance to his ambition†. And we learn, from his own Memoirs, that he was actually in London at the time of the entry of King Charles II. and saw the return of the cavalry to the city by the way of Holborn, which had escorted the King to Whitehall‡. These Memoirs (though Hume characterizes him as a passionate writer) are highly interesting, and prove him to have been, as his Epitaph records, a strenuous opponent of arbitrary power, and a firm friend to the liberties of his country.

Yours, &c.

I. B. R.

Mr. URBAN, June 12.
YOUR figure of Lieut. Rodger's raft, in April Mag. p. 354, reminds me of a very similar contrivance by a Mr. Morris, of Greenwich, a man of great ingenuity, which I saw exhibited on the Thames at that place on the 6th of July, 1811. An officer, I think of the Marines, was in it, with several men; who rowed it about with much facility during the flow of a spring tide. His raft was equally constructed of empty casks, but not so large, the casks being in contact.

Yours, &c.

SUUM CUIQUE.

* Fasti Oxon. p. 487.

† Preface to Ludlow's Memoirs, p. vi.

‡ Vol. III. p. 20.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

89. *A Statistical Account or Parochial Survey of Ireland, drawn up from the Communications of the Clergy.* By William Shaw Mason, Esq. M.R.I.A. Remembrancer and Receiver of the First Fruits, and Secretary to the Board of Public Records. Vol. III. pp. 176. Longman and Co.

THIS interesting National Survey, of which the former portions were duly noticed in our vols. lxxxiii. ii. 354. lxxxv. i. 44. 246. lxxxvii. i. 147. lxxxviii. i. 234, highly gratifying as it is to the Antiquary, is of still higher importance to the Statesman and the Philosopher; and the Volume now before us bears equal testimony with the preceding ones to the assiduous researches of the Author, and the authenticity of his rich stores of materials.

Though the title-page says 1819, the Preface is dated "November 1820."

In apologizing for the long interval which occurred in producing the present Volume, Mr. Mason observes,

"It has been a pleasing reflection, that the delay was not connected with any want of assistance from that highly respectable class to which it has been so much indebted both at its commencement and during its continuance. Communications have been received from the Clergy to an amount that would supply materials for several volumes; so that should the difficulties that have impeded its progress be removed, accounts could be immediately put to press of a number of parishes sufficient to justify the expectation of a speedy and complete termination of the whole work."

"The County Surveys commenced immediately after the Union. It has been the desire of the compiler of the present work, that, at the termination of the twentieth year from that memorable era, the period which the legislature had marked for the complete incorporation of the two islands, the Parochial Survey should have advanced so far as to afford sufficient data for general conclusions affecting the whole country. In this he flatters himself that he has also succeeded. Should, therefore, his apprehensions of a premature termination to this his pleasing though laborious task, be unhappily realized, while he is compelled to turn his eyes from the pinnacle of perfection which he has so long and so ardently contemplated, he will do it with the conscious-

ness, that, though he has failed in completing the edifice in its intended dimensions, he has not left it a rude and unshapely mass of materials, but a miniature, a sketch of what he feels confident will, at no distant period, be completed to the full extent of his most sanguine anticipations.

"Under the impression of the circumstances in which this volume of the Survey is presented to the publick, the Author feels it his duty to take the opportunity now afforded of acknowledging the many obligations conferred upon him. Among the earliest and most valuable of his correspondents he is proud to mention the name of Sir John Sinclair, whose previous work excited him to this undertaking, and was the model which in its progress he has imitated. At a time when war was desolating the whole civilized world, this true patriot devoted himself to the improvement of the agricultural resources of Great Britain, and by his unremitting exertions turned the public mind so strongly towards this great national object, devised or discovered so many means of working to advantage this never-failing mine of public wealth, that he may be considered as mainly contributing towards the supply of the enormous sums necessary for carrying to a successful termination the vital conflict in which the British empire was then engaged. He has, indeed, received his reward—he has completed his structure; he has lived to witness the increase of his reputation, and to receive the assurance that posterity will do him ample justice."

"To the support bestowed on this work by its patron, the Right Hon. Robert Peel, it may be said to owe its existence; since without the sanction of his name and the facilities of communication with its numerous correspondents which his official situation enabled him to afford, and which his liberality prompted him to extend to it, the undertaking could not have been attempted. Strongly as the author has endeavoured to express his sentiments of grateful respect to this enlightened Friend of Ireland, yet he trusts he may avail himself of the present opportunity of acknowledging the obligations which he owes him, and of stating his humble conviction, that when his country shall again call Mr. Peel to a post suited to his talents and energies, the good of that part of the empire in which he so well established his claim to the title of Statesman, will be among the primary objects of his attention.

"To his successor in office, the Right Hon.

ed for a continuance of those facilities; thus evincing, as he hopes, an approbation of a design, the good effects of which Mr. Grant has had the best opportunity of appreciating in his native country."

"The Author's obligations to the Clergy of Ireland are more than he can express. While they have evinced their extensive knowledge and learning, they have proved their willingness to render important services to their country."

"Semper honos, nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt."

To several highly respectable individuals, Mr. Mason also makes grateful acknowledgments for valuable information or liberal support.

Annexed to the Preface is an excellent article under the title of "Some Account of the Proceedings taken in 1813 and 1814, to ascertain the Population of Ireland," pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in 1812; together with a Sketch of the attempts previously made to attain the same object; and also an Account of the result of an Inquiry made during the same period, to ascertain the proportion of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Ireland; drawn up by the Rev. Edward Groves, for the Statistical Survey of Ireland."

And from this article we extract the following table; which affords a synoptical view of the estimated population of Ireland at the several periods noticed; the result of the enumeration under the act of 1812 is also added, in order to complete the view. The number of souls are estimated at six to a house, except in that of Sir William Petty, who calculates them at five to a house.

Date.	Name.	Population.
1672...	Sir William Petty	1,100,000
1695...	Captain South.	1,034,102
1731...	Established Clergy . . .	2,010,221
1754...	Hearth Money Collect. ...	2,372,634
1767...	Ditto.	2,544,276
1777...	Ditto.	2,690,556
1785...	Ditto.	2,845,932
1788...	Gervas P. Bushe, Esq.	4,040,000
1791...	Hearth Money Collect.	4,206,612
1792...	Doctor Beaufort.	4,088,226
1805...	Thos. Newenham, Esq.	5,395,426
1814...	Parliamentary Return ...	5,937,856

By an authentic document recently

* This number is the result of a calculation formed by an ingenious friend of the author, an account of which will be found at the end of the essay.

in 1821, was,

Leinster.....	1,785,702
Munster.....	2,005,363
Ulster.....	2,001,966
Connaught.....	1,058,918

Total in Ireland...6,846,949

For the numerous other useful and curious tables, we refer to the work itself; and hope to be able soon to resume our notice of its multifarious contents; comprehending the parish of Ardagh, Ardelinis, &c. Athlone (St. Peter's), Ballyvoorney, Carno, Errigall-keroge, Holywood, Kilcorney, Killelagh, Listerling, Marmalane, Middleton, &c. Noughaval, &c. Ratheline, Rathconrath, Rosenallis, &c. Shruel, St. Mary's Shandon, Stradbally, &c. Syddan, &c. Tacumshane, &c. Tamlaght, Tracton Abbey, &c. Tintern, and Tullaroan.

The Volume is embellished with Fourteen Plates.

89. *Evenings in Autumn; a Series of Essays, Narrative and Miscellaneous.* By Nathan Drake, M. D. Author of "Literary Hours," of "Essays on Periodical Literature," of "Shakspeare and his Times," and of "Winter Nights; two volumes, pp. 334 and 346. Longman and Co.

THE name of Dr. Drake carries with it a reputation so well accredited in the literary world, that it may be sufficient to say, the present publication is in no way inferior to its predecessors.

The two volumes contain XXII elegant essays; the first of them, introductory, "On the influence of Autumnal Scenery over the Mind and Heart;" and eight of them devoted to a pathetic tale, "The Valley of the Rye," founded on the tragic story of Villiers duke of Buckingham; two essays are appropriated to a liberal critique on the Poetry of Bernard Barton (reviewed in our last number, p.); and the subjects of the other essays are, observations on a volume entitled "Tixhall Poetry;" critical remarks on Mr. Eastburn's Poem of "Yamoyden;" on the Blindness of Homer, Ossian, and Milton; on the Character and Writings of Sir Thomas Browne; Remarks on, "Judgment, a Vision," a Poem by Mr. Hillhouse; and Remarks on Social Worship—The Village Church.

One extract will give a fair specimen

cimen of Dr. Drake's style to those readers (if by chance there should be any such) who are not already well acquainted with the worthy Author's writings:

"Evening, when the busy scenes of our existence are withdrawn, when the sun descending leaves the world to silence, and to the soothing influence of twilight, has ever been a favourite portion of the day with the wise and good of all nations. There appears to be shed over the universal face of nature, at this period, a calmness and tranquillity, a peace and sanctity, as it were, which almost insensibly steals into the breast of man, and disposes him to solitude and meditation. He naturally compares the decline of light and animation with that which attaches to the lot of humanity; and the evening of the day, and the evening of life, become closely assimilated in his mind.

"It is an association from which, where vice and guilt have not hardened the heart, the most beneficial result has been ever experienced. It is one which, while it forcibly suggests to us the transient tenure of our being here, teaches us, at the same time, how we may best prepare for that which awaits us hereafter. The sun is descending, but descending, after a course of beneficence and utility, in dignity and glory, whilst all around him, as he sinks, breathes one diffusive air of blessedness and repose. It is a scene which marshals us the way we ought to go; it tells us, that after having passed the fervor and the vigour of our existence, the morning and the noon of our appointed pilgrimage, thus should the evening of our days set in, mild yet generous in their close, with every earthly ardour softened or subdued, and with the loveliest hues of heaven just mingling in their farewell light.

"It is a scene, moreover, which almost instinctively reminds us of another world; the one we are yet inhabiting is gradually receding from our view; the shades of night are beginning to gather round our heads; we feel forsaken and alone, whilst the blessed luminary now parting from us, and yet burning with such ineffable majesty and beauty, seems about to travel into regions of interminable happiness and splendour. We follow him with a pensive and a wistful eye, and in the vales of glory which appear to open round his setting beams, we behold mansions of everlasting peace, seats of everlasting delight. It is then that our thoughts are carried forward to a Being infinitely good and great, the God and Father of us all, who, distant though he seem to be, and immeasurably beyond the power of our faculties to comprehend, we yet know is about our path, and about our bed, and careth for us all; who has prepared for those who love him, scenes of unutterable joy, scenes to which, while rejoicing in the

brightness of his presence, the affluence we have faintly attempted to describe, shall be but as the glimmering of a distant star.

"If associations such as these be often the result of our meditation as the evening of the day comes on, with how much more weight and solemnity must they be felt as pressing on our hearts, when to the influence of this silent hour shall be added the further consciousness that it is also the evening of the year."

90. *The Naval and Military Exploits which have distinguished the Reign of George the Third, accurately described and methodically arranged.* By Jehoshaphat Aspin. Embellished with numerous Plates. 24mo, pp. 784. Leigh.

THE splendid achievements of the late Reign, by which the British Nation has been exalted beyond all precedent, form the subject of this very entertaining volume, "the value of which will be appreciated by the interest of the subjects which it narrates." These are,

"The War with France, at the Accession of George III.;—with France and Spain;—with the North American Colonies;—in India with Cossim Aly Cawn, Sujah ul Dowla, and Hyder Aly;—with France, Spain, and the United States of America;—with France, Spain, Holland, and the United States of America;—with Hyder Aly, and his son Tippoo Saib;—second war with Tippoo;—with the Republicans of France and their Allies;—with Napoleon Buonaparte;—with the United States of America;—Storming of Algiers, and Abolition of Christian Slavery."

The Embellishments (34 in number) are neat, and there is a good Index.

91. *An Historical Guide to Ancient and Modern Dublin. Illustrated by Engravings, after Drawings by George Petrie, Esq. To which is annexed a Plan of the City.* By the Rev. G. N. Wright, A. M. 12mo, pp. 442. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

MUCH as we approve of the laborious researches of the Historian of "St. Patrick's Cathedral" (reviewed in pp. 144, 247); we conscientiously bestow an ample share of commendation on the not less useful publication of Mr. Wright, whose concise Preface well describes the plan which he has ably executed:

"The Work now offered to the publick will, it is hoped, be equally acceptable to the residents of Dublin and to strangers who may visit this magnificent capital; the former will be gratified by the details concerning institutions and public edifices, daily before

before their eyes, but of whose origin, and other remarkable circumstances attending which, they may yet have much to learn; whilst the latter will find in it every thing calculated to inform them of those objects best worthy their attention.

"The history of the metropolis of a great nation, known to the world of letters from the earliest periods, and rising daily in the scale of nations, cannot but be important; and, in endeavouring to elucidate this, no pains have been spared. As to the plan adopted in the detail, the reader will perceive, that, instead of prefacing the work with voluminous extracts from the annals of antiquity, the past history of each institution will be found prefixed to the description of the building or establishment in its present state; so that every article is an unbroken chain of historical evidence, relative to the institution it professes to treat of, from its foundation to the present time. This arrangement, it is hoped, will be found not only perspicuous, but an additional inducement to the reader not to turn from the venerable remains of antiquity, wearied by the perusal of minutely detailed annals. My expectations of accuracy are built upon a consciousness of the pains I have taken to deserve it. Extensive local knowledge, diligent investigation, where it was required, and information derived from members of some of the most important bodies in the city, are concentrated to produce the desired end. The disposal of such means, and the possession of some leisure, were aided in their incitements to exertion by the advice of the Roman Historian, '*non desidia atque socordia bonum otium conterere.*' I now deliver up my labours to the world, not without great diffidence, because, where so much was to be done, much may have been omitted; at the same time I cherish a hope, 'that praise for candour and diligence, at least, will not be withheld. G. N. W.'"

There are few objects of public curiosity in Dublin, which will not be found to be described by Mr. Wright; and the two Cathedrals of course form prominent objects.

In the account of St. Patrick's, the author gives the more important Epitaphs, and refers his readers for the others to Mr. Mason's "History."

Having in our review of this elaborate work (p. 247) entered very fully into the character of the celebrated Irish Patriot—the immortal Drapier, we shall content ourselves with giving the following epitaph to the memory of a very accomplished, but unfortunate lady:

"Underneath lie the mortal remains of Mrs. Hester Johnson, better known to the

world by the name of STELLA under which she is celebrated in the writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of this Cathedral. She was a person of extraordinary endowments of body, mind, and behaviour. Justly admired and respected by all who knew her, on account of her many eminent virtues, as well as for her great natural and acquired perfections. She died January 27th, 1727-8, in the 46th year of her age, and by her will bequeathed one thousand pounds towards the support of a Chaplain to the Hospital founded in this city, by Dr. Steevens."

The notice of another Irish Patriot shall be extracted from Mr. Wright's account of Christ Church:

"Near the door leading to the Chapter-house, is a beautiful and interesting monument, to the memory of Thomas Prior, Esq. distinguished for his unceasing exertions to benefit his fellow-creatures during his life, and fortunate enough to attach so illustrious a man as Bishop Berkeley to him, by the strongest ties of friendship, while he was his fellow student in the university. Mr. Prior was so zealous in his efforts to serve his native land, that he wrote upon almost every article of produce and manufacture in Ireland; he obtained a charter for the foundation of the Dublin Society, which has proved so beneficial to this country. He wrote some valuable tracts on the linen manufacture of Ireland, and recommended the wearing of scarfs at funerals as an additional mode of disposing of the labours of the industrious to advantage, and this custom was first introduced at the funeral of ——— Conolly, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, A.D. 1729. Mr. Prior was interred in the parish church of the village of Rathdowney in the Queen's County, about sixty miles from Dublin: where a neat marble monument, bearing the family arms, and surmounted by an urn, was erected to his memory by his afflicted family, with the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Prior, Esq. who spent a long life in unwearied endeavours to promote the welfare of his native country. Every manufacture, every branch of husbandry, will declare this truth: every useful institution will lament its friend and benefactor. He died, alas! too soon for Ireland, October 21, 1751. Aged 71."

"The beautiful monument in Christ-church Cathedral was erected at the expense of a number of admiring friends and patriotic characters. On the top is the bust, beneath which stand two boys, the one weeping, the other pointing to a bas-relief, representing Minerva conducting the Arts towards Hibernia; and in his hand he holds a scroll on which is inscribed:

"This monument was erected to Thomas Prior, Esq. at the charge of several persons who contributed to honour the memory of that

that worthy patriot, to whom his veracity, actions, and unwearied endeavours, in the service of his country, have raised a monument more lasting than ever.

"The Latin inscription, sculptured by J. Van Nort, in 1756, which was before mentioned to have been the composition of the friend of his youth, Bishop Berkeley, is as follows:—

"*Memoriæ sacrum Thomæ Prior, viri, si quis unquam alius, de Patriâ optime meriti; qui, cum prodesse mallet quam conspici, nec in senatum cooptatus, nec consiliorum aulæ particeps, nec ullo publico munere insignitus, rem tamen publicam mirifice auxit et ornavit, auspiciis, consiliis, labore indefesso. Vir innocuus, probus, pius; partium studiis minime addictus, de re familiari parum sollicitus, cum civium commoda unice spectaret quicquid vel ad inopiæ levamen vel ad vitæ elegantiam facit, quicquid ad desiderium populi vincendam, aut ad bonas artes excitandas pertinet, id omne pro virili excoluit: SOCIETATIS DUBLINIENSIS Auctor, Institutor, Curator, quæ fecerit pluribus dicere haud refert: quorsum narraret marmor illa quæ omnes norunt? illa quæ civium animis insculpta nulla dies delebit?"*

The Volume is embellished with XVII very neat Engravings: and with a large plan of the City of Dublin.

92. *The History and Antiquities of Richmond, in the County of York, with a brief Description of the Neighbourhood.* By C. Clarkson, Esq. F. S. A. Bowman, Richmond. 4to. 1821, pp. 446. cxxvii.

IN vol. LXXXV. i. p. 233, we presented to our Readers an impartial account of an anonymous History of Richmond, in 8vo. Whether our eulogy, so justly bestowed on that volume, may have induced the modest author to avow himself, we know not; but by the preface to the present work, we find that the former also proceeded from the pen of Mr. Clarkson. We must inform our Readers, however, that there is very little family likeness between these brother-books; the younger, being of a fine portly size, having a noble air, being handsomely and tastefully decorated, and by far surpassing the elder in *extent of information*, makes him sink into comparative insignificance. Indeed, the author himself says of this History, and we agree with him, that "it has been so far re-modelled, and so variously extended, that it justly deserves the title of a new work rather than a second edition."

The author travels over the same

historical ground as before; but though he pursues the same road, he does not actually tread in the same steps. He had indeed judiciously marked out the way, and there was little need for deviation; but he properly examines each object with more minuteness, makes a longer stay where any thing of importance is found, and more frequently halts to direct our notice to the views on the right and the left. We shall not, however, take our Readers over the ground again.

We observe with pleasure, that Mr. Clarkson has availed himself of our criticisms. At p. 17 is a very candid acknowledgment of his obligation to us for our hints regarding the Roman *Cataractonium*. How much more agreeable would be the office of a critic, if his animadversions were always thus generously appreciated.

We cannot withhold our censure of two deficiencies in this work. The biographical part, and the Index are by far too scanty. Blackburn, Cuit, &c. well deserved a more ample record. We were particularly disappointed in not finding a sketch of the life of Knowles, the author of the elegant and pathetic poem written in the churchyard of Richmond, given in p. xci. of the Appendix. Our Readers may be disposed to think that Gray has exhausted the subject: but we can confidently refer them to this production of a schoolboy for a proof to the contrary. When such were the blossoms, what might have been the ripened fruit, but for the withering hand of death!

Mr. Clarkson is a well-informed antiquary, and therefore his account of *ancient customs* is highly interesting and instructive. He does not, however, appear to be aware that the May-pole and May-day sports are remnants of Phallic rites. He rightly observes, that *zule**, or *yule*, in the sense of *Christmas*, is to be found in the "*Evergreen*, being a Collection of Scots Poems, written by the Ingenious before 1600." As this work is scarce, it would have been well to have given an example from it. We shall supply this trifling deficiency by quoting the following stanza from vol. I. p. 65:

* *Zule* is the same as *Yule*, as in the spelling of the *Evergreen* we find *ze* for *ye*, *zokit* for *yokit* or *yoked*, &c. *Yule-log* is therefore *Christmas-log*.

"Sum

"Sum all his days dryves owre in vain,
 Ay gatherand gier with grief and pain,
 Is never glade at *Zule* nor *Pais* *;
 Thyne ain gude spend quhile thou has
 space."

In April 1790†, we gave an account of four curious Epitaphs on Richard Swale, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, found in Easby Church, near Richmond. As a supplement to that article, we shall extract from Mr. Clarkson's Work the close and accurate translation of the twelve lines of Greek elegiac verse, furnished by the present learned and respected Master of the Richmond Grammar-school, the Rev. James Tate:

"In rank he was respectable and wealthy in family, [here.

Swale, whose body is in a tomb buried
 But while living he blended dignity with gentleness, [charity,

And with riches sowed still the fruit of
 Taking great delight in acts of kindness to his kinsmon and the poor. [his own;
 He increased the gain of others more than
 Crowning all with fervent piety to God.

At an advanced age he died in blessed
 His soul is flown away to heaven, [hope.

And now enjoys never-ending felicity.
 O that it were the lot of all to live and die
 in like manner,

That they might inhabit together an
 eternal city." P. 315, note.

In p. 247 the author seems to consider *Maison Dieu* as the proper name of a hospital at Richmond, whence the street in which it stood took its name of *Maisondew*. We consider him right as to the origin of the name of the street; but we are inclined to think that this was a general appellation of hospitals, *Maisondewe* being used by Chaucer in this sense.

On some points regarding the Borough of Richmond the author speaks with a laudable spirit, which shows him to be a man of independent mind and sound principles.

This Work is neatly printed, and is embellished with a well-drawn plan of the town, and many good engravings and wood-cuts.

93. Mr. Dawson Turner's *Tour in Normandy*.

(Continued from vol. XCI. pt. i. p. 434).

WHEN we first noticed this agreeable Tour in our last volume (part i. p. 434), it was certainly our intention

to have again very promptly reverted to it. In the mean while, however, our Readers have been regaled with the delicious turtle and venison of Mr. Dibdin*; and they will now with pleasure revert to the elegant dessert of Mr. Turner, embellished as it is by the exquisite taste of his accomplished lady.

Though most skilful and attentive travellers have passed over nearly the same ground, and in many instances explored the same sources of amusement, yet, their immediate object being different, they are scarcely to be called rivals. Leaving to Mr. Dibdin the palm of Bibliomaniac discrimination, Mr. Turner steadily pursues the researches of an Antiquary; and evinces a masterly skill in the examination of the noble piles of architecture throughout his Tour. But we have only room for a few specimens of his descriptive talents.

"Previously to quitting Bayeux, we paid our respects to M. Fluquet, a diligent antiquary, who has been for some time past engaged in writing a history of the city. His collections for this purpose are extensive, and the number of curious books which he possesses is very considerable. Amongst those which he shewed to us, the works relating to Normandy constituted an important portion. His manuscript missals are numerous and valuable."

"From Bayeux we returned to Caen, by way of Creully, passing along bad roads, through an open, uninteresting country, almost wholly cropped with buck-wheat.—The barony of Creully was erected by Henry I. in favour of his natural son, the Earl of Gloucester. The baronial castle is still standing, and displays, on two of its towers and in a chimney of unusual form, a portion of its ancient character; the rest of the building is modernized into a spruce, comfortable residence, and is at this time occupied by a countryman of our own, General Hodgson."

"The church at Creully is one of the most curious we have seen. The nave, side-aisles, and choir, are all purely Norman, except at the extremities. The piers are very massy; the arches wide and low; the capitals covered with rude, but most remarkable sculpture, which is varied on every pillar. Round the arches of the nave runs a band of the chevron ornament; and over them is a row of lancet windows, devoid of ornament, and sunk in a wall of extraordinary thickness. Externally, all is modernized."

* Pasch, Easter. † Vol. LX. p. 320.

* See vol. XC. part i. 437. 525; part ii. 49. 144. 235.

"The view of Caen, on entering from this direction, is still more advantageous than that on the approach from Lisieux. Time would not allow of our making any stop at the town on our return: we therefore proceeded immediately to Falaise, passing again through an open and monotonous country, which, though fully cultivated, has a most dreary aspect from the scantiness of its population. We saw, indeed, as we went along, distant villages, thinly scattered, in the landscape, but no other traces of habitations; and we proceeded upwards of five leagues on our way, before we arrived at a single house by the road side."

A bold etching of an ancient castle is thus introduced:

"Falaise appeared but the more beautiful, from the impression which the desolate scenery of the previous country had left upon our minds. The contrast was almost equally pleasing and equally striking, as when, in travelling through Derbyshire, after having passed a tract of dreary moors, that seems to lengthen as you go, you suddenly descend into the lovely vallies of Matlock or of Dovedale. Not that the vale of Falaise may compete with those of Derbyshire, for picturesque beauty or bold romantic character; but it has features exclusively its own; and its deficiency in natural advantages is in some measure compensated by the accessories bestowed by art. The valley is fertile and well wooded: the town itself, embosomed within rows of lofty elms, stretches along the top of a steep rocky ridge, which rises abrupt from the vale below, presenting an extensive line of buildings, mixed with trees, flanked towards the east with the venerable remains of the castle of the Norman Dukes, and at the opposite extremity, by the church of the suburb of Guibray, planted upon an eminence. Near the centre stands the principal church of Falaise, that of St. Gervais; and in front of the whole extends the long line of the town walls, varied with towers, and approached by a mound across the valley, which, as at Edinburgh, holds the place of a bridge."

"The name *Falaise*, denotes the position of the town; it is said to be a word of Celtic origin; but I should rather suppose it to be derived from the Saxon, and to be a modification of the German word, *fels*, a rock, in which conjecture I find I am borne out by Adelung: *falesia*, in modern Latinity, and *falaise*, in French, signify a rocky shore. Hence Brito, at the commencement of his relation of the siege by Philip Augustus says, "Vicus erat scabrum circumdatus undique rupe,

Ipsius asperitate loci *Falasa* vocatus,
Normannæ in medio regionis, cuius in altâ
Turres rupe sedent et mœnia; sic ut ad illam
Jactus nemo potest aliquos contingere posse."

"The dungeon of Falaise, one of the proudest relics of Norman antiquity, is situated on a very bold and lofty rock, broken into fantastic and singular masses, and covered with luxuriant vegetation. The keep, which towers above it, is of excellent masonry: the stones are accurately squared, and put together with great neatness, and the joints are small; and the arches are turned clearly and distinctly, with the key-stone or wedge accurately placed in all of them. Some parts of the wall, towards the interior ballium, are not built of squared freestone, but of the dark stone of the country, disposed in a zigzag, or, as it is more commonly called, in a herring-bone direction, with a great deal of mortar in the interstices: the buttresses, or rather piers, are of small projection, but great width. The upper story, destroyed about forty years since, was of a different style of architecture. According to an old print, it terminated with a large battlement, and bartizan towers at the angle. This dungeon was formerly divided into several apartments; in one of the lower of which was found, about half a century ago, a very ancient tomb, of good workmanship, ornamented with a sphinx at each end, but bearing no inscription whatever. Common report ascribed the coffin to Talbot, who was for many years governor of the castle; and at length an individual engraved upon it an epitaph to his honor; but the fraud was discovered, and the sarcophagus put aside, as of no account. The second, or principal, story of the keep, now forms a single square room, about fifty feet wide, lighted by circular-headed windows, each divided into two by a short and massy central pillar, whose capital is altogether Norman. On one of the capitals is sculptured a child leading a lamb, a representation, as it is foolishly said, of the Conqueror, whom tradition alleges to have been born in the apartment to which this window belonged: another pillar has an elegant capital, composed of interlaced bands."

"Connected with the dungeon by a stone staircase is a small apartment, very much dilapidated, but still retaining a portion of its original facing of Caen stone. It was from the window of this apartment, as the story commonly goes, that Duke Robert first saw the beautiful Arlette, drawing water from the streamlet below, and was enamoured of her charms, and took her to his bed.—According to another version of the tale, the earliest interview between the prince and his fair mistress took place as Robert was returning from the chase, with his mind full of anger against the inhabitants of Falaise, for having presumed to kill the deer which he had commanded should be preserved for his royal pastime. In this offence the curriers of the town had borne the principal share, and they were therefore principally

principally marked out for punishment. But, fortunately for them, Arlette, the daughter of one Verpray, the most culpable of the number, met the offended Duke while riding through the street, and with her beauty so fascinated him, that she not only obtained the pardon of her father and his associates, but became his mistress, and continued so as long as he lived. From her, if we may give credence to the old chroniclers, is derived our English word, *harlot*. The fruit of their union was William the Conqueror, whose illegitimate birth, and the low extraction of his mother, served on more than one occasion as a pretext for conspiracies against his throne, and were frequently the subject of personal mortification to himself.—The walls in this part of the castle are from eight to nine feet thick. A portion of them has been hollowed out, so as to form a couple of small rooms. The old door-way of the keep is at the angle; the returns are reeded, ending in a square impost; the arch above is destroyed.

Talbot's tower, thus called for having been built by that general, in 1480 and the two subsequent years, is connected with the keep by means of a long passage with lancet windows, that widen greatly inwards. It is more than one hundred feet high, and is a beautiful piece of masonry, as perfect, apparently, as on the day when it was erected, and as firm as the rock on which it stands. This tower is ascended by a staircase concealed within the substance of the walls, whose thickness is full fifteen feet towards the base, and does not decrease more than three feet near the summit. Another aperture in them serves for a well, which thus communicates with every apartment in the tower. Most of the arches in this tower have circular heads; the windows are square. The walls and towers which encircle the keep are of much later date; the principal gate-way is pointed. Immediately on entering, is seen the very ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Priscus, or, as he is called in French, St. Prix. The east end with three circular-headed windows retains its original lines: the masonry is firm and good. Fantastic corbels surround the summit of the lateral walls. Within, a semi-circular arch resting upon short pillars with sculptured capitals, divides the choir from the nave. In other respects the building has been much altered.—Henry V. repaired it in 1418, and it has been since dilapidated and restored.—A pile of buildings beyond, wholly modern in the exterior, is now inhabited as a seminary or college. There are some circular arches within, which shew that these buildings belonged to the original structure.

"Altogether the castle is a noble ruin. Though the keep is destitute of the embellishments of Norwich or Castle Rising, it possesses an impressive character of which is much increased by the

extraordinary freshness of the masonry. The fosses of the castle are planted with lofty trees, which shade and intermingle with the towers and ramparts, and on every side they groupe themselves with picturesque beauty. It is said that the municipality intend to restore Talbot's tower and the keep, by replacing the demolished battlements; but I should hope that no other repairs may take place, except such as may be necessary for the preservation of the edifice; and I do not think it needs any, except the insertion of clamps in the central columns of two of the windows which are much shattered*.

"From the summit we enjoyed a delightful prospect: at our feet lay the town of Falaise, so full of trees, that it seemed almost to deserve the character, given by old Fuller to Norwich, of *rus in urbe*: the distant country presented an undulating outline, agreeably diversified with woods and corn-fields, and spotted with gentlemen's seats; while within, a very short distance to the west, rose another ridgy mass of bare brown rock, known by the name of Mont Mirat, and still retaining a portion of the intrenchments, raised by our countrymen when they besieged Falaise, in 1417.—By this eminence the castle is completely commanded, and it is not easy to understand how the fortress could be a tenable position; as the garrison who manned the battlements of the dungeon and Talbot's tower, must have been exposed to the missiles discharged from the catapults and balistas planted on Mont Mirat."

94. *Remarks made during a Tour through the United States of America, in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819. 12mo. pp. 196. Sherwood, &c.*

CHEAP books, like these, for persons who are inclined to emigrate, are very useful, and Mr. Harris makes of America a perfect paradise, and contrasts it with England—the land of tithes and taxes. Without entering into the hacknied subject of America, or the well-known axiom, that tithes and taxes are only deductions of rent upon the estates of men, whose possessions were bought cheaper on account of such incumbrances, we are happy to show from Mr. Harris himself, that in this land of exemption from tithes and taxes, living, wherever there is civilization, is just as dear as at our watering

* "The outline of the castle is egg-shaped; and the following are its dimensions, in French measure, according to M. Langevin:—Length, 720 feet; mean width, 420; quantity of ground contained within the walls, two acres and a perch."

places.

places. Not tithes and taxes, but “habits of luxury and extravagance have rendered living very expensive here [New York]. Boarding and lodging from six to fifteen dollars per week [*i. e.* from 1*l.* 7*s.* to 3*l.* 12*s.*] There appear to be no bounds in rents.” P. 18.

At Lexington, a handsome town,

“The market is well supplied from the rich surrounding country; but *living is generally high*; besides the comforts of life, which are here abundantly enjoyed, a taste for its elegancies and luxuries prevails; and the fashions and manners of polished Europe are found in this distant island-town, as in the gay emporium of New York.” P. 145.

Thus it appears, that neither tithes nor taxes, but the waste and extravagant demands of luxury render living dear. The increase of towns, cities, and watering-places, even in America, raises the market as high as in England. Franklin quotes the Quakers, Switzerland, Scotland, and other countries, as those who do not expend a greater sum in subsistence than ought to be consumed; and there are in England thousands of families, who, in order to support appearance, observe low house-keeping, and to save rent live in the country. Such families depreciate the price of provisions.

Mr. Harris, p. 95, speaks of the tumuli and earth-works on the banks of the Ohio and Muskingum, as antiquities “concerning whose origin even tradition is silent and conjecture is baffled.” We see no difficulty in the matter. In the notices of the French National Manuscripts, are papers, tending to show, that America was known before the time of Columbus; and it is also known, that skeletons of the Mammoth have been found on the Ohio, and in the vicinity of Behring’s Straits. Over this narrow sea, when frozen, animals, such as deer, have been also known to pass from Asia. There is, therefore, little reason to doubt, but that natives of Russian Tartary anciently passed the Straits mentioned, and introduced into their new settlements barrows and other vestiges of antiquity, which abound in the parent country. The coincident discoveries of the mammoth remains seems to confirm this reasonable hypothesis. Comparison of the features of the Tartars and certain Indian tribes would put it beyond doubt.

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95. *Rivington’s Annual Register for the Year 1810.*

AGAIN we hail another ample volume of the true Dodsley breed. This looks well; and argues favourably of the united efforts of St. Paul’s Churchyard and Waterloo-place.

One of the most material public events in this year was the memorable Walcheren Expedition.

“On this Expedition (says the Editor) the debates were drawn out to such a length as altogether to fatigue the attention and interest of the public; and the episode of Sir Francis Burdett’s committal to the Tower, occurred not less opportunely for the purposes of ministers, than agreeably for the relief of that portion of the lounging public, if we may be allowed the expression, who in the part which they take in political matters and party contests, look for little else than their own amusement. We have been compelled to give the discussions on the Walcheren inquiry at considerable length. The reader who shall examine them will we think feel some surprise, that in a matter, the *prima facie* presumptions connected with which seem to be so strongly and uniformly adverse to them, the ministers should be able to make out so strong a case as they will be found to have done in their vindication.”

Another most interesting event is thus prefaced:

“Towards the close of the year a great event occurred. The return of the malady of our venerable Sovereign suspended for a time the exercise of the functions of a great Member of our Constitution, and devolved upon the other branches of our legislature the arduous duty of supplying the deficiency thus unhappily occasioned. The discussions which took place in consequence involve the consideration of some of the most essential principles of our Government. A portion of these belong more properly to the next than to the present year: but for the sake of connexion we have preferred to give in one body the whole of the parliamentary proceedings up to the passing of the Regency Bill.”

We are gratified by observing that the Volume for 1811 is preparing for publication.”

96. *Thoughts chiefly on Various Subjects.* By William Danby, Esq. of Swinton Park, Yorkshire. 8vo. pp. 299.

WE like to see men of fashion not butterflies, and country gentlemen not bears; and we also think a taste for literature in a man of independent fortune a service to his country. The Work

Work before us consists of Soliloquies, occasionally profound and ingenious. We select the following:

"What we cannot comprehend, it is vain and foolish to attempt to bring within our comprehension; but our belief of what we cannot comprehend may be founded on evidence that we can comprehend (sufficiently at least for the purpose), and cannot but assent to. Such are the truths of natural religion; and such are those of revealed, if fairly examined." P. 32.

"If a thing is possible, it surely admits of evidence that will make it probable. Till, however, that evidence is given, it must be considered as merely possible. The admission of this may not imply reception, but it certainly is not consistent with rejection. In admitting the possibility of a thing, we should hold ourselves in suspense, and open to further information." P. 50.

From Hercules, David, Solomon, &c. &c. it appears, that to love a woman, and do foolish things in consequence, is natural to the wisest and greatest men; and it is a weakness from which no good man, only an unprincipled fortune-hunter, is exempt. But we do not like descriptions of beauty in the pass-port style, especially criticisms on lady's noses (p. 283), a subject with which Mr. D. is evidently unacquainted. He thinks in common with many, that all Grecian noses consist in a long straight line, without any *renforcement* at the junction with the forehead. But the noses of Juno, Minerva, Venus, Bacchantes, Sileni, Satyrs and Fauns are essentially different, though they have all the Caucasian character, as Blumenbach terms the class in which are placed European noses. Statuaries have also certain measured proportions for noses; but nevertheless we have seen pretty women with a *petit nez, à la Roxalane*. *Littera scripta manet*, and we are sure that Mr. Danby will sooner cancel the page than expose a nice woman to scurrv jests. Simply describe the interesting creatures as Madonnas, Venuses, &c. as may best suit the portrait.

97. *Machin, or the Discovery of Madeira, a Poem, in Four Cantos. By James Bird, Author of the Vale of Slaughter.* 8vo. pp. 102. Warren.

A ROMANTIC story is told of the discovery of the Island of Madeira. It is asserted, that in the 14th century, a gentleman named Robert Machin, was violently attached to a girl of family,

called Ann d'Arfet; but the lover being inferior in birth and fortune, she was forcibly married to a nobleman. Machin carried her off under the hopes of escaping to France; but all on board being ignorant of navigation, and a storm coming on, they were driven into the main ocean, and after thirteen days landed at the before unknown island of Madeira. Machin, the lady, and some friends, went on shore; but their bark being ill-anchored, another storm drove her out to sea. This additional misfortune so afflicted the fair one, that she died soon afterwards, and her lover did not long survive her. A commemorative cross and inscription acquainted with this event Juan Gonsalvo Zarco, the Portuguese, who is said to have discovered this island.—Pref. v.—vii.

Of this anecdote we shall say no more, than that such an event *might* have ensued. In the notices of the French Manuscripts, more than one dissertation has been published, tending to show by palpable inference, that what is called the "New World" and the "Western Islands," were *known* from all periods, but not *occupied* or *claimed*. Numerous passages in Pliny, the Arabian Writers, and our Mediæval travellers, lead to this inference, for whether they went there or not, communication is an extinguisher of ignorance. Before the invention of the compass, navigation did not much exceed coasting; but what is 500 miles at sea; and if the Phœnicians, in maritime dialect, made Britain, we can in corroboration affirm, that our ancestors were eternal travellers, and might hold intercourse with persons of all nations, which nations, of course, found out their neighbours. In numerous points the question is easily determined. If natural productions appropriate to peculiar regions were used by the old classics, the native country was probably known; but in exception, as no diamonds have been found at Pompeii, only pearls; therefore, when diamonds are said in old legends to confer light in darkness, the opinion is more bottomed on tradition than use. Such is the natural explication of the wonders of our Mediæval travellers. They were ignorant and prejudiced men; prejudiced by the religious habits of their countries. They often told what they *heard*, not what they *saw*; for to tamper with infidels, whom they could not convert,

was a passport to hell; as if, upon such principles, it had been no crime to converse with ideots or fools, in their own country; or there was no text, "To whom much is given, &c. &c." Our limits are too confined for pleading our case; but we venture to think, that had printing existed several centuries back, we should have found, that the miraculous statements of Pliny, and the Arabian Nights, would be matters of easy explanation in an *historical* though not philosophical view; and that the unknown territories would have been limited to the discoveries of Captains Cook and Parry; almost, if not, the only discoverers, whom we believe to have existed; for it is not the first who discovers, but the first who records his discovery, who has the merit upon these occasions; for instance, if Adams and the crew of the *Bounty* had perished before the arrival of the American ship, who would have known that Pitcairn's Island had been discovered by them? Very possibly it was not; and it is the duty of authors, to teach *unlearning* absurd affirmations by the suggestion of opposing truisms or probabilities. The next point, concerning the history of Madeira, is a thing of ignorance in another view. From the violent feudal habits of a military taste, such as that of the Middle Age, the adventure like that recorded seems probable. But, though incidents of the kind are common in all ages and countries, they occurred in the middle æras very seldom indeed. There were two ceremonies usual; affiancy and matrimony. The first ensued at even seven years old between the heirs and heiresses of noble families, by means of parental interference on both sides. At the age of puberty, fourteen or fifteen, the parties commonly cohabited; children followed; and the object professedly was, to prevent obstructions to prudent connections from attachments elsewhere. Where the parents could not apportion girls, or were fastidious, they might hang on hand then, as now, and so the females might, from natural impulse, form a connection, and combine their ideas with particular persons. This early marriage was a very ancient principle: see the old translation of Hesiod, in "Plutarch's *Morals*," (vol. IV. p. 258,) as done into English:

"Virgins of fourteen signs of ripeness show,
At fifteen match 'em ere more harm they
know."

Take too the following sentence of Suetonius: "*Drusum Pompeiis impuberem amisit, pyro per lulum in sublimē jactato, et hiatu oris excepto strangulatum: cui et ante paucos dies filiam Sejani despondisset.*" Sueton. Claud. i. xxvii. Instances occur in Smith's "Lives of the Berkeleys," of pateruity at fourteen and earlier.

We have gone thus far, because the opportunity presented itself. Antiquarianism is our fort; and though the world has a superficial knowledge of classical mediæval customs on particular points, it knows very little of private principles of action; from which deficiency of knowledge, the people of those days are comparatively stamped as barbarians, and Theophrastus and Aristophanes are not understood. The loss is nothing since the promulgation of Christianity, philosophically speaking, it is a benefit; but in a literary view every thing should be clearly comprehended.

So much for the story, a very convenient one for Poets and Novelists. As to the poetry, Mr. Bird has the highest skill in the art, and his lines are occasionally very fine. He may do much, when he has learned completely to discard common place. The poet has not first to choose his metre, but to select a stock of individual and sublime or beautiful ideas, and then adopt a precise, classical, and effective mode of expression. These ideas should be simple. Among the best poems which we have seen for years, are those recently published by young Neele. They have a true Virgilian precision; and so Byron, Moore, &c. compose. Every diamond has its own rays, and when set, the whole is a constellation, without detriment to the individual brilliancy of each. But general surface views make no impression, and lessen superior powers in common opinion, for trite ideas are not more precious than water. A culinary blaze and gas-light flame are different things. We say not this in depreciation of Mr. Bird, but only in Busbyism with regard to a fine fellow of high promise. We extract a sweet song. It is English-Greek; the old ballad sonnetized.

"Oh! Love hath wings on which we fly,
To breathe in joy's unclouded sky!
And Love hath wings, on which we go,
Down to the hopeless depths of woe!
Love is a light in sorrow's night,

It shines with pure and gladdening ray.

And

And Love is a flame which from heaven came,
A beacon, that shines o'er our earthly way.

When kindred hearts in rapture meet,
When e'en their plaintive sighs are sweet,
Then dwells celestial bliss below,
Then flies all thought of care or woe !
Then trip the hours—o'er summer flowers ;
Then life glides like a gentle stream.
Earth yields no bliss so sweet as this,
Though it sometimes fade like an earthly dream.

The pair inspired by rosy love,
Foretaste the joys of heaven above !
Their hearts are bless'd, and what to them
Is glittering pomp or costly gem ?
They rapture breathe ! on earth beneath
They tread a soft enchanted path.
If o'er the hour the tempest lower,
They reck not the fate of its bursting wrath.

Alas ! if Love do not reveal
His warmth, to stamp the marriage seal ;
Then grief and bitter woe betide
The wedded lord and hapless bride ;
Then hope will die, and true Love fly
Far off, upon his trembling wing ;
The wither'd breast shall know no rest
From the scorpion care, and his poison'd sting." P. 19.

This, were the ideas less general, is only inferior to Nott's inimitable Paraphrase of the *Pervigilium Veneris*, the finest love-poem in the world.

98. Waddington and Hanbury's *Journal of a Visit to some Parts of Ethiopia*.

(Concluded from p. 430.)

ON the 24th of December Mr. Waddington and his party mounted their Dongola horses, and took leave of the whole rabble of the Camp of Ali Pacha, without the slightest regret.

"We set out in great confusion, without any camel, driver, or guide, in pursuit of our escort, who were said to be waiting for us at Abdoum. For three miles we rode S. E. through cultivated ground, and then through two miles more of desert, on the edge of which is Sannáb, Abdin Casheff's late encampment. All the ground here is covered with bricks and broken pottery, bearing marks of having been the site of an ancient city. There are no remains of temples, but we were assured that at some little distance from the place, there is an entire sphinx of red granite, which, however, we had the misfortune not to observe; and that near here, when the Nile is low, the tops of columns appear above the water. At present, the most striking objects presented by the ground, were proofs of the profession of its late occupants; many bodies of animals, chiefly camels, were lying scattered about, and so much corn had been thrown away in different parts of the plain,

that we found several women employed in gathering it up, and sifting it from the sand. Seeing us approach, and mistaking us for soldiers, they implored our mercy and humanity, in deprecation of the violence which they expected to be offered to them."

It is generally admitted that the country above the second cataract was never so depopulated as at present. The ancient Ethiopian empire, of which Dóngola must have formed a very flourishing portion, was once powerful and celebrated; though from the facility with which the second Ptolemy seems to have penetrated to Axun, it must, in his days, have been greatly reduced in consequence. The explorators of Nero describe themselves to have traversed only solitudes, though they enumerate more towns of importance than are to be now found in the same country. These solitudes, however, were not created (according to Pliny) by Petronius, but the consequence of frequent wars with Egypt; which seem to have been afterwards renewed with such success, that it was not beneath the dignity of the Romans to secure tranquillity to their province, by exciting civil dissensions among the Ethiopians, and hiring the Noubæ to invade the territories of their more constant and active enemy, the Blemyes. With respect to Dongola, Mr. Waddington observes,

"Above twenty large and well-built tombs behind the town, and a variety of houses and castles on the tops of the hills about, prove Dongola to have once been a place of importance. About five miles lower down the river, I observed a very fine stripe of green, at least four or five miles broad, extending without visible end into the Desert; there are to be seen houses in it at a considerable distance from the Nile. The city, in its days of populousness, has been obliged, no doubt, to this tract, and the opposite bank, for its provisions, as its immediate neighbourhood presents a scene of utter barrenness, containing, however, some features of grandeur, which are animated by the works of other days, every where scattered about."

Christianity seems to have been introduced into Ethiopia in the beginning of the sixth century. The numerous ruins of old Churches, entirely built of brick, observed by our travellers, were probably erected from the sixth to the fourteenth century. The burial places in the neighbourhood of the Churches, were doubtless those of the Christian inhabitants. When Christianity

tianity was supplanted by Mahometanism, these religious edifices were converted into Mosques.

"Our first visit was to the 'Church of Yesous,' which has evidently been once a monastery, and is now a mosque. While we were engaged in the examination of it, the two kings met there for religious purposes; they said with great devotion the prayers of Peace and Faith, on a spot that had originally been consecrated to the worship of Christ.

"We ascended four or five staircases, of nine or ten steps each, to a small square room, of which the roof is supported by four stone pillars, about ten feet high; a recess opposite the entrance, which has been, probably, the altar, proves it to have been the Chapel of the Convent; there are two or three little chambers round about the Chapel, and a kind of arch on the roof of the outside. The building is chiefly of mud, and much the largest in the city, as well as the most conspicuous from the river.

"About two hundred yards N. W. of the Convent, are the bases (or perhaps the tops, for there is much sand heaped there) of five small pillars, the two largest are twenty inches in diameter; and near them are two lesser, level with the surface of the ground. Some of these are of red, and others of grey granite; they seem placed without any regularity; a capital, now reduced to a grinding-stone, with the cross sculptured upon it, is lying near. In about two hundred yards more, in a direction parallel to the Nile, are two grey granite pillars of rather larger diameter, one of which is standing, and the other thrown down. Another capital or pedestal, lies on the spot, ornamented also with the cross, and like the rest of these uninteresting remains of the age, probably, of Justinian.

At Handech, the Southern boundary of the kingdom of the Mamelouks, an old Church was discovered, and also a burial-ground extending about a mile and a half along the edge of the desert. Farther onwards were observed two old buildings, on the tops of the rocks, which had the appearance of a Christian edifice. Not only the ruins of old Churches appeared, but several Saints' tombs, which incontestibly prove the prevalence of Christianity at the period just alluded to.

"In nine miles, after having already passed one Church, we reached a second, surrounded by graves, and soon after an old village, by the road-side; and, in eleven miles, a very large ruined town, partly inhabited, with a burial-ground. Some of the graves have, at their head and foot, a small pyramidal construction of mud and brick; and on the North of the town is a

brick Church, and three or four of the same kind cut in the solid rock about it; the roof had fallen in, except a part of the Cupola."

The following remarks convey much information respecting the government and domestic policy of the petty states existing along the banks of the Nile, previous to the conquests of Ali Pacha:

"These petty Princes, who, under the titles of Sheik, Casheff, Mek or Malek, have so long possessed and divided the banks of the Nile from Assouan to Sennar, seem not to have been entirely despotic; and profess to consider themselves as placed in that situation by the will of God, to administer the justice of the Koran;—the only law, as it is the only learning of Mahomettans. For murder, the king may punish with instant death; for theft, he has only power to beat the culprit, though it would seem that his life is forfeited by a repetition of the offence. There is no gradation of punishment: mutilation, branding, or banishment, are not heard of; nor is there any thing intermediate between the naboot and death. The laws for securing the property of the subject seem to have been much less definite; nor could we ever get any clear account of them:—for the protection of travellers, certainly none existed. When we have observed the curiosity with which Malek Tombol and his soldiers regarded, even handled some of our property, and the avidity they displayed to possess all, even to our clothes, we have often congratulated ourselves on the protection afforded us by the name of Mahommed Ali, and the vicinity of his armies; without which, I do not believe that any attempt to explore these countries could have been successful."

When journeying close by the Nile, Mr. Waddington shot at a crocodile lying on a sand-bank in the river, and was assured by a number of spectators that the ball struck him; however, he retired very quietly into the water, and they saw no more of him:—

"Mr. Hanbury was afterwards more successful. We were floating down the river one morning, within sight of Koum Ombos, when we observed a crocodile within fifty yards of us. He instantly fired, and struck it in the side; the monster crawled into the water, and then almost immediately on shore again. In the mean time, we brought the boat as near as we could, and the sailors landed with shouts after him; as they approached, he escapes once more into the water. The three boldest of them (two Nubians and an Arab) leap in after him; they soon discover him, and continue to elude his attempts to seize them, till one of the Nubians succeeds in finding his tail, and so drags him on shore. They then beat

beat him with a hammer on the head, and a pistol-shot was fired into his neck; all which he answered by groans and angry cries, till, after a long continuance of such treatment, he at last died. The operation of skinning was then begun; and, after taking the greater part of the flesh on board with them, they left the rest to the hawks and vultures, of which multitudes had been long collecting on a neighbouring bank. It proved to be a female, and not more than ten feet long, though full-grown, and old. There were several balls in the body, which it had received from the soldiers at different times, and some evidently very long ago; they were generally small, but there was a very large one towards the tail. The fatal one, which it had received from the common English gun of my friend, had passed quite through the body, and lodged in the skin on the other side; and I am quite sure that any part of the scales, except perhaps those just on the top of the back, is penetrable by ball at sixty yards, though the wound may not always be mortal. There was a male near, who came to the spot immediately after we had left it, to seek his companion. We were surprised to find in its intestine about two hundred stones, one or two of which were not less than a pigeon's egg. It had a large tongue, of which the tip was fastened to the roof of the mouth, and four toes or claws on the fore feet, and five on the hinder, contrary to ancient opinion, as exemplified in the Vatican, where are two sculptured crocodiles, of which neither has any tongue, and the one five, and the other six claws, on the hind feet as well as the fore. I have given these details, because, I believe, we are the only Egyptian travellers who ever had the fortune to witness the scene described by them."

We regret that our limits do not permit us to notice many curious incidents recorded by our travellers in proceeding along the banks of the Nile. We shall now close with the following brief account of our Travellers' happy return, after experiencing the innumerable dangers of traversing the unknown regions of Africa.

"Strange reports respecting us had been spread and believed during our absence; some related to our valour in the battles of Korti and Dager, and the honours we received from the Pasha in consequence; that which had excited most interest was, that in one excavation, we had found seven camels' load of gold*.

* "Another rumour, which added two pieces of cannon to our discoveries, had a singular origin. Amiro once mentioned to us, that among the ruins at Say, he had found a small cannon, probably brought up there by the troops of Sultan Selym, when they conquered that country."

"Our good Ababde too had been here, and told, how we had obliged him 'to leave his wife and child among strangers.' However, he had found them safe on his return, and allowed that the adventure had turned out for his good.

"One evening an Aga had arrived from the army, bearing the ears of the Shég'a, and, in spite of remonstrances, had selected our boat as most worthy to convey his honourable person and charge to Cairo; however Bedoui set sail in the night, and lay hid till the storm was passed.

"At last that faithful Captain, beginning to be seriously anxious about our safety, had consulted a Necromancer respecting us; he received for answer 'that we were only detained by the illness of one of our party, and should shortly be here.' The Necromancer's predictions were happily fulfilled, we found letters with good news from below; and as our sailors were repeatedly assuring us that 'the day of our return was a white day for them,' it would be ungrateful not to confess that it was a white day for us also."

99. *Ædes Althorpiæ; or an Account of the Mansion, Books, and Pictures, at Althorp, the Residence of George John Earl Spencer, K. G. To which is added, a Supplement to the Bibliotheca Spenceriana. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, F.R.S.S. A. Librarian to his Lordship. 2 vols. Imperial Octavo. London.*

IN a new, and perhaps in a more generally interesting light, is the amiable Author of these volumes now brought before the public; for, while Bibliography is confined to those whose talents, education, and genius, lead them to such pursuits, the history of a noble House, and the subject of traditional genealogy and anecdotal memoir, entertain and delight every one. "We are not satisfied," says an accurate observer of human nature, and one of the most excellent of modern biographers, "by having learned who purchased this estate, or who built that mansion; but we love to enquire by whom the one was afterwards increased or diminished, and by whom the other was adorned or dilapidated. In the gallery of portraits, we seek through succeeding generations for traces of resemblance to the features of the common ancestor, and listen with pleasure to those characteristic circumstances in the traditional tales of the ancient servant or neighbour, which in a manner revive him in his distant posterity." That this assertion is a true one, a very slight degree of experience

rience will prove; and if it be admitted, then will works of the nature of that now under consideration, be the delight not only of Historians, Scholars, or Antiquaries, but also of those who prefer entertainment to instruction. With all this knowledge, it is however singular, that so few books of such a class have been published in England:—the *Ædes Walpolianæ* may be placed at the head of them; for the History of the House of Yvery (by the way, almost the rarest of genealogical works), the History of the Greville Family, the delightful History of the Cæsars, &c. &c. are all rather confined to biographical pedigrees, than constructed upon that broad plan which aims at general gratification. The time is passed (and we should be unfeignedly thankful that it is so), when he who wrote and he that read an instructive volume, sat down with the resolution of being dull together; when language was fettered without becoming more pure, and thought was repressed without our compositions being made more natural. Like the old style of stage declamation being exchanged for acting, that cold and inanimate fashion of writing is abandoned for an elegant and feeling species of expression; so that whatever subject is treated of, there is liveliness in description, truth in detail, and learning, like a prime mover, influencing the whole. Such is, in general, the character of Mr. Dibdin's writings, even when he has been dilating upon the contents and characters of *Olde Bokes*, which to the uninitiated have nothing very prepossessing in their appearance; but when he has had by chance a portion of topography, or history, or biography to notice, it is then that the radiant metal shines, it is then that his talents for description are brought into action; he comes forward in a fresh style of writing, and he who a moment before was immersed in ancient tomes and learned dust, shews himself to be an ardent lover of nature, and conversant with life both in the past and the present ages. That this character is faithful, the reader of the "*Bibliographical Decameron*," and the more recent "*Tour*" can bear witness;—they are, indeed, full of variety for all dispositions, like Izaak Walton's definition of Fuller's Church History; there are shades in them for the warm, and sunshine for

those of a cold constitution, and with youthful readers the facetious parts will make the serious more palatable; while some reverend old readers might fancy themselves as in a flower-garden, or one full of evergreens.

It was the recommendation of an eminent old divine, and oh! hints of this kind from the lips of Experience are the very master-keys of human nature, that in discourses Logic should come before Rhetoric, that Reason may be satisfied before the Passions are awakened. Now upon this plan have we proceeded, inasmuch as we have endeavoured to prove, that the subject of the present volumes is calculated generally to amuse, and that Mr. Dibdin is excellently qualified to write them. Having thus then executed the part of the advocate, "which would look blushing in a man's own mouth," we shall now bring forward the Author himself, that the rhetorical or more elegant part may be all his own.

The "*Ædes Althorpianæ*" naturally form themselves into three divisions: first, the history of the Family of the Spencers; secondly, the history of the Mansion of the Spencers; and thirdly, some Bibliographical notices concerning the Spencer Library; and under these heads, we shall proceed to consider, to analyse, and to describe the present volumes. Mr. Dibdin commences his genealogical history of the Spencers with the grant of the estate of Althorp to John Spencer, Esq. by King Henry VIII. in 1508, and 1512, and refers to the pages of Baronages and County Histories, for the ancient pedigree of the family; but as this is certainly an important introduction to the present division of our review, "a short breviate of the contents thereof," as John Bunyan saith, "take here as follows."

Although some have doubted the connection of the present Spencers with the Barons of the time of William the First, yet it is usually believed that Robert, the brother of Urso de Abetot, Sheriff of Worcestershire, first bore the surname in the year 1083, in consequence of holding the office of Despencer or Steward to the above-mentioned Sovereign. From him, the name and duty continued to descend through William, who was steward to Henry the First; Thurstan; Almaric, who was in arms against King

John

John in 1216, and Hugh, who in 1259, was opposed to Henry the Third. He was succeeded by the two haughty and unfortunate favourites of Edward the Second, Hugh Spencer, senior and junior. After their most cruel executions, in 1328-9, Hugh, the son of the younger Spencer, received the estates of his mother in the Counties of Worcester and Gloucester; and from 1338 until 1349, he sat in the Parliaments of Edward the Third. Edward, the brother of the last Hugh, became his heir, and subsequently that of his sister-in-law Elizabeth de Montacute; and he was succeeded by his son Thomas, who in 1397, was created by Richard the Second, Earl of Gloucester. Mr. Dibdin, when speaking of Althorp, in the notes to his *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. iii. p. 389, Tenth Day, has the following passage concerning this nobleman:

"Yet know, cultivator of bibliomaniacal antiquities, that the name of Spencer or Despencer (formerly the same), is far from being green in the annals of book-collecting: for, in th' auncient time, Hugh Despencer had a son, Thomas Earl of Gloucester; who in 21 Richard II. (1397), by petition in Parliament, obtained the revocation of the judgement of exile against his great-grandfather, Hugh Le Despencer. In this petition it is stated (*inter alia*) that he, the said Hugh, had at that time, plate, jewels, and ready money, better than 10,000*l.* xxxvi sacks of wool, and a *library of books*." Rot. Parl. 21 Ric. II. No. 35-60.

In 1399, when Richard resigned the crown of England to Henry of Bolingbroke, Thomas Le Despencer was formally concerned in his deposition; but he afterwards returned to the cause of the exiled king, for which he was beheaded by the populace in the market-place at Bristol, on the 16th of January, 1399-1400. His issue by Constance, daughter of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, were Richard, who died young, at Merton near London, October 7th, 1474; Elizabeth, who also died young; and Isabel, who married into the family of Beauchamp, then Earls of Warwick. Henry Spencer, who filled the See of Norwich from 1370 until 1406, and who so valiantly repulsed the rebellious rout of Straw and Tyler in the "Hurling times," was doubtless of a younger branch of this family; although Sir William Dugdale never notices the connection.

Such may be called a sketch of

the first line of the Spencer family, and the second commences with the acquisition of their principal estates in Northamptonshire, by Sir John Spencer, in 1508. From this Sir John, who had added to his property that of Wormleighton in Warwickshire, descended Robert Spencer, who on the 21st of July, 1603, was made the first Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, by King James I., and the ceremonies of his creation were performed at Hampton Court. The earliest of the Spencer portraits given in the present work, is that of Sir John Spencer, Knight, the father of the first Baron, taken in the year 1590, at the age of 57; and it is a fine effective line-engraving by Worthington. The time is now arrived, when Mr. Dibdin shall speak for himself in the following delineation of Baron Robert Spencer, which is succeeded by a portrait of him habited in his robes, engraved by Mr. W. Skelton.

"The character of the first Lord Spencer," says the Author of these volumes, "is handed down to us by historians of unquestionable veracity, as almost destitute of a blemish. His habits were those of a retired man; yet abroad, and in the senate, when occasion offered, he knew how to assume what was due to the dignity of his station. Like the old Roman dictator from his farm (says Wilson), Spencer made the country a virtuous court, where his fields and flocks brought him more calm and happy contentment, than the various and mutable dispensations of a court can contribute: and when he was called to the Senate, was more vigilant to keep the people's liberties from being a prey to the encroaching power of monarchy, than his harmless and tender lambs from foxes and ravenous creatures." P. xvii.

"The remainder of the life of this virtuous nobleman was devoted to his Senatorial duties and rural occupations. He was a great defender of the rights of the people against the encroachment of the kingly prerogative; and was once sharply reprimanded by his royal patron as being the chief promoter of a petition respecting the injury arising from certain titles and dignities of Scotland and Ireland. (Consult Collins, vol. i. p. 392.) From the year 1624 to the time of his death, 'he was in most committees on public affairs, a constant promoter and maintainer of the manufactories, trades, and liberties of the realm, an opposer of all grants, monopolies, or other indiscreet practices: and finally, was seasoned with a just tincture of all public and private virtues. He died in 1627, after having been a widower thirty years.'" P. xxii.

John,

John, the eldest son of Lord Spencer, having died in his father's lifetime, William his second son succeeded to the title; and he was succeeded by his son Henry, whose worth produces the following elegant eulogium from Mr. Dibdin:

"I return to the personal history of the proprietors of Althorp; and, at the mention of the third Lord Spencer, first Earl of Sunderland, can hardly help exclaiming, in the language of his great contemporary, Milton,

'O fairest flower! no sooner blown but blasted,

* * * * *

Summer's chief honour.'

"The widely-extended reputation of the Spencers, added to the shining personal virtues of Henry, eldest son of the pair whom we have just consigned to their splendid tomb, was deemed amply sufficient by Charles to call up the family to the rank of an Earldom. Henry was the first of that family to receive the title of the Earl of Sunderland. His career was short but glorious. Every thing that belongs to him seems to bear the stamp of splendid romance. His early and illustrious marriage with Dorothy Sidney, daughter of the second Earl of Leicester, which was celebrated amidst the classic groves of Penshurst, when the bride and bridegroom had each scarcely attained their nineteenth year:—the beauty and celebrity of the bride:—the warmth and constancy of their attachment:—the close attendance of Lord Spencer in Parliament, on his coming of age:—the part which he chose in the unhappy times, wherein his lot was cast:—his first bias towards the popular side, and his subsequent and unalterable attachment to his Sovereign, to whose cause his heart, hands, and property were devoted without limit or restraint—his zeal, his courage, his generosity as a soldier, and above all, his death (which, says Burke, 'canonises and sanctifies a character') at the fatal battle of Newbury, when the deceased was only twenty-three years of age—these and very much more of which there is no room for insertion, have thrown a halo of glory round the head of the first Earl of Sunderland." P. xxvi.

Where language like this can be used with truth, as it doubtlessly is in the present instance, it is a patent of nobility in itself; and if the work contained not another word, here are sufficient to place it high in that class of writing, in which delineation of character is at once important and admirable. A fine stippled portrait of this excellent man follows, engraved

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by our old friend Edward Bocquet. Robert, the son of Henry, was the second Earl of Sunderland; he died in 1702, and in p. xxxvi. his character, like all those in the volume, is well and powerfully drawn; as is also that of his Countess, on p. xlii. the length of which prevents us from extracting it. A very beautiful stippled portrait of her, by the venerable C. Picart, concludes her memoir; and the life of Charles, third Earl of Sunderland, succeeds, who married Anne, second daughter of the celebrated John Duke of Marlborough, of whom a very rich portrait is inserted, in which Mr. Worthington exhibits such a manifest improvement, that it would scarcely appear like his engraving. In 1744, Sarah the Duchess of Marlborough died; and as it had been arranged at the marriage of the before-mentioned Charles into her family, that if his eldest son became Duke of Marlborough, his youngest should possess the Sunderland property, her junior grandson, John Spencer, was her Grace's favourite. He married Georgiana Carolina, third daughter of the first Earl Granville; the son of this marriage was created Viscount Althorp and Earl Spencer, and he was succeeded by his son George John, the second and present possessor of those titles. Of all the many beautiful portraits which adorn these volumes, that of his Lordship, after Phillips's picture, is the *κρημνιστος*, both in beauty of engraving, and interest. For likeness it is so faithful, that it will not fail of recalling him, whom every one that has ever heard of will exalt as the Mæcenas of Britain, of whom every one that has enjoyed his munificent patronage, and the Author of these volumes in particular, should say with the Mantuan poet,

"Namque erit ille mihi Deus: illius aram
Sæpe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus."

Such then is a rapid review of our first division of the *Ædes Althorpianæ*; and although we would fain have given some descriptive passages, yet in didactic or moral ones, an author writes from his own mind, or if he quote, it is, as Selden observes, for "the sake of a free expression." The length of these passages was, however, another reason for their not being selected, and a better is, that we would wish the reader to turn to the book itself, to enjoy the

the biographical part; for fame has reported that the noble Countess of this title aided with her own delightful talents that peculiar portion of the work. Another division of these volumes will be considered next month, and we shall reserve our sentiments of the work itself, until we have laid the whole of the contents of it before the publick.

100. *Memoirs, Historical and Topographical, of Bristol and its Neighbourhood.* By the Rev. Samuel Seyer, M. A. Part I. 4to. Gutch, Bristol; Nichols & Son, London.

[Reviewed by a Correspondent.]

THE appearance of a History of Bristol, at once authentic in its facts, classical in its composition, discriminative in its views and descriptions, and solid in its conjectures and arguments, has been a desideratum acknowledged by all who have an interest in that city, either from its being their "*natale solum*" (a very powerful influence with ourselves), or from other connections. We may now safely congratulate them and the lovers of our National antiquities and topography, upon the appearance of the First Fasciculus of the "*Memoirs of Bristol and its neighbourhood*;" and upon the assurance, that the remainder, having been long compiled after the wise Horatian maxim (*nonum prematur in annum*), will succeed, in an early series. This circumstance is peculiarly gratifying to those who, having known Bristol during the last fifty years, with a limited prospect of life, may reasonably calculate upon the full satisfaction of a curiosity respecting it, which they had cherished for so long a period. A copious prospectus of this able work has been very fully given in the *Bristol Journals*. We shall therefore advert to the plan generally, with a slight remark on what appears to be novel or interesting, in a higher degree.

Mr. Seyer commences with the aboriginal period, then that of the Roman empire. There is certainly much new and ingenious reasoning upon the pretensions of Bristol to a Roman foundation, and a superior classification of coins, found there.

tary stations into cities, but of the removal of the cities themselves to adjacent sites. The Saxon period then follows, in which the actual presence of St. Augustine and his disciple Jordan, and the first preaching Christianity to this part of Britain, on the spot now called College-green, is a very ingenious application of Bede's history, which supplies sufficient evidence of that memorable fact. Augustine's oak, which subsequent writers had considered as having grown in the county of Worcester, by the extended translation of the "*Regio Wiciorum*," may be placed, with more accuracy, upon the confines of Gloucestershire, which are included within that district. The Danes made their first invasion of the West in 1001, and soon afterwards became masters of *Bristow*; and it must have been no inconsiderable town at that time, because Canute established a mint there.

We anticipate an increased satisfaction in the promised account of the Norman æra; the Castle, the Burgh, and of every memorable place or fact which the modern city has been connected with, or composed of, down to the present century. Here those events were transacted which decided the fate of the Crown, in the reigns of Stephen, Edward, and Richard II. It is a circumstance which will be amply proved, that Bristol is a soil which has been productive of eminent talent, in a greater proportion than any other town in England, London only excepted. The biography of these celebrated men will throw a splendid light on the History of Bristol, and many fixed stars in its horizon will be pointed out to us, through which the meteor Chatterton flitted his short but useless day. The lovers of Gothic architecture will be gratified and informed by accurate investigations of the singularly fine specimens which still remain, and likewise of those of which can now be traced in their sites only, hallowed indications of the piety and skill of our ancestors.

There can be but one opinion concerning the graphic illustrations of Mr. Barrett's book. Those now presented to us are equally creditable to the libe-

101. *La Chasse Royale, a Divertimento for the Piano Forte, with an accompaniment for the Flute, ad libitum, composed and dedicated to Miss Hoffman. By C. Arnould. Walker.*

MUSICK is a language, and like a language it has its different styles. The novelty which we here announce requires, first of all, a little variation in the plan, and in the whole, something moderately difficult, pleasing, and agreeable to the ear of the connoisseur and the non-connoisseur. The Author, who appears to have been formed in a good school, seems to us to have fulfilled the above-mentioned conditions. The piece begins by an Andante in C. which is not deficient in grace, and which is terminated by a rest in G. serving as an introduction to the "Chasse" in C. very well characterized, including a minor in A. which reconducts us to the major, after which comes a feint final, followed by several sudden modulations, well managed and well connected, and blended with two minors in E. and in A. the slow movement of which forms an agreeable contrast to that of

the "Chasse," which being resumed again, terminates the whole piece. This production appears to us to be capable of pleasing and exercising the young pupil at the same time.



102. *A Series of Etchings, illustrative of, and forming a valuable Acquisition to Faulkner's "History and Antiquities of Kensington," dedicated, by permission, to the King. By Robert Banks. Nichols and Son.*

THESE spirited Etchings, ten in number, form the first series of this work, which is to be completed in a second part. It is printed on paper to match Smith's "Antiquities of Westminster." The views of buildings and monuments are well engraved, and will form a most valuable acquisition to the topographical collections of the county of Middlesex in general, as well as to the History of Kensington, which it is intended to illustrate. We heartily wish that the sale of this livraison may enable the ingenious artist to proceed, without delay, in the completion of his plan.

103. The *Res Literariæ* is now completed with the termination of the 3d volume, unless a *Supplement*, containing a fuller Index, and a few *Addenda et Corrigenda*, should hereafter be deemed necessary. It is a Bibliographical and Critical Miscellany. Its main object is Italian literature; and the Latin writers of Italy of the middle ages, such as Pontanus, Titus, and Hercules Strozzi, Flaminius, Sannazarius, &c. The bibliography of Italian poetry is very extensive, and contains many notices of rare volumes, several of which have escaped the researches even of the best Italian bibliographers. But French literature and Genevan literature have also in the third volume their share of attention. The three volumes contain nearly 250 articles. The impression is confined to 75 copies, of which only a portion has been sent to England (to Mr. Triphook). The first volume was printed at Naples in Sept.—Dec. 1820; the second at Rome, Jan.—March, 1821; the third at Geneva, May, 1821—April, 1822. The third volume exceeds in size the other two, having 600 pages and upwards.

The same author (Sir Egerton Brydges) has printed at Geneva, a Miscellaneous Volume of Criticism and Fragments, called *The Anti-Critic*, of which the impression is also confined to 75 copies.

Whatever value any thing hitherto issued from this author's pen may have had, it can hardly be supposed that the effects of hastily

advancing age in enlarging his experience and mellowing his sentiments, can be disadvantageous. It would be strange, indeed, if a residence of some years upon the Continent, with a mind and a pen never idle, should have added nothing to his stores, to his taste, or his judgment.

104. Mr. J. STORER has produced a neat edition of the *Rural Walks of Cowper*. It is embellished with fifteen engravings, being a series of views near Olney, Bucks. They admirably illustrate the beautiful scenery described in Cowper's poems. The views are accompanied with descriptive sketches, judiciously interspersed with a variety of poetical extracts. The work reflects considerable credit on this ingenious artist.

105. Signor SANTAGNELLO, author of *Diego di Villamora*, has published an Italian romance in his native language, entitled *Lo Zingaro*. It will afford a treat to those who admire the intrigue, mystery, and superstition generally connected with Italian works of fiction. The scene is laid at the village of Montalbano, and the characters of the piece are well supported. The language is pure, and sometimes elegant, and the work may be safely recommended to young ladies who are anxious to improve themselves in the Italian language; but not to those who read for the attainment of more useful information.

meritorious Discourses of the Rev. GEORGE HUGHES, of Walthamstow. See vol. xc. ii. 336. We consider the volume of Additional Sermons as an improvement upon the former, and sincerely think that Mr. Hughes is an elegant sermon-writer.

107. *A Series of Views illustrative of the Island of St. Helena*; in which the picturesque scenery, craggy precipices, cultivated vales, and public buildings, which have rendered that distant spot worthy such general atten-

spot by JAMES WATHEN, Esq. is a pleasing and appropriate sequel to the entertaining "Voyage to Madras and China," reviewed in our vol. lxxxiv. ii. 248; and the more so, as it is accompanied with a good Portrait of this ingenious and enterprising Traveller.

108. *The India Cabinet Opened*, will be found to contain some instructive lessons on the first rudiments of science in its various branches, forming at the same time a pleasing and interesting narrative.

Several recent Publications, which are unavoidably postponed, will appear in our Supplementary Number.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, May 31.—On Wednesday last the Members of the Senate assembled to elect a Professor of Mineralogy, in the room of the late Dr. E. D. Clarke. J. S. Henslow, Esq. M. A. and the Rev. Francis Lunn, M. A. of St. John's College, were nominated by the Heads of Houses. Before the scrutiny commenced, a protest was presented by two Members of the Senate against the mode of election by nomination, and the Rev. Thomas Jephson, B. D., of St. John's College, was proposed as a third candidate. A large majority of the Members of the Senate are understood to have tendered their votes for his election. At the termination of the poll, the votes so tendered were not read over by the Proctor, and Mr. Henslow was declared duly elected. We understand that a great number of the Members of the Senate intend to institute proceedings in a higher Court, for the purpose of obtaining a decision on this important question.

CAMBRIDGE, Friday, June 7.—The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem by a resident Under-Graduate, was yesterday adjudged to Mr. John Henry Bright, of St. John's College—subject "Palmyra."

CAMBRIDGE, June 8.—The names of those candidates who, at the close of the Public Examinations this Term, were admitted by the public examiners into the first class of "Literæ Humaniores" and "Disciplinæ Mathematicæ et Physicæ" respectively, according to the alphabetical arrangement in each class prescribed by the statute, stand as follow:—

In the First Class of Literæ Humaniores—Abbot, Hon. P. H. Christ Church; Campbell, J. Balliol; Denison, E. Oriel; Greswell, R. Worcester; Lloyd, J. H. Queen's; Perceval, D. M. Christ Church; Pusey, E. B. Christ Church; Stone, W. Brazen Nose.

In the First Class of Discip. Mathemat. et Phys.—Abbot, P. H. Christ Church; Boissanquet, S. R. Christ Church; Worcester; Lloyd, J. H. Q.

OXFORD, June 19.—The Heads of Houses, the young Nobility of the University, and a long train of Academical Dignitaries, met the Vice-Chancellor in the hall of Pembroke College, and thence proceeded to the theatre, when the following personages were severally admitted to the honorary degree of D. C. L.:—

Sir John Croft, of Cowling-hall, Yorkshire, Bart. Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Sword, F. R. S.

Richard Heber, of Hodnett, Shropshire, Esq. M. A. of Brazenose, and M. P. for the University.

Lieut.-Gen. Wood.

William Owen Pugh, of Nantglyn, Denbighshire, F. A. S.

John Scandrett Harford, Esq. of Blais Castle, Gloucestershire.

They were introduced to the Vice-Chancellor by Dr. Joseph Phillimore, M. P. and Regius Professor of Civil Law, who with his usual fulness of tone and energy of manner, commented, in classical Latinity, on the merits of each, but more especially pouring the full of panegyrick on Mr. Heber, and lauding with a fond enthusiasm, and under the kindling impulse of friendship, his honorable devotion to literature, his munificent spirit, his kind and companionable qualities, the familiar circulation which the opulence of his mental acquirements, in conjunction with the most graceful and agreeable manners, had procured for him amongst the wise and honoured of the land, the rich resources of his library, and the unstinted generosity with which he imparted a knowledge of its resources to all who wish to see and consult them.

The Oration in commemoration of all the Benefactors to the University was then delivered by the Public Orator, the Rev. W. Crowe, LL.B.; after which the Essays, to which the Chancellor's prizes had been awarded, were recited in the following order:

Latin Essay.—"An, re vera prævaluerit apud Eruditiores Antiquorum Polytheismus," by Mr. J. B. Ottley, of Oriel Coll.

Latin

Latin Verse.—"Alpes ab Annibale superatæ," by Mr. F. CURZON, of Brazenose.

English Essay.—"On the Study of Moral Evidence," by Mr. W. A. SHIRLEY, of New College.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.—*English Verse*, "Palmyra," by Mr. A. BARBER, of Wadham College.

The Prince and Princess of Denmark were present at the theatre, and were rapturously cheered. —

Ready for Publication.

The Hundred of Mere. By SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, Bart. being the First Portion of a History of Modern Wilts.

The First Part of Mr. BAKER's History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton, containing the Hundreds of Spelthorpe, Newbottle Grove, and part of Fawsley.

Travels into the Arkansas Territory in America, with occasional observations on the manners of the Aborigines; illustrated by a Map and other Engravings. By THOMAS NUTTALL, F.L.S.

An Analytical Investigation of the Scriptural Claims of the Devil, and a similar Inquiry into the meaning of the terms Sheol, Hades, and Gehenna, as used by the Scripture Writers. By the Rev. RUSSELL SCOTT, of Portsmouth.

An Essay on the Scripture Doctrines of Adultery and Divorce; and on the Criminal Character and Punishment of Adultery by the ancient laws of England and other countries. Being a Subject proposed for Investigation by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in the Diocese of St. David's, and to which that Society awarded its Premium (by Benefaction) of 50*l.* in Dec. 1821. By H. V. TERBS, Proctor in Doctors' Commons.

Sermons on the Public Means of Grace; the Fasts and Festivals of the Church; on Scripture Characters, and Various Practical Subjects. By the late Right Rev. THEODORE DEHON, D.D. Rector of St. Michael's Church, Charleston; and Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, South Carolina. With some Account of the Author, and a Sermon on occasion of his death.

Eighteen Sermons, intended to establish the inseparable connection between the Doctrines and the Practice of Christianity.

Discourses, chiefly Doctrinal, delivered in the Chapel of Trinity College, Dublin. By BARTHOLOMEW LLOYD, D.D. F.S.T.C.D. M.R.I.A. Professor of Mathematics, &c.

Proofs of Inspiration; or the Grounds of Distinction between the New Testament and the Apocryphal Volume, occasioned by the recent publication of the Apocryphal New Testament by Hone. By the Rev. THOMAS RENNELL, B.D. F.R.S.

A Defence of the Clergy of the Church of England, stating their service, their rights, and their revenues, from the earliest ages to the present times, and shewing the

relation in which they stand to the Community and to the Agriculturist. By the Rev. FRANCIS THACKERAY.

A Sermon preached in Ramsgate Chapel, May 26, 1822, in aid of the Subscription for the Relief of the Irish Sufferers. By the Rev. THOMAS BOYS, A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Curate of Widdford.

An Examination of the Remonstrance addressed to the Bishop of St. David's, with Answers to the Questions addressed to Trinitarians generally, by Capt. James Gifford, R.N. By A TRINITARIAN.

Star Tables for 1823 (No. II.) for more readily ascertaining the Latitude and Longitude at Sea in the Twilight and during the Night; with Perpetual and other useful Tables, which, with those of 1822, will be serviceable for many years. By Capt. THOMAS LYNN.

Solar Tables; being the Logarithms of Half-elapsed Time, Middle Time, and Rising, for every Second, to six places of Figures useful in determining the Latitude by Double Altitudes, &c. and working the Longitude by Chronometer. By Captain THOMAS LYNN.

The Situation of England in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance, with a Comparison of the Prospects of England and France. By JOSEPH LOWE, Esq.

A View of the History, Literature, and Mythology of the Hindoos; including a minute description of their Manners and Customs, and Translations from their principal Works. By WILLIAM WARD, of Serampore. Arranged according to the original Work printed at Serampore.

Farewell Letters to a few Friends in Britain and America, on returning to Bengal in 1821. By W. M. WARD, of Serampore.

A succinct Account of the Lime-Rocks of Plymouth; with ten Lithographic Plates of some of the most remarkable of the animal remains found in them. By the Rev. RICHARD HURNAH.

Preparing for Publication.

P. W. WATSON, of Hull, has been engaged in the vicinity of London since the spring of 1820, in collecting materials for a Dendrologia Britannica (trees and shrubs that will live in the open air of Britain during the whole year). To be illustrated by original descriptions and coloured plates from living plants.

A New Edition of the History, Topography, and Antiquities of Islington, in the county of Middlesex; containing much additional matter, and illustrated by at least 20 Engravings and Lithographic Prints. By Mr. NELSON.

A Second Edition of Mr. HAMPER's Tract on Hoar-stones (see vol. XC. i. 431).

Memoirs of the Queens of England, with a Sketch of the Kings. By CATHERINE HUTTON, Author of the Tour of Africa, &c.

The

The Political Life of his Majesty George the Fourth.

The Life and Times of Daniel De Foe, with a copious account of his Writings, and Anecdotes of several of his Contemporaries. By WALTER WILSON.

A Treatise on the Use of Moxa as a Therapeutical Agent. By Baron LARREY. Translated from the French; with Notes, and an Introduction containing a History of the Substance. By ROBLEY DANGLISON, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sylva Britannica; or Portraits of Forest Trees in different parts of the Kingdom, remarkable for their size, beauty, or antiquity. Drawn and Etched by JACOB GEORGE STRUTT.

The Elements of Chess, with Diagrams. By Mr. LEWIS.

We announced in our last Number a Work on Armour, by Dr. MEYRICK, which is the same as alluded to in his letter, p. 307. As, however, at the conclusion of that, he seems to intimate a dissatisfaction with the plates, we think it right to state, that the publisher has assured us, that the objectionable ones will be all cancelled, and the Drawings put into the hands of that able artist, Brigns, whose talents are a guarantee of correctness and accuracy.

The valuable Theological and Classical Library of the late Rev. HENRY TAYLOR (see p. 286,) arranged according to the several bequests of the testator, and containing above 200 editions of the Holy Scriptures, in various languages, many of them interleaved with MS. additions by various learned Divines, was sold by auction by Mr. Sotheby, June 3rd and eight following days.

ROXBURGHE CLUB.

A convivial and cloudless anniversary, upheld by a select few, cannot be expected to supply much to amuse, or many events to chronicle; for the revelry of intellect, though quickened by a sapient banquet, seldom affords much to iterate. The good things must have the energy and raciness of being heard when first delivered, for conversation becomes the bald tale twice told to repeat; and if enlivened by the powers of a mimic, the interest depends on the strength or excess of colouring, and the exhibition is then the glowing, and not the genuine, outline of the original. Hence we suppose the Members of this Club (like many others) however conspicuous for talent, when they narrate a past meeting, instead of attempting 'to speak volumes,' adopt the blooming conciseness of "a glorious day—the greatest misfortune being, like the Almanack, only renewed yearly;" and then rehearse a few facts, as if memory had become recreant, or the pale-flood of champagne and claret had contact with all the good things, au

not a wreck behind.' Our province therefore cannot exceed giving the few facts we have heard, and leave our readers to believe the wit of the feast duly obtained concomitant acclamations.—It was the tenth anniversary, and held on the 17th of June, at the Clarendon Hotel.—The books printed were, "An Elegiacal Poem on the death of Thomas Lord Grey, of Wilton, by Robert Marston, from a manuscript in the library of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville;" the gift of Lord Morpeth. "The Chorle and the Birde. The Hors, the Shepe, and the Ghooos;" a reprint from Caxton, by Sir M.M. Sykes, Bart." There was also exhibited "Some Specimens from the works of Thomas Ravenscroft," Bachelor of Musick, from the Duke of Marlborough, which was not bound in time for delivery. And there was announced, "Lælii Peregrini Civilis Philosophiæ in Romano Gymnasio Professoris Oratio in Obitu Torquati Tassi Poetæ, atque Philosophi clarissimi, ad Cynthium Aldobrandinum Card. Ampliss. Romæ apud Gulielmum Facciotum. MDXCVII." as daily expected from Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. at Geneva.—In the absence of Earl Spencer, the regular and much-valued President, who is gone to Copenhagen, the Chair was promised to be filled by the Duke of Devonshire, but he was prevented attending by illness. It was taken, and the honours well sustained, by Lord Morpeth, in a circle of twenty-two members. To give a freshness to ancient lore, in each doyley was wrapt "The Ordre of ye Tostes.—The immortal memory of John Duke of Roxburghe; of Christopher Valdarfer, printer of the Decameron of 1471; of Gutemberg, Fust, and Schæffer, the inventors of the art of printing; of William Caxton, the father of the British press; of Dame Juliana Barnes, and the St. Alban's press; of Wynkyn de Worde and Richard Pynson, the illustrious successors of William Caxton; of the Aldine family, at Venice; of the Giunta family, at Florence; the Society of the Bibliophiles, at Paris; the prosperity of the Roxburghe Club; the cause of Bibliomania all over the world." These, and apposite volunteer toasts, lasted until the chair was abdicated, and renewed, as usual, by Mr. Heber, round whom nestled the tardy few, and with whom it was any thing but prosy when they divided, as the morning begun to shake off the mist of grey.

June 13.—His Royal Highness Christian Frederick, Prince of Denmark, attended the sitting of the Royal Society, in order to his being admitted a Fellow. His Highness was received by the President Sir Humphrey Davy, the Council of the Society, and one of the fullest sittings known for a long time, with all the honours due to his exalted rank and scientific acquirements. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the library, and inspected

inspected many curious and scientific instruments.

The artists of Ireland have been incorporated into a Society, like the Royal Academy.—A Council of fourteen have been chosen, and ten associates are to be elected next year, from Irish exhibitors.

Mr. Heath's engraving from West's grand picture of Christ's healing the sick, purchased by the British Institution in 1811, for 3000 guineas, is at length finished. Mr. H. had 1,800 guineas for his task, which was to have been completed in four years, but has occupied him no less than eleven.

A colossal bronze statue of *Burus*, is preparing by Flaxman, for erection in the new town of Edinburgh.

It appears by a certificate, published in the *Bombay Gazette Extraordinary*, that a Mr. T. Boyce had made application to the Governor of Bombay to be allowed to carry the mails, &c. from Bombay to London, by means of a balloon: he professing to have discovered a method of giving horizontal motion in aeronautics. The Governor referred him to the Bombay Philosophical Society.

At the sitting of the Geographical Society, the secretary made known the subjects for which prizes are to be given. The first

is of 1200 francs to him who shall determine, in the best manner, the mountain chains of Europe, their ramifications and elevations, successively throughout their whole length. The society requires a series of tables to be made, in which the heights of the mountains above the level of the sea shall be given. A number of other particulars are required, very difficult to execute, and therefore the Society will give the prize to that memoir which is most rich in positive facts and new observations.—A second prize subject is, "to discover the origin of the different people scattered about on the isles of the ocean situated S. E. of the continent of Asia. To examine the difference between them and other people; and the points in which they resemble each other, in respect to configuration, physical constitution, manners, usages civil and religious, institutions, traditions, and monuments; to compare the elements of languages, relating to the analogy of words and grammatical formation, and to take into consideration the means of communications in respect of geographical position, the reigning winds, the currents, and the state of navigation." The third prize subject is a statistical and commercial itinerary from Paris to Havre-de-Grace.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

HYDRAULIC ORRERY.

Mr. Busby has recently opened an exhibition of an invention of his, the Hydraulic Orrery, which has excited considerable attention among the lovers of astronomy and of general science. The object of Mr. Busby's invention is not only to show the various positions of the heavenly bodies, at the different periods of their revolutions, but to produce a self-acting machine, that should imitate those silently gliding and harmonious movements which characterise the planetary revolutions.

To effect these points, Mr. B. has provided a circular reservoir, five feet in diameter, in the centre of which a floating vessel bears the sun, elevated considerably from the surface of the fluid: this vessel is made to revolve by the re-active impulse of water discharged in a minute lateral stream from a siphon. The earth and moon are also borne at equal elevations by floating vessels, and are similarly moved, excepting only the introduction of such mechanical modifications as were necessary to produce the parallelism of the earth's axis, and the changing nodes of the moon's orbit. The whole apparatus ultimately performs the annual orbit by means of a larger re-acting siphon, which carries off the water previously used to effect the other movements.

This apparatus, which is situated in the centre of the room, is purposely confined to the elucidation of the motions of the three bodies most interesting to us, *viz.* the sun, the earth, and the moon; but another machine, which equally deserves our notice, imitates, in silent but perpetual harmony, the motions of Jupiter and his satellites. This is also a floating apparatus; but the most curious circumstances attending it are, that the whole is moved by a stream of rarefied air, produced by one small lamp, and that this lamp is so contrived as to impart a rotatory motion over a surface of water three feet in diameter, which being communicated to four floating rings, bearing the satellites, they are made to revolve at their proper distances about the primary, and with velocities regularly diminishing, as in nature, and doubtless from similar mechanism. Mr. Busby gives evening lectures, twice a week, for the convenience of those who may be unable to attend the exhibition by day.

This invention has been honoured with a gold medal from the Society of Arts, and with a testimonial from some leading scientific characters, among whom are Drs. Hutton, Gregory, and Kelly, and Messrs. Troughton and T. and F. Bramah.

In the machine in which Mr. B. has represented the action of a central force through

through a fluid, on a system like that of Jupiter's moons, he seems to have succeeded, perhaps without intending it, in illustrating the great principle of the new philosophy, which teaches, that all the planetary motions are produced by the action of a central body on the medium of space, which medium, as well as all fluids, propagates forces with an intensity which is inversely as the squares of the distance, and hence the law which had been ascribed to a principle of gravitation.—*Monthly Mag.*

AID IN CASE OF SHIPWRECK.

Several experiments have recently been made before the Trinity Board, and a Board of General Officers, at Woolwich, on a new plan for affording speedy and effectual aid in case of shipwreck. It differs from Captain Manby's plan, inasmuch as the line of communication can be made by means of a rocket instead of a mortar. A roller is also added, and so admirably constructed, as to render considerable facility and safety in reaching the shore. The advantage that must be derived in the night time, from the rocket, is obvious, as it is so constructed that it will burn in the water. The precision by which the line of communication is formed is also considerably augmented, and the safety of life and property consequent upon having the apparatus ready on board, in case of accident, is paramously enhanced. The two Boards have spoken in approval of the new plan, and have made their Report accordingly.

IMPROVEMENT IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

An iron steam-boat has been built at the Horseley iron-works, near Birmingham, by Mr. Manby, and put together at Rotherhithe: and on the 16th ult. the boat manoeuvred for several hours between London and Battersea bridges. She is said to be the most complete piece of workmanship, in the iron way, ever witnessed; and draws one foot less water than any steam-boat that has ever been built. She is 106 feet long, and 17 broad; and is propelled by a 30-horse engine, and Oldham's revolving oars, the most perfect piece of mechanism that has ever been adopted in steam-boats. The great advantage of these oars is their

entering and leaving the water edge-ways, by which means no power is lost; and they are particularly useful in rivers with narrow bridges, as they occupy little more than half the breadth of the common wheel. It is expected that the iron boats will be generally adopted, particularly where a small draft of water is necessary. Another advantage they have over steam-boats in general, is their perfect safety from fire, and uncommon steadiness under the engine. This boat is plying between London and Paris, the first instance of a direct communication between the capitals of France and England.

NEW COMPASS.

Mr. William Clark, a messenger in Chatham Dock-yard, has invented a mariner's compass on an entirely new principle. The needle consists of four arms or poles, placed at right angles, and uniting in one common centre. The two Northern poles are secured to the N. W. and N. E. and two of the Southern poles to the S. E. and S. W. points of the card, which places the four cardinal points right between the angles of the needle, and allows the card to point North and South as heretofore, the cards now in use answering the purpose. This compass has been tried under different circumstances, and as far as can be ascertained by the experiments already made, is allowed to possess the principles of polarity and stability beyond that of any compass now in use.

HYLAOGRAPH.

A method of multiplying the delineations of natural objects, has been invented by M. de Clinchamp, teacher of the youth intended for the marine at Toulon, by means of an instrument called *Hylaograph*. Designs are traced on the glass of the instrument, and these are transferred to paper by a kind of ink; and this process may be repeated, as is the case in lithography.

NEW FIRELOCK.

An American has discovered the principle of a new firelock, by which a soldier can fire 15 charges at his enemies as fast as he can cock and pull the trigger! A manufactory of this destructive instrument has already been established at New York.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

RUINS AT NISMES.

A statement of the discoveries made in clearing the ground round the celebrated *maison Carrée*, at Nismes, has been published. It appears to have been a temple consecrated to some god or demi-god, whose name is unknown, and afterwards to have been dedicated to Caius and Lucius, the adopted sons of Augustus. It was during the reign of Henry I., about the r

of the eleventh century, that this temple was transformed into the town-hall; the interior was divided, and windows made in the walls. At the beginning of the eighteenth century it was purchased by one Pierre Boys, who built a house against the South door, which hid the building up to the volutes of the capitals. The Lord of St. Chapter next made a stable of it; and in 1672 it was transformed into a church.

It was then cleared out, and a nave, choir, and chapels, placed in it. The Augustines had possession of it until 1789, at which period it was assigned to the public service of the department, and it has so continued to the present day. A plan for restoring it was completed in 1819. In 1820 the earth round the base on the outside was begun to be cleared away in such a manner as to establish the stylobate, and which now appears in its primitive state. The Prefect having ordered the rubbish a considerable way round to be cleared, they discovered marble of different colours, parts of columns, and numerous fragments of ancient architecture, which give ground to believe that there was once a much more extensive building, of a rectangular construction. The form of the ruins, a large stone conduit, an aqueduct, 34 centimetres in breadth, constructed below the conduit, of which the bottom, as well as the partition of the walls, was covered with red stalactites, and contained tufts of the skins of horned cattle, give reason to suppose, that the victims destined for sacrifice were slain there. The remains of a colonnade were also found, and the whole has been laid open in the best way for observation, and, as near as can be judged, restored to its original appearance.

ANCIENT COLUMBARIUM.

On the 7th of February, a Columbarium, in perfect preservation, with beautiful paintings, and 200 inscriptions, was discovered in Vigna Ruffini, on the Via Nomentana. Among the inscriptions, one only belongs to a person of the age of eighty. Friends have scratched their names on the monument, which furnish a remarkable addition to the specimens of Roman running hand.

SEAL OF HAYLE ABBEY, CO. GLOUCESTER.

A monastic seal, in perfect preservation, was found last November in a potatoe field, called Low Garth, near Langrick, on the Ouse. It is of mixed, or bell metal, 2½ inches long, of an oval shape, pointed at the ends, and pierced through the shaft: the inscription is "SIGILLUM FRATERNITIS MONASTERII BEATE MARIE DE HAYLES."—In the centre, on a ground of flowers, is the figure of a man, clothed in a monkish stole, bare-headed and shorn, standing on an elevation of three steps; holding in his right hand a globe surmounted by a cross, and in his left a staff or sceptre, spreading into three rods or branches at the top. Although found within a short distance of Drax Abbey, which was sometimes called also *Heilham*, and possessed a neighbouring estate named *Hales*, it cannot be referred to that foundation, which was a *Priory*, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*; neither does it appear to belong to *Hales Owen Abbey*, but to the mitred Cistercian Abbey of *Hayle*, in Gloucestershire, which was founded by Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the

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Romans, in 1246, at the expense of 10,000 marks, and dedicated to the Virgin. How it came into Yorkshire must be mere conjecture, as there was no connexion between the two establishments. The figure cannot be that of the patron Saint, but appears to be that of the founder, who was buried there, together with his wife and son; he bears the symbols of sovereignty, and is clothed in the monastic dress, an occurrence not uncommon, it being considered by laymen as a good passport to heaven. King Henry III. with all his Court, 13 Bishops, and 300 Knights, assisted at the consecration of the Abbey, in 1251. It is now almost wholly destroyed.

FOSSIL REMAINS.

A discovery of fossil remains, similar to those usually found in alluvial soils, was recently made at Atwick, near Hornsea. The portion of a tusk has been presented to Dr. Alderson, of that place, and is now in the shop of Mr. Rodford; it is about 38 inches in length, 20 inches in circumference at the lower end, and weighs 4 stone 2 lbs. It is of fine ivory, except where slightly decomposed at the fractures, by laying in the earth, and has probably been thrice as long when entire. Conjecture has assigned this fine remnant of former days to the mammoth—but erroneously. It is, beyond doubt, the tusk of the fossil elephant, an animal described by Cuvier as of a distinct race from the Indian or African elephant, but most resembling the former; and which might probably, therefore, be capable of living in a more temperate climate. The tusk of the mammoth, as appears by the skeleton of one put together by M. Cuvier, is of a much greater curvature than the present, similar ones to which have been discovered in various parts of England, particularly on the East coast, and one recently near Bridlington. It was found on the sea shore, having no doubt fallen from the cliff, where other portions may exist, although such remains are not unfrequently discovered unaccompanied by other bones.—We have been desirous, as above, to correct an erroneous statement which has appeared, that it was found on the sea near *Ackwith*.

FOSSIL HUMAN SKULLS.

It is said that a deep alluvial deposit of calcareous tufa has been found at Meisen, in Saxony, containing fossil remains of the mastodon, megatherium, Irish elk, and elephant, and other colossal animals now considered as extinct; and that among these, human skulls have been discovered. If this statement be correct, the co-existence of the human race with these gigantic animals, seems proved beyond doubt. It has been demonstrated that the substance enveloping the human skeleton presented to the British Museum, by Admiral Cochrane, is of recent formation.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

Reflections on the 4th of June, 1892.

By WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, ESQ.

AH! DAY rever'd for Sixty Years!
Once, Day of Joy! but now of tears!
No cannons peal! no bells are rung!
No LOYAL HYMN, by thousands sung,
From THAMES to GANGES' shore!
'Tis past—and, like forgotten things,
The BIRTH-DAY of the BEST of KINGS
We celebrate no more!
But HISTORY's page shall mark the morn,
When ENGLAND's GEORGE THE THIRD was
born:
And, faithful to her sacred trust,
Shall call that MONARCH Good and JUST!
No frail memorials these of flattering Art—
Time cannot taze THE RECORDS OF THE
HEART!

STANZAS

*Written on seeing an atrocious Libel on the
Lord Bishop of Raphoe and the Established
Church.*

"Envy and crooked Malice
Dare bite the best." SHAKESPEARE.

AH me, what folly actuates mankind,
To keep them always in a savage state,
By urging them with acrimonious mind
Their BENEFACTORS to calumniate!
No man on earth was ever truly great,
Who has not been by ENVY's tooth assail'd,
Since base THERSITES full of wrath and spite,
The rancour of his heart 'gainst kings re-
veal'd,

'Till wise ULYSSES over him prevail'd.

When DAVID by Divine appointment rose,
To rule in righteousness o'er Israel's throne,
Having in presence of a host of foes,
GOLIATH slaughter'd with a sling and stone,
He reign'd in good men's hearts; yet he
alone

Of all the princes of his royal race,
A railer met, his power to disown,
To cast against him language of disgrace,
Pursue, abuse, and curse him to his face.

Who's this dead dog that dares to curse my
Lord, [brave,]

Our sovereign king, (said ABISHAI the
Let me go to him, and my trusty sword
Shall fit his carcase for a traitor's grave.
Let him (said royal DAVID) rail and rave,
It may be he's commission'd in this way,
By Heaven's command my humbled soul to
save

From vengeance just, and all my friends may
Our King was bless'd by being curs'd."

As WELLINGTON the friend of Ch
Crown,

With laurel blooming on heroic shield,
Found late in London, that the high re-
nown

His sword had gain'd on Waterloo's fair
field, [yield,

Where Europe's haughty Tyrant learn'd to
Avail'd but little to avert disdain,
Of fickle mobs against his merit steel'd,
'Gainst him, who disregarding toil and pain,
Had for his country conquer'd France and
Spain;

Just so when he who in religion's cause,
Had crush'd in British realm the Hydra's
head,

Who gain'd and merited the high applause
Of PERCEVAL, now number'd with the dead,
To rule a province of the Church was led,
By royal favour, ENVY could not sleep,
But rais'd a Lunatic, reports to spread,
That he, a faithless Pastor, could not keep,
But sought to harass and afflict his sheep.

Did he fair schools erect, and feed and teach
And clothe some hundred children of the
poor?

Did he the doctrine of ATONEMENT preach,
And many a wise man's gratitude secure?
And did his son great pains and toil endure,
In teaching youth from dawn to dewy night?
Yet could not all their honest fame secure
From ENVY's efforts, to defame or blight
A lustre that annoys and dazzles feeble sight.

But let them rail and use invective coarse,
To please the blockheads, whose polluted ear
The Libeller may lull till he is hoarse;
While grateful multitudes rejoice to hear,
That he who in Truth's armour did appear
A Christian Champion in a doubtful day,
Is justly call'd to be a Primate Peer,
And rule with steady hand and gentle sway,
A Church he lov'd and guarded from decay.

MENENIUS AGRIFFA.

Lifford, in the Barony of Raphoe, June 5.

*The Well of the Holy Saint Keyne, in Corn-
wall*. A Ballad.*

IN the West of this Island a rare WELL is
known, [KEYNE:

Inscribed in past ages to holy SAINT
To a Trav'ler, in passing, this fountain was
known, [worth being seen."

And a Clown, who stood by, said, "Twas

* Mr. SOUTHEY many years since wrote a
short trifle on the above subject (see vol.
LXIX. p. 193). The above ballad was
written before Mr. Southey's Poem was in
print.

"For

"For Saint Keyne," said the Clown, "left
a CHARM on the Well,
That amongst married couples, which-
ever drank first, [dwell."
Should master the other, and peaceably
"Ho! ho!" cried the Trav'ler, "Your
words make me thirst!"

Then alighting, he eagerly drank at the brim,
Thus addressing the Clown, as his head he
up-raised, [good trim,

"No doubt but you manage your dame in
Or this Well and its virtues would not be
so prais'd!"

Gubbins sheepishly answer'd, "The wed-
ding scarce done, [lurch;

For certain, I meant to leave Dame in the
And flew off to the Well! but in vain did
I run! [church!"

She had carried a bottle before-hand to

MIDNIGHT MUSINGS.

"TIS now the noon of Night: yet timid
sleep

To me brings not the opiate of repose;
And restless Fancy points my thoughts
to those

Who, at this hour, a gloomy reck'ning keep;
Like sullen sentinels, how minutes creep!

I see the Robber at the Widow's door,
The Murd'rer, with his hands fresh dy'd
in gore;— [to weep;—

The Wretch, whom frightful ruin makes
The Villain, plotting to oppress the poor,—

The Traitor, brooding o'er some fell design,
The Pris'ner, breaking from his dark confine;

The heart that's broken to be healed no
more. [hour,

These their lone vigils keep, at this still
Nor woo, or vainly woo, O Sleep! thy
power. R. MILLHOUSE.

TO A FRIEND.

Upon his Recovery from Sickness.

The sight which keen affection clears,
How can it judge amiss. CAMOENS.

THERE's an eye!—hast thou seen it?—
'tis mortal I ween,

For its lid was suffused with a tear:

A sigh! didst thou hear it?—as memory's
dream

It stole on the heart and the ear.

A prayer! didst thou mark it? ah, no! it
was breathed

Where footstep of thine never trod:

In silence of night by the Giver received,
It rose and ascended to God.

The tear and the sigh, and the prayer were
for thee,

That thou in thy paths might be blest,

And thy hope;—expectation;—(whatever
it be)

Receive its completion and rest.

The tear, had it fell on thy feverish cheek,
Might haply have heightened its glow!
And the sigh, (had'st thou heard it) so
heartfelt, so deep,
Would only have lengthen'd thy woe.

But the prayer has prevail'd, and I see thee
As affection delights to retrace, [again
When Truth lit her torch at the sacred
fane,

And diffus'd o'er thy features its grace.

May 12. N.

YOUTH.

SCENES of Youth, how fair, how gay,
How I wish you'd always stay;
Happy days and pleasing hours,
Prospects bright and strew'd with flowers.

Now my heart is not distrest;
Now no sorrows break my rest;
Nor Disappointment's sudden sting,
Blight sweet Hope in early spring.

Short indeed the youthful chase,
Tho' pleasures fill up every space;
Time revolves, and spoils these dreams,
And fills my mind with doleful themes.

Youth decays, and Age appears,
Bending beneath the load of years,
Now the prospect is not bright;
Now the Morning's chang'd to Night.

ANNE.

LINES

*By a Young Lady at Courteen-hall, North-
amptonshire, addressed to her Governess.*

MAY the kind wish you breathe for me,
Prophetic and propitious be!

And oh! may health and peace combine
To smile this year on all that's mine.

Whilst I, with humble grateful heart,
Fulfil the Wife and Mother's part;

And for that kind unceasing care,
Which day by day with me you share,

Receive my thanks; my friendship too
With just esteem bestow'd on you.

And may the next revolving year,
Content and happy find you here.

June 3.

THE CHRISTIAN'S CONFIDENCE.

HOW great the comfort true Religion
gives! [lives,"

The Christian "knows that his Redeemer
Who "at the latter day shall stand on
earth"

To call a new Creation into birth.

Assur'd in death that he shall live again,
How does each worldly care, each mortal
pain, [side

Find that relief at hand, which nought be-
Can for the dread emergency provide!

Tho' countless evils compass him around,
His firm-set feet rest on substantial ground.

His

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 21.

Sir John Newport brought forward a motion for a law to allow the tenantry of Ireland to offer receipts for the county rates as a legal tender in discharge of rent.—The Marquis of Londonderry willingly agreed to any measure that would tend to remove the abuses complained of. Without giving any opinion on the Bill, he supported the motion of the Right Hon. Bart. who certainly was entitled to the public thanks. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 23.

Several Noble Lords connected with Ireland undertook a defence of the Irish landlords.—The Marquis of Downshire said he was glad to find that the attention of his Majesty's Government was now seriously directed to Ireland. The first cause of the discontents in that country he considered to be the state of the law respecting Tithes. He was himself a great proprietor of Tithes, but he was willing to make any sacrifice to get rid of a system fraught with such injurious consequences to agriculture, and productive of so much discontent.—The Earl of Liverpool observed, that the subject of Tithes had undergone the serious consideration of the Irish Government, and that a Bill on the subject would be brought into the other House of Parliament, and perhaps their Lordships would think proper to abstain from any proceeding of the same kind until that Bill came before them.

In the House of Commons the same day, Mr. Allen proposed that the Reports of the Select Committees upon the Welsh Judicature should be referred to a Committee of the whole House. The Hon. Gentleman expatiated at considerable length upon the vices of the present system, and intimated that he would propose as a remedy the addition of the Welsh Counties to the Oxford Circuit, dividing that Circuit between two Commissions, and appointing two additional Judges, with co-ordinate powers to the King's Bench to supply the seat of justice in the added Circuit. The inadequacy of the present administration of justice in Wales was generally admitted, though some objections were offered against Mr. Allen's plan. The debate was abruptly adjourned for want of a sufficient number of Members.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 24.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the measure which Ministers propose to substitute for the unsuccessful "Dead Expenditure" Bill. The Right Hon. Gent. gave a long description of the intended arrangement, which was in substance as follows:—The principal fiscal officers of the Government, together with the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, are to be appointed trustees, and in their hands are to be invested equal annual annuities, for 45 years, to the amount of 2,800,000*l.* in order to enable them to defray the charges constituting the "dead expenditure." A scale of these charges, estimated according to the ordinary calculations of life annuities, was annexed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolutions. It commences at 4,900,000*l.* for the year 1823, and progressively declines to 300,000*l.* for the year 1867. The annuities for 45 years, proposed to be created by the new law, and which are to be made chargeable upon the consolidated fund, would, it was calculated, cover the expenditure from 1822 to 1868. This calculation was made upon the average of 45 years; but as the price of annuities is liable to fluctuation from the state of the money-market, it was further proposed, that the Trustees should have power of making good any deficiency which the low price of annuities might cause by an issue of Exchequer bills.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the intentions of his Majesty's Ministers to reduce the duty on salt 13*s.* per bushel, which was at present 15*s.* After some discussion the House adjourned to Thursday, the 30th inst.

May 31. Mr. Grenfell took the opportunity of presenting a petition from some gentlemen of Berkshire, to renew his charges against the Bank of England, which, he said, notwithstanding its annual dividends of seven *per cent.* had realised to the amount of 25 millions within as many years.

Mr. Scarlett moved the second reading of his Bill, forbidding the compulsory removal of paupers. This Bill formed part of a system which the Learned Gentleman proposed last session to substitute for the existing code of Poor Laws. Mr. Scarlett detailed at length the hardships which the liability to removal imposed upon the poor; and adverted to the enormous expense thrown upon the public by removals, and the

the consequent litigation of contested settlements.—The motion was opposed by Messrs. *Monk*, *Nolan*, and *Courtenay*, and several other gentlemen, on the ground that it would throw an undue share of the poor's rates upon the large towns, and directly tend to depopulate the country. The proposition was, in the end, rejected by a majority of 82 to 66.

- June 3. Mr. *Coke* presented two Petitions for Parliamentary reform; one from the hundred of Greenhoe, in the county of Norfolk; and the other from a meeting professing to represent the county at large. The first Petition charged the House of Commons, in direct terms, with corruption, and all its base and mischievous appendages.—Mr. *Freemantle* moved that the Petition should not be received, on the ground of its offensive and insulting tone.—Mr. *Calcraft* defended the language of the Petition.—Sir *John Newport* maintained that insolence, and Mr. *J. Smith* contended that falsehood, were no sufficient grounds for rejecting a Petition—propositions which, if combined, would go a great way to prove, that the question, whether any Petition ought to be received or rejected, is a superfluous ceremony. Notwithstanding these arguments and doctrines, the Petition was rejected.—Mr. *Coke's* second Petition, though urging the necessity for reform in a style sufficiently vehement, presented nothing so unequivocally insolent, and was received without opposition.

A debate of some length, arose upon the bringing up of the Report of the Army and Navy Pension Bill, in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer assented to an amendment proposed by Mr. *Grenfell*, that the Commissioners for the liquidation of the national debt shall be at liberty to purchase, from time to time, any portion they may think fit of the annuities to be created by the Bill.

Mr. *Curwen* moved the total repeal of the Salt Tax, as an amendment to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Resolution for the reduction of the tax to 2s. per bushel. This amendment was negatived by a majority of 111 to 67.

In the Committee on the Corn Importation Bill, Mr. *Canning* moved, as an instruction to the Committee, that the proprietors of foreign corn should be permitted to take out certain portions of wheat for the purpose of grinding it into flour; that when so ground, they should be permitted to expose it for sale, with a view to exportation, for the space of six weeks. After the expiration of this period, the whole sold to be verified by the Custom-house documents, to have been shipped for the purpose of exportation, and the residue to be again placed in the storehouses appointed for its reception. This motion was agreed to by a majority of 146 to 39.

June 4. Sir *S. Macintosh* brought forward a motion for a Resolution, pledging the House to take the Criminal Code into its consideration at an early period of the next Session, with a view to its amendment, by the mitigation of its rigour, and by a reform of the Police of the country, particularly as respects prison discipline. The hon. and learned Gent. thought the subject worthy of a very long, highly elaborate, and occasionally eloquent, speech, in which, nevertheless, the interests of the particular question were not unfrequently sacrificed to the expression of party feeling, and the advancement of favourite doctrines, as little connected with the amelioration of our criminal jurisprudence as with any question in moral or physical science.—The *Attorney-General* objected to the vague character of the motion, and adverted to the difficult situation in which the administration of criminal justice would be placed, while the general censure of the House of Commons impended over it.—Mr. *Buxton* supported the motion, which, omitting the clause respecting the police, was carried by a majority of 117 to 101.

June 5. Mr. *Peel* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Alien Act. The Right Hon. Gent. defended the measure by a reference to the forbearance of Government, in acting upon its provisions during seven years that it had been in force. He indignantly repelled the imputation that it had been adopted at the suggestion of any Foreign Government. And in illustration of the benignant hospitality which this country affords to foreigners of all countries, whatever their former conduct may have been, provided they do not attempt to make the British soil the scene of renewed intrigue, Mr. *Peel* affirmed, that each of the late conspiracies on the Continent of Europe had thrown upon our shores a number of refugees, who continued to enjoy an unmolested security, while the increasing arrivals of aliens sufficiently prove the confidence reposed by foreigners in the protection of our Government.—The motion was warmly opposed by Sir *J. Macintosh*, Sir *R. Wilson*, Mr. *Scarlett*, and Mr. *Denman*. The Marquis of Londonderry spoke with unusual animation in support of Mr. *Peel's* proposition, which was carried by a majority of 189 to 92.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 7.

Lord *Dacre* presented a Petition from a clergyman named Grimshawe, complaining that he had been excluded from the diocese of Peterborough, in consequence of his inability satisfactorily to answer 87 questions, propounded by the Reverend Bishop of that Diocese. Lord *Dacre* introduced the Petition with a speech of some length, in which he described the course pursued by the Bishop of Peterborough as unusual.

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uncanonical, illiberal, and in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution.—The Bishop of *Peterborough* defended the right of every Prelate to examine candidates for orders, or ordained Clergymen seeking admission into his Diocese, unless the latter shall have obtained from his former Diocesan a certificate of the correctness of his life and morals, and of the conformity of his religious opinions with the Articles and Liturgy of the Church. Mr. Grimshawe had not obtained any such certificate of conformity, and, in the absence of that testimonial, he felt himself fully justified in propounding the questions alluded to, which were, however, strictly regulated by the Liturgy and the 39 Articles.—Lord *Holland* charged the Reverend Prelate with sophistry and subterfuge, and maintained that if the power of examination claimed by him had a legal existence it ought to be abolished.—The Earl of *Harrouby* hinted his disapprobation of the course taken by the Bishop of *Peterborough*, but the Lord-Chancellor warmly defended it.—The Earl of *Carnarvon* spoke shortly, taunting the Reverend Bench (which he said was unusually crowded) with its silence upon an occasion so interesting to the whole Order. After the Petition had been laid on the table, Lord *Dacre* moved that it should be referred to a Select Committee. The House divided without further debate, when the numbers were, Contents 19—Non-Contents 58.

In the House of Commons the same day, Mr. *Goulburn* moved the second reading of the Irish Police Bill. This measure, which goes to take the appointment of Peace Officers throughout Ireland from the Grand Juries, and to substitute a corps of stipendiary constables appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant, was vehemently opposed by Sirs *J. Newport* and *H. Parnell*, Lord *Althorp*, and Messrs. *S. Rice*, *Abercrombie*, *Brougham*, &c. Mr. *Goulburn's* motion was carried by a majority of 113 to 55.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 10.

Mr. *Canning's* clause, proposing to permit the holders of foreign corn to grind it for exportation, was rejected by the Committee of the House of Commons upon the Corn Bill.—The Marquis of *Londonderry* ascribed his opposition to the clause to the difficulty he found in devising any measure which could effectually exclude foreign corn, after it had passed through the mill, from home consumption. The clause was rejected by so considerable a majority as 116 to 31.

Mr. *William Smith* abandoned his Bill for altering the Marriage Service, so as to accommodate it to the scruples of the various classes of Dissenters. The Hon. Member explained that his motive in deserting this Bill was to substitute another less objectionable.

June 11. Mr. *Western* brought forward his motion upon the state of the currency. The Hon. Member introduced his proposition by a very long and ingenious argument, in the course of which he described, with great force and minuteness, the universal distress which followed the enactment of Mr. *Peel's* Bill. He concluded by moving, "That a Committee be appointed to consider the effect produced by the Act of the 59th of George III. cap. 14, on the Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce of the United Empire, and on the general condition of the different classes of society therein, and to report thereon to the House." Although the terms of his motion did not recommend any specific measure, Mr. *Western* explained that his object was to obtain the sanction of the House to the establishment of a currency which should raise the price of wheat to 80s. the quarter, and the wages of labour to 15s. the week.—Mr. *Huskisson* replied at great length to Mr. *Western*, deprecating most earnestly any further tampering with the currency, and concluded by moving, in the words of a Resolution passed by the House in 1696, "That the House will not alter the standard of Gold and Silver, in fineness, weight, or denomination."—Lord *A. Hamilton* supported the original motion; protesting, however, against being understood to subscribe to all Mr. *Western's* doctrines.—The House then adjourned.

June 12. Mr. *Western's* motion on the state of the currency was resumed. Mr. *Bennet* commenced by calling upon the Clerk to read the memorable Resolution of the House, passed in May 1811, denying the depreciation of the paper currency of that period. The Hon. Member, after some severe animadversions upon the conduct of Ministers, and the successive Parliaments by which they were supported, declared his intention of voting for the amendment.—Mr. *Ricardo* opposed Mr. *Western's* motion, and controverted in detail all that Gentleman's positions. He lamented that the Bank had aggravated the difficulty of restoring the metallic standard by unnecessary purchases of gold, and a premature issue of gold coin.—Sir *F. Burdett* spoke with great animation in support of Mr. *Western's* motion. He thought that the object of that Gentleman's proposition might be best effected, not by a return to an unlimited issue of notes by the Bank, but by a circulation of paper by the Government such as would restore the prices of 1814.—Mr. *Attwood* also supported Mr. *Western's* motion.—Mr. *Peel* defended the restoration of the old standard of currency, which he maintained to have been necessary for the protection of the labouring classes. In allusion to the appointment of a Committee, under the plausible pretence of investigation, he denied that any inquiry, commencing at so late a period of the session as

the 12th of June, could be deliberately pursued or carried on to a satisfactory conclusion. The only effect of agreeing to the motion would be, he said, that every man in the country would set immediately about collecting every guinea he could catch in any manner, and would lay it up to wait the result of the Committee's deliberations. There would be a total derangement and complete stagnation of business, except that of collecting and laying up whatever every individual could of the gold coin of the country.—Mr. Brougham and the Marquis of Londonderry spoke shortly—the former supporting Mr. Western's motion, the latter Mr. Huskisson's amendment.—The House then divided upon the amendment, which was carried by a majority of 194 to 30.

June 13. Mr. Goulburn brought forward a motion relative to the Tithes of Ireland. The remedy he proposed was to empower the incumbent to enter into leases of twenty-one years for tithes, not with the occupiers of the soil, but with the landlords, or persons having a reversionary interest. The Hon. Gent. concluded by moving, that leave be given to bring in a Bill for allowing ecclesiastical and other persons in Ireland to grant leases of tithes which shall be binding on their successors.—Sir J. Newport felt convinced that the present measure would not afford to the people of Ireland the relief from that hardship they were compelled to suffer at the hand of the tithe-proctors. He had heard of more than one instance in which gentlemen had offered to become tenants of the tithes from the Bishops, in order that they might save their tenants from the exactions of the superior agents of the church. He was sure that if the parochial clergy were polled, four-fifths of them would be for a commutation.—After some further remarks from different Members, the question was put and carried without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 14.

The Marquis of Lansdown proposed his motion for an inquiry into the present state of Ireland, which he had formerly postponed in consideration of the indisposition of the

Earl of Liverpool. After an address to the House of considerable length, the Noble Lord concluded with moving, that the state of Ireland required the immediate attention of Parliament, with a view to the amelioration of the country, and its permanent tranquillity. The proposition gave rise to a very long debate, and was, in the end, rejected by a majority of 48.

The same day in the House of Commons the second reading of the Alien Bill gave occasion for a brilliant encounter of talent between Sir J. Mackintosh and Mr. Phunkett. The debate terminated somewhat abruptly, and the second reading was carried by a considerable majority.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 17.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the Ancient Commercial Statutes' Repeal Bill, and Importation of Goods Bill, and the Navigation Act Amendment Bill. The Noble Earl observed, that these three Acts, which had passed the other House of Parliament, and now came before their Lordships for a second reading, completed the revision which had been undertaken of the Navigation Law, and the statutes relative to foreign trade. The Noble Earl then stated the object of the Bills. The first Bill, though it did not repeal all the ancient statutes relative to commerce, did, however, repeal no less than 300 of them. After a few observations the Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons the same day, the only two divisions that occurred, arose out of the discussion of the Lord Advocate's Bill, for the regulation of the Scots' Burghs. On both, the majorities were in favour of the Learned Lord's measure.

In the course of the evening Mr. Goulburn explained, that the 50,000*l.* already obtained from Parliament was intended but as the beginning of a system for the pecuniary relief of the Distressed Districts in Ireland; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a grant of 250,000*l.* for Public Works in that Kingdom.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies met in a Secret Committee on the 10th inst. to discuss the Address which was to be presented to the King. After much debate the Address was adopted by a majority of 278 to 50. The *Journal Des Debats* adds, "that the most important discussions took place respecting the relations between France and Spain, the expedition of Samana, and the question of peace or war in the East. Messrs. Sebas-

tiani, Alexandre de la Borde, and Benjamin Constant, asked for explanations, which were given by the Ministers of the Interior and Finance, and by Rear-Admiral Halgan. The Minister of Finance promised that he would bring down to the Chamber the next day (in a public Sitting) the budget, and all the laws connected with it, and stated that the arrears of debt would amount to the sum of 361 millions of francs."

The Constitutionnel ;

account of a disturbance which lately occurred in Paris:—"A great number of the scholars of the schools of law and medicine, and mercantile young men, formed the project of celebrating at the church of St. Eustace, a funeral service in honour of their unfortunate comrade, who was killed two years ago in the Place du Carrousel. The young men being on their way to the cemetery, an officer of gendarmerie, accompanied by two gendarmes, came up and asked where they were going? 'To Pere Lachaise,' was the answer, 'to pay a last duty to a comrade and a friend.' The officer then stated, that he had orders to prevent their entering the cemetery. Explanations and loud complaints ensued, and the gendarmes drew their sabres. The scholars began to retreat, but not retiring quick enough, other gendarmes arrived, and thinking, probably, there was an attempt at resistance, they charged the young men, some of whom were wounded, and others arrested. In the Rue de Roquette the crowd overturned a cabriolet, and seized a chariot, and by this means made a sort of barrier in the middle of the street. Stones were thrown at the gendarmerie, who charged; some sabre blows were given, and the gendarmerie halted. The young men again assembled in the Boulevard, and went to the Rue de Petit Carreau to pass uncovered before the house of the father of the unfortunate Lallemand. From thence they proceeded to the Place du Pantheon, where they again met the gendarmerie and a Commissary of Police; they had a parley, but instead of unfavourable dispositions, the scholars found only protectors, the gendarmes sheathed their sabres. Unfortunately a detachment of infantry of the line arrived to disperse the crowd. The soldiers with fixed bayonets marched against the young men, who pelted them with stones. The soldiers were compelled to retire, after which the scholars separated and returned to their homes."

SPAIN.

The farce of a monarchical government in Spain draws near to its conclusion. By a late act of the Cortes, disbanding the Royal Regiment of Carabineers, the King has been stripped of even the puny protection of his body-guard; and in this state he is of course exposed to the mercy of the populace, who will soon dispose of him by violence, should the predominant party in the Cortes forbear to remove him from the scene by gentler means. The utter helplessness of the unfortunate monarch in respect of military resistance, and the proved imbecility of his understanding may exempt him from the usual fate of dethroned Princes, but nothing but a miracle in politics can prolong his reign many months.

The Address of the Cortes is, on many accounts, the most important document which

we have received from Spain during the last eight years. It speaks of the fears, and suspicions, and gloomy designs of its authors, in terms not to be misunderstood. They set out with saying they are "overwhelmed with grief at the frightful calamities with which the country is afflicted,"—that the dangers "are terrible and appalling," and anticipate an "effusion of blood, outrages, and disasters," which will cover the land of Spain "with consternation and mourning."

Advices from Madrid to the 7th inst. contain an account of a commotion which took place at Valencia on the 30th of May. In the evening of that day, on the entry of a detachment of artillery into the citadel to fire the ordinary round, a cry was raised of "Long live the absolute King!" "Long live Elio!" and "Down with the Constitution!" They deposed their commandant and proclaimed Elio as their chief. The regiment of Zamora, battalions of national militia, the pupils of the military college, and all classes of the citizens, in a short time surrounded the fortress, and as the insurgents still refused to yield, opened a fire upon it at four o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult. At seven o'clock the infuriated men surrendered at discretion, and were lodged in prison to wait the award of law. This affray was attended with little bloodshed; one of the insurgents only being killed, and three wounded. Elio is said to have retired into the powder-magazine, and threatens to blow it up if any one approaches to apprehend him.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, June 1.—A debate took place in the Cortes on the 21st and 22d ult. on a paper presented to that Assembly by the Deputies of Bahia, praying that the expedition now fitting out against that Province might be suspended till the Congress had further discussed the measure. They urged that the sending of troops would excite great mistrust, and tend more than any thing to shake the allegiance of the inhabitants to the Parent State. On the other hand, it was insisted, that aid ought to be sent to the loyal and well-disposed people of that colony, who were oppressed by a daring combination of anarchists, who were actively endeavouring to bring about the declaration of independence. The motion for receiving the request was rejected by a majority of 80 to 43. In the Sitting of the 28th, various documents from the Colonial Department were read; amongst others an account brought by the Portuguese brig Emperor, that "Pernambuco is in a state of anarchy, and that a battalion has been formed, composed of mulattos and other rabble, who insult every European. They call the Portuguese, Dutchmen; and say that negroes are free citizens."

Advices from St. Sebastian mention, that organized

organised bands continue to infest that neighbourhood, but that their spirit has been in some measure damped by the exertions of the public authorities, and the militia, who pursued them in various directions.

Letters from Lisbon to the 4th inst. state, that a conspiracy had been formed there, to overthrow the Constitutional system, but which was detected sufficiently early to prevent the ill consequences which might otherwise have attended it. The Government, on being made acquainted with the plot, issued a Decree for the suspension of the *Habens Corpus* Act. This measure led to the arrest of 26 persons; who were examined privately, six of whom it was determined should be immediately sent out of the kingdom.

CHINA.

Arrivals from Canton confirm the American statement, that several Chinese had been killed and wounded at Lintin, near Macao, in consequence of the *Topaze* frigate being compelled to open a fire upon them, to save the lives of her own people. The Viceroy called upon the Select Committee for satisfaction, demanding that they should order the Captain of his Majesty's ship to deliver up two of his men, as two Chinese had been killed. The Committee replied, that they had no controul over his Majesty's ships, and that therefore they could not pretend to exercise any such authority on the present occasion, the Captain of the frigate not being in the slightest degree accountable to them. As the Viceroy persisted in his unreasonable requisition, and put a stop to the trade until it should be complied with, the Committee embarked, and moved, with all the ships, out of the river. It appears that the Local Government of Canton acted with a degree of precipitancy at the commencement of the present affair, which they were afterwards induced to repent of, and an address arrived from the Viceroy to the Committee, inviting them to return with the ships to Canton, but making no abatement in his demands. This was the precise situation in which affairs stood when the last vessel sailed from China. The Committee could obviously do nothing but wait on board the ships until the Chinese had settled the affair.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The cultivation and population of the settlement on Van Dieman's Land are both greatly increased since last year: the cultivation is 14,940 acres (exclusive of gardens), of which 12,966 are in wheat. Our population is about 7400; horned cattle 35,000, sheep 170,000, horses 550, and swine 5000. We omitted to report, in our last Gazette, the departure from this port for Sidney, on Sunday morning, of the ship *Marinet*, and the ship *Nearchus*. The Brix-

ton, Captain Lush, will sail to-morrow, for England; as will also the *Ambonya*, for Port Jackson. A fine large punt has lately commenced plying across the river at New Norfolk. An agricultural association is going to be formed, similar to that established in the mother-country.—*Van Dieman's Advertiser*.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The following particulars relating to the Sandwich Islands were communicated by the Captain of an American vessel who lately visited them on a whaling voyage:

"The Sandwich Islands are now becoming a place of great commerce, and the natives making rapid strides towards civilization. From the frequent visits they have had of late years from Americans and English, they are daily assuming their manners and customs, and abolish their own. No longer is seen the bow or the spear—no more is heard the shrill sound of the *War Conch*, or the agonizing shrieks of the victim prepared for the sacrifice. Superstition is done away—idolatry has ceased,—the 'church-going bell' is now heard to break on the stillness of the Sabbath, and the cheering rays of Christianity have already begun to beam on these children of nature. There are now residing amongst them several of the Missionary Society from the United States with their wives and families: there is a school kept by them, and a number of the rising generation are taught the arts of reading, writing, drawing, &c. which, together with the exemplary conduct of all the society, and the moral and religious precepts delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bingham and the Rev. Mr. Thurston in the church, is daily increasing amongst those children of nature a high sense of moral rectitude.

"Since the commencement of the year 1821, no less than 28 ships and brigs have visited those Islands for the object of trade, or procuring supplies.

"The natives themselves are now the owners of ten square-rigged vessels, none less than 120 tons, besides a number of schooners and sloops, all of which they keep constantly going from island to island with sandal wood, provisions, &c. They are principally manned by natives, sailing them with skill and regularity.—While Captain Gardner remained at Woahoo, one of their vessels arrived from a voyage to Kamschatka; she was commanded by a white man, but manned entirely by natives. For a quantity of salt she carried to the Governor of Kamschatka, she brought in return a quantity of dried salmon, cordage, canvas, cutlery, &c. The Governor also made his Owhyhecan Majesty a present of a large track of land, and sent him a deed of it. They are pleased with the success of the voyage, and would soon undertake another.

"On the South side of the island of Woahoo is one of the most commodious harbours in the world; no wind or waves ever enter there to endanger the safety of a vessel. There can be obtained refreshments of every kind, and a ship be repaired if needed; for this last year it has been a resort for all the whale ships coursing in the Northern latitudes, for refreshments and supplies.

"In coming out of the harbour bound to the Northward, between Woahoo and Atoa there is a long low point and a reef extending six or eight miles from the S.W. part of Woahoo. To pass in safety, steer S.W. from the harbour until the Western hills bear North, then a vessel may haul to the Northward with safety.

"In the Missiopy Orphan School at Woahoo, is a young native of the Northwest Coast. He is a very forward scholar, reads well, and has made great proficiency in drawing."

GERMANY.

A German Journal mentions that the directors of the Russian-American Company have received intelligence of a dreadful volcanic explosion which took place on the 21st of March, 1820, in one of the Aleutian Islands. The night was very dark and gloomy, and a violent gale blew from the South-east. This was succeeded by an earthquake, accompanied by subterraneous thunder. The whole atmosphere appeared ignited, and it became so light, that every object was perfectly visible. Shortly after, showers of sand and ashes descended in such immense quantities as to obscure all vision. This phenomenon continued throughout the remainder of the night. At day-break the wind changed, and the showers of sand and ashes ceased. The sea-water became thick, and the river water assumed the colour and thickness of beer, and was so extremely bitter as to be unfit for use.—At the island of Unnak, about a hundred wersts distant from Unalashka, a volcanic eruption also took place. The crater is now about 15 wersts from the sea shore, though it was before but five wersts from the coast. Hence it is evident that the island has been extended by the volcanic eruption, and that the sea, from the same cause, has receded to a considerable distance.

ITALY.

A new victim to the fury of the sect of the Carbonari has fallen at Cesena.—A young man of the name of Crudeli had voluntarily quitted the sect in consequence of the last Bull of the Head of the Church. His father was greatly pleased at this act of his son, but a few days after the corpse of the latter, shockingly mangled, was found in the city ditch. A couple of daggers bearing the secret marks of the Carbonari were still sticking in the body.—Several no-

tices were posted up at Cesena, threatening all the Members who withdrew from the Society with the fate of Crudeli. The local authorities are using every exertion to discover the perpetrators.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government, availing itself of its naval superiority, has commenced the reduction of the Greek Islands in a spirit of brutal cruelty which rivals any thing to be found in the detestable records of that barbarous empire. The work of slaughter was begun at Scio, by the landing of the Capitan Pacha, on the 11th of April, with an army which has been rated so high as thirty thousand men. Against this overwhelming force, aided as it was by the Turkish garrison of the citadel, the Greek patriots could not of course offer any effectual resistance, and the result was the deliberate extermination of the whole Christian population as far as they could be discovered, without distinction of age or sex. It is said, that having accomplished this sacrifice, the Capitan Pacha embarked to carry the scourge of vengeance and devastation to Samos.

Advices from Trieste, dated the 11th inst. state that thirty European families who had fled from Scio, had arrived in that port, and were under quarantine. According to these accounts the massacre at Scio was dreadful. The women were for the most part sent to Asia, the men massacred, and the children taken to be brought up in the Mahometan religion.

The German papers to the 24th ult. contain an extract of a letter from an Aide-de-Camp of General Normann (formerly in the service of Wirtemberg), dated Navarino, March 20, addressed to a friend at Dessau. This officer, after narrating the successful defeat, a few days previously, of the Turkish forces, gives the following account of the revolting atrocities exercised towards the Mahometan captives:—"All the wounded Turks who fell in the hands of the Greeks were beheaded, in spite of all we could say to dissuade them, and the heads carried in triumph from the field of battle, after the ears had been pierced with a knife. The next morning the children in the streets played with these heads, putting bunches of orange blossoms and flowers in the mouth, nose and ears, and then carrying them about on little pikes."

AFRICA.

Letters from Algiers confirm the distressing accounts, which had previously reached England, of a plague, by which that city has been nearly desolated. They state that incalculable numbers of the inhabitants had already fallen victims to this dreadful disease; the survivors had shut themselves up in their houses, all business was at a stand, the streets were deserted, and a silent horror pervaded the whole town.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The accounts from *Ireland* continue to describe melancholy scenes of distress, in thousands wanting food: one poor creature was found on the road near *Clare*, who had perished from hunger. Between 50 and 60,000*l.* have been sent over by the London Committee.

The Haymarket Theatre opened *June* the 17th, for the benefit of the distressed Irish; the house was thin: singular to say, not one benefit for this purpose at any of the theatres (except the Opera House) has been successful: a Concert given at the Mansion House last week, was scantily attended.

The sum received from the Committee for the management of the Ball given at the King's Theatre, on the 30th of May, for the distressed Irish, is 3,500*l.*

A letter has been received from the Archbishop of Tuam, who is most active in the work of charity, addressed to a gentleman in *Ireland*, who transmitted it to this country, in which his Grace uses the following emphatic expressions: "The smallest sum or aid is of use in these times of sad and frightful visitation. Notwithstanding all that is doing, *I fear many thousands must perish from actual hunger.* I set out to-morrow, please God, to visit the most distressed parts of the county of Mayo; I am frightened at the appalling scenes and sickness, but I will live with the famishing and diseased during the summer, and I trust that the Lord, in mercy, will put a period to this bitter visitation."

The Irish papers state, that two persons, Richard Mугan and his wife, of *Kiltroe*, near *Castlebar*, have died from want. There are between 5 and 600 families receiving the poor pittance which can be afforded to them, and there are more than twice that number in great distress. One of those creatures, who had a ticket, crawled to the spot from whence food was administered, and, as if it were the last and greatest effort of her nature, she sunk into a swoon. Some means were employed to produce her recovery; when, on loosening her clothes, it was discovered that her body was tightly swathed with a hay rope, for the purpose of compressing the bowels and stomach! When animation was restored, she was provided with temporary relief; but even for such an object as this, there was no room upon the Poor List.

A Memorial, signed by nearly all the Irish Noblemen and gentlemen of property now in London, stating their firm conviction that a commutation of tithes in *Ireland* might be effected with advantage to all interests, was presented, on Thursday se'n-

night, to the Earl of Liverpool and Marquis of Londonderry. The Memorial is signed by gentlemen of all political persuasions, without regard to party spirit; and on no occasion, perhaps, was there ever united so respectable a body for rank, character, and property.

Amongst the least ostentatious donations in favour of the Irish poor, is that of Mrs. Palmer, of West Moulsey, Surrey, who has directed her agent in *Ireland* to distribute fifteen hundred pounds amongst the poor cottagers on her estates in the county of *Mayo*.

VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR.—The total amount of the sums expended during the year 1820, for the maintenance of the Poor in England and Wales was 7,329,594*l.* 7*s.*

Tithe Improvements and Appropriations are thus distinctly explained:—Improvements are such things as at the dissolution of the Monasteries were disposed of to the best bidders, or the greatest favourites, and so became lay property. Of about 10,000 churches and chapels now in England, 3,885 (upwards of one-third) are Improvements. Appropriations are such as were appointed to the erecting or augmenting some bishoprick, deanery, or religious foundation.

THE HARVEST, &c.—Owing to the general forwardness of the season, hay-making has been the farmer's employment throughout the country for some time past; and the cattle fairs have, consequently, been but thinly attended, the sale flat, and beasts fetching but middling prices. In the neighbourhoods of *York*, *Warwick*, *Nottingham*, *Norwich*, most parts of *Lancashire*, and many other places, a great quantity of grass has been cut, and the fields yielding on an average an excellent crop. In most parts of the South and West the hay harvest was nearly completed at the beginning of *June*.

From the heat of the weather several horses drawing stage coaches and other conveyances, died on the roads.

It is gratifying to understand that the carpet, tartan, and rug manufacturers in *Bannockburn* are at present in a flourishing state. Some of the oldest in the place say, that they never experienced in their recollection such a demand for their work. This part of the country has long been famed for its carpets and tartans. The trade was not pursued, however, to any extent till a late period.

The subscriptions to Mr. C---'s experiment of Mutual Association at *Motherwell*, near *La* already to more than 50,000

E. Prudham, a blacksmith, died lately at *Shenley-hill*, Herts, in consequence of drinking vinegar to allay his thirst, "which (he said) was increased by the stuff put into the brewer's beer," and afterwards swallowing some doses of *shot*, which a quack had prescribed to him "to keep down his lights!" The lead and vinegar made *goutard* in his stomach, and poisoned him. He has left a widow and children totally unprovided for. It is said to be no uncommon recipe of the lower medical tribe, and it is hoped this instance may serve to caution the ignorant.

June 10. The Trial of Mr. Stuart, for mortally wounding Sir Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, in a duel, on the 26th of March last, at Auchterpool, came on in the High Court of Justiciary, *Edinburgh*.—Amongst the other witnesses were several who proved the fairness of the manner in which the duel was conducted. The evidence on both sides being given, the Lord Advocate, in a short speech, addressed the Jury on the part of the Crown, in which he contended, that by the law of the land, any person who killed another in a duel, was guilty of murder; and that this charge had been completely proved by the evidence. He had thought it his duty to bring this case before the Court, and he had no doubt the Jury would return a verdict as satisfactory to the country as it would be honourable to themselves. Mr. Jeffrey spoke at great length in favour of Mr. Stuart, and commented, with his usual ingenuity and eloquence, on the different charges in the indictment, contending, that the prisoner had not committed a great crime, but had fallen under a great calamity. The Lord Justice Clerk summed up with the utmost impartiality. The Jury (fifteen in number), without leaving the box, returned an unanimous verdict by their Chancellor, Sir John Hope, finding Mr. Stuart *Not Guilty* of the charges libelled. The verdict was received, by a very crowded Court, with loud cheers. Mr. Stuart was then dismissed from the Bar, and in retiring was congratulated by a great number of his friends.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The New London Bridge is to be erected as near as possible to, and not exceeding 170 feet from the West side of the present bridge, and to afford a clear water-way of not less than 690 feet. It is to be faced with granite, and to consist of five arches; the centre arch to rise 23 feet above high water mark of an average spring tide, according to the Trinity House standard, which is shown upon the face of the present bridge. Proper stairs of granite are to be provided. The acclivity of the road way, to and over the bridge, is not to be steeper than one foot in 26 feet.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—An Official Return to an Order of the House of Commons states the grand total of the official value of Imports into Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending 5th January.

1819	-	£.40,135,952	2	0
1820	-	33,625,740	17	6
1821	-	36,514,564	11	6
1822	-	35,838,038	18	1

Grand Total of the official value of Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the year ending 5th January.

1819	-	£.44,570,633	2	2
1820	-	35,657,029	0	1
1821	-	40,240,277	10	2
1822	-	43,111,474	15	8

Foreign and Colonial Merchandise exported in the year ending 5th January.

1819	-	£.12,287,274	15	0
1820	-	11,287,076	17	6
1821	-	11,490,339	8	8
1822	-	12,039,939	15	2

Total Exports for the year ending 5th Jan.

1819	-	£.56,857,927	17	2
1820	-	46,935,105	17	7
1821	-	51,730,616	18	10
1822	-	55,151,414	10	10

It appears from the above statement that the total Exports of last year exceeded the amount in the preceding year to the extent of upwards of nearly three millions and a half; but that there is a decrease in the Imports of upwards of half a million.

Monday, May 27.

This evening an alarming riot took place in Great Peter-street, Westminster, and the places adjacent. It originated in a quarrel among some Irish people of the lowest class in a public-house, the Duke's Head, in Peter-street, from whence they turned into the street; when, in the course of a few minutes, upwards of 200 persons assembled, armed with every description of weapons, and a general affray commenced. The police attached to Queen-square Office having received information of the outrage, proceeded to the spot, re-inforced by a strong party of the Bow-street patrol, and the Thames Police, under the direction of Sir R. Birnie. After a very prolonged and determined resistance, and the Riot Act had been read, the rioters were driven into the houses, and were followed by the Police Officers armed with cutlasses and pistols: several of the officers were very severely beaten, and much injured by stones, &c. being thrown on them from the windows. A pistol loaded with ball was fired from one of the windows; it is said, that the contents lodged in the groin of a man named Welsh, and he was carried to the hospital in a state of insensibility. By the exertions of the Police, and a number of the inhabitants, who were sworn in special constables on the occa-

occasion, 34 of the rioters were taken into custody in the course of the evening. Many persons were cut and beat in the most shocking manner, the rioters being armed with long sticks, and supplied with stones by women from the neighbouring streets. Such was the consternation of the inhabitants, the shutters were almost universally closed; several of the shops were wantonly attacked, and the windows destroyed. Had not the Police promptly arrived, one house would have been completely demolished.

Monday, June 3.

VAUXHALL-GARDENS were re-opened under the patronage of his Majesty, and under the management of new proprietors, who have judiciously put in their claim for public patronage, by the prompt adoption of arrangements which seem well calculated to ensure general satisfaction. The Gardens are entirely new decorated—a scenic theatre, some cosmoramas, and other minor attractions, have been added to the amusements of the visitors; but the principal novelty is of a more expensive kind; it is called in the bills “*The Heptaplasiesoptron!*” and is formed at one extremity of the saloon. It consists of an illuminated area, with revolving pillars, around which are entwined serpents, shaded under the foliage of palm trees. The centre is occupied by a cooling fountain; and looking-glasses, skilfully placed in the back-ground, reflect both the ornamental objects and the spectators with something approaching to magnificence of effect. The display in this part of the Garden is novel and splendid, and was the object of universal admiration. Some new transparencies have been added. The illuminations were tastefully arranged, and the effect more than usually brilliant. The vocal department is filled by old favourites. Charles Taylor took, as heretofore, the principal part, and apologized for the absence of Mrs. Bland, on account of indisposition. Miss Tuustall, Miss Graddon, and Miss Noel, are added to the musical corps. The orchestra was well filled, and the fire-works extremely brilliant. The ascent on the tight rope was performed by the junior Longuemare (according to the bills) with an activity which recalled to the spectators the skill of Madame Sachi. The blaze of fire-works of various colours during the ascent was the most beautiful we have ever seen at these Gardens. The attendance was extremely numerous and fashionable.

Wednesday, June 19.

The cause of Olive, Princess of Cumberland, respecting his late Majesty's will of 15,000*l.* in her favour, was heard in the Prerogative Court, which was crowded to excess. At ten o'clock Sir John Nicholl took his seat, and shortly after Dr. Dodson and Dr. Lushington, accompanied by Gen. Desseux, *soi-disant* Capt. Fitz-Strathern, cousin of the Princess Olive, and others.

Dr. Dodson addressed the Court in support of the arguments urged last Court day, and concluded by earnestly entreating the Court, on the score of justice, humanity, and fair dealing that ought to exist between man and man, to grant the motion of his worthy Colleague. Dr. Haggard, on the same side, supported the other learned Civilians, and contended that the motion ought to be made absolute, namely, that the will now read be propounded as the last will and testament of his Majesty George III. Sir Christopher Robinson, the King's Advocate, addressed the Court at great length against the claim, contending that it was a matter not for the interference of that Court. Dr. Adams followed on the same side. A few minutes before one o'clock, Olive, Princess of Cumberland, entered the Court, and took her seat on the bench behind the Proctors. Dr. Lushington replied in a very long and eloquent speech. Sir J. Nicholl said, he should take time to consider the case, and on the next Court day he gave judgment against the application, as not coming within the jurisdiction of that Court.

Thursday, June 20.

The resolution of the Directors of the Bank to discount in future at four per cent was made known by the following notice:—

“*Bank of England, June 20, 1822.*

“Resolved, That all bills and notes approved of in the usual manner, and not having more than 95 days to run, be discounted at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on and after the 21st of June, 1822.”

Much to the credit of all who participated in the knowledge of this measure, not a syllable was suffered to transpire beforehand, and the public were taken completely by surprise. Neither had any speculations been entered into, in order to take advantage of the event. Its immediate effect was a rise in the home and all the foreign securities, more or less, according to their degree of estimation from other causes. As it was supposed that the impulse given here would be felt in all the markets of the continent, couriers were dispatched the same night, to carry the intelligence to all the chief cities of Europe.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

June 17. This Theatre opened this night, and the profits were allotted to the Irish Subscription. A piece called *The Bill of Fare*, from the pen, it is said, of Mr. Diddin, was the only novelty. It is a whimsical and laughable thing, with a good deal of equivoque occasioned by a provincial manager and an innkeeper, whose initials are alike, S.S. advertising the one for a company of comedians, the other for a set of servants, and the applicants going to the wrong, the servants to the manager, the pl the innkeeper.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

War-Office, May 24. 16th Light Dragoons: Brevet Lieut.-col. G. H. Murray to be Lieut.-col.; Capt. W. Persse to be Maj.—44th foot: Brevet Lieut.-col. G. Hardinge to be Lieut.-col.; Brevet Lieut.-col. H. Nixon to be Major, vice Hardinge.

May 31. 2d West India Reg.: Maj. W. Sutherland to be Lieut.-col. vice O'Hara, who retires.

June 1. Ralph Bigland, Esq. to be Clarenceux King of Arms; E. Lodge, Esq. to be Norroy King of Arms; Geo. Frederick Beltz, Esq. Lancaster Herald; and James Pulman, Esq. Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms.

June 12. Lieut.-col. Richard Church, Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; Capt. John William Head Brydges, of Wootton Court, Kent; and George Farrant, of Northsted-house, Kent, and of Upper Brook-street, esq. knighted.

June 14. 51st foot: Sir T. Hislop, Bart. G. C. B. to be Col. vice Norshead, dec.—93d foot: Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Hislop, promoted.

June 12. Mr. W. Rose Robinson to be Commissary of the Commissariat of Glasgow, vacant by the appointment of Wm. Erskine, Esq. to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

May 3. Wm. Robinson, Esq. of Queens-square, Bloomsbury, to be LL.D.

June 24. Aldermen Lucas and Thompson elected Sheriffs of London and Middl.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Lord John-George De-la-Poer Beresford, Archbishop of Dublin, to be Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland.

Rev. Dr. Magee, Bishop of Raphoe, to be Archbishop of Dublin.

Very Rev. Archdeacon Bissett, to be Bishop of Raphoe.

Rev. R. Lawrence, D. C. L. Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, to be Archbishop of Cashel.

Rev. A. Nicol, M. A. of Balliol College, to be Canon of Christ Church, and Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford.

Rev. G. Gaskin, D. D. to a Prebend in Ely Cathedral.

Rev. S. Briscall, St. Mary, South Kelsey, with St. Nicholas, South Kelsey, annexed, R. R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. C. Campbell, Beechamwell R. with the R. of Shingham annexed, also Weasenham All Saints V. and Weasenham St. Peter's V. Norfolk.

Rev. T. Chevallier, Lecturer of Great St. Andrew's, Oxford.

Rev. J. M. Colson, jun. Pentling R. Leicestershire.

Rev. Rich. Corfield, Upton Parva R. Salop.

Rev. Mr. Crossman, elected Incumbent of Church Church, in the Forest of Dean.

Rev. W. H. Deane, Hintlesham R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. N. France, Stayley-bridge Perpetual Incumbency, Lancashire.

Rev. G. R. Gleig, Ivy Church R. Kent.

Rev. G. Dixwell Grimes, Emildon V. Northu.

Rev. J. Hall, Great Bedwin V. Bucks.

Rev. G. Heming, Thundersley R. Essex.

Rev. H. Lowther, Bolton R. Cumberland.

Rev. T. Silver, D. C. L. Great Staughton V. Hunts.

Rev. W. S. Whitelock Gedney V. Lincolnsh.

Rev. T. Hale, Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Salisbury.

Rev. R. B. Paul, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Falmouth.

BIRTHS.

Lately. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Col. H. Baillie, a son.

May 8. Mrs. F. B. Hackett, of Moorhall, Warwick, a dau.—18 and 15. At Aranjuez, the Princesses of Don Carlos and Don Francis Paulo, brothers to the King of Spain, of sons.—21. In Kingsland-place, Mrs. Frederick Bode, a son.—At Celle, Hanoover, the wife of Major-Gen. Hugh Halkett, C. B. a son.—22. In Montague-place, the wife of Lieut.-col. Cowper, a dau.—The wife of Dr. Howell, of Clifton, a dau.—23. Mrs. T. Daniell, of Little Berkhamsted, a son.—The Princess of Orange, a son.—24. At Whitehall, the wife of Dr. Phillimore, M. P. a son.—Mrs. H. Tenant, of Southampton-row, a dau.—At Bedford-place, Mrs. T. Farrer, a son.—25. Mrs. R. S. Davies,

of Stonehouse, Gloucester, a dau.—26. At Lee, the wife of Capt. W. E. Wright, R. N. a son.—29. In Montague-place, Mrs. W. S. Best, a dau.—30. At Lytham, Mrs. W. Marshall, a son.

June 2. At Garboldham-hall, the Marchioness of Blandford, a son and heir, who takes the title of the Earl of Sunderland.—4. At East Farleigh, the wife of Rev. A. Cooper, a dau.—At Leamington, the lady of Sir Eardley Wilmot, Bart. a son.—10. The Countess of Dartmouth a son and heir, who takes the title of Visc. Lewisham.—10. Lady Sheffield, of Normanby, a dau.—At Ashprington-house, the wife of Major-General Adams, a son and heir.—14. At Balsamhill, Mrs. H. Harford, a dau.—16. Mrs. G. B. Robinson, of Burton-crescent, a son.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Lately. Rev. J. Barne, R. of Batterleigh, to Eliza, d. of late J. Turner, esq.—Rev. Edw. Conyers, R. of Knocknane, son of C. Conyers, of Castletown Conyers, to Catherine, only d. of Sir K. Blennerhasset, Bt.—Rev. J. Page, V. of Gillingham, to 2d. d. of late W. Yaldon, Esq. of Lovington.—Rev. E. O. Smith, R. of Holcut and Salford, to Julia, d. of late Rev. T. Willis, of Bletchley.—James Brookes, esq. solicitor, of Odiham, Hants, to Charlotte, d. of late George Woodbridge, of Plymouth.—D. Lewis, esq. of Newcastle-Emlyn, to the eldest d. of S. Howell, esq. of Morfa, co. Cardigan.—T. W. son of T. Northmore, esq. to Catherine, d. of Sir W. Welby, Bart. of Grantham-hall.—T. S. son of T. Seawell, esq. of Brookham, to Etheldred Harriot, only d. of C. Seawell, esq. of Eaton Ford.—H. Vickers, esq. of Bridgnorth, to Priscilla, only d. of J. Cotton, esq. of London.—At Chichester, W. G. Ponsonby, esq. barrister-at-law, to the 2d. d. of late Rev. W. Goddard, of Stargroves-house, Bristol.—At Dublin, Capt. J. H. Hutchinson, son of Hon. T. H. Hutchinson, and nephew to Earl Donoughmore and Lord Hutchinson, to Hon. Margaret Gardiner, d. of late Lord Vise. Mountjoy.—At Arthuret, the Rev. Edw. Anderson, B. D. to Anne, d. of late Archdeacon Paley.—At Llandillo, J. Williams, esq. to Mary-Anne Roderick, of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.—At Paris, H. Winston Barron, esq. of Mount Barron, Waterford, to Miss Leigh Page Turner, d. of late Sir G. L. P. Turner, bart. of Battlesden Park.

April 30. E. C. son of J. Woodbridge, esq. of Charlwood Park, to Eliz. dau. of Capt. Herbert, Henrietta-street.—At Woodstone, W. Lawrence, esq. of Peterborough, to Henrietta, d. of Rev. J. Bringham.

May 2. At Raphoe, Rev. H. McNeill, A. M. chaplain to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, and R. of Albury, Surrey, to Anne Magee, d. of Bishop of Raphoe.—At East Barnet, Sir T. Whelan, of Dublin, to Alicia, dau. of E. Egan, esq. of Usage-house, Hants.—Rev. Jenkin Thomas, of Oxford, to Mary Harriet, only d. of J. Tombes, esq. of Quarrington.—At St. Marylebone, W. Selby, esq. to Juliana, d. of late Maj. O'Brien, of Bath.—6. Rev. J. E. Lance, to Madelina Louisa, d. of late Josias Dupré Porcher, esq. of Winslade.—C. W. son of Rev. C. W. Ethelston, of Wickstead-hall, to Anne, d. of R. Peel, esq. of Tor Abbey.—At Dittisham, Kelynge Greenway, esq. of Warwick, to Letitia, d. of late C. Durnford, esq.—At Halberton, Rev. J. Eagles, to Eliz. d. of late H. Manley, esq. of Manley, near Tiverton.—8. The Earl of Denbigh to Hon. Miss Moreton, eldest d. of Lord Ducie.—Rev. T. F. Beckwith, V. of East Retford, to only d. of Rev. J. Carter, of Lincoln.—9. Rev. C. Gaunt,

of Fletching, to Mary, d. of late Rev. Dr. Dobson, of Hurstperpoint.—11. At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Lieut. C. Blood, R. N. to Mary-Anne, only dau. of late J. J. Cotter, esq. of Nannard-grove, Cork.—12. W. Turner, esq. barrister-at-law, only son of W. Turner, esq. of Chapel Izod, Dublin, to Maria-Eliz.-Frances, d. of the late John Meares, esq. of Eastington.—14. At St. Marylebone, Rev. Edw. O. Smith, R. of Holcut and Salford, to Julia, d. of late T. Willis, of Bletchley.—16. Vice.-Adm. Sir Rich. King, bart. K. C. B. to Maria-Susanna, d. of late Adm. Sir C. Cotton, bart. of Madingley.—20. Rev. Jas. Blackburn, V. of Gainford, and R. of Romaldkirk, to Jane, wid. of M. Dunn, esq. of Durham.—21. At North Mundham, Sussex, Capt. J. Cursham, Hon. E. I. C. Military Service, to Louisa, d. of R. Merricks, esq. of Runkton-house.—A. Bryant, esq. of Naples, to Mary-Elliott, d. of J. Brown, esq. of Kennington.—22. T. H. Place, esq. only son of E. Place, esq. of Skelton Grange, and grandson to late Earl of Aberdeen, to Caroline, d. of late Rev. R. Smith, Rector of Marston, both co. York.—23. N. Ellison, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Frances-Gregg, d. of late J. Wombwell, esq.—Wm. Scott Preston, esq. to Margaret-Grace-Gordon, dau. of the late Peter Lawrie, esq. of Blackheath.—25. Alex. Geo. Milne, esq. of Portland-road, to Mrs. Span, of Nottingham-place, widow of late John Span, esq. of Bristol.—At Masham, Chas. Harrison, esq. Recorder of Ripon, to Anna, wid. of late J. L. Batley, esq. of Masham.—Henry, son of H. Grant, esq. of Gnoil Castle, to Mary, d. of Lieut.-gen. Warde, of Woodland Castle, co. Glamorgan.—R. H. Strachan, esq. of the Parliament-office, to Miss Eliz. Nettlefold, of Lyndhurst.—At Paris, John-Alex. Hunter, of Lancaster, to Patricia, d. of Sir J. Barrington, Judge of the High Court of Justiciary of Ireland.—28. Rev. James Marshall, Minister of the Outer High Church, Glasgow, to Mary-Cath. dau. of Rev. Legh Richmond, R. of Turvey.—29. Capt. Lambert, R. N. to Katherine, dau. of late Rev. T. Cobb, of Ightham, Kent.—John Kirkman, esq. of Alpharoad, to Eliz. dau. of T. Chevalier, esq. of South Audley-street.—30. Chas. Finch, esq. of Staines, to Miss Emma Rose, of Wandsworth.—Rev. Chas. Cole, of Poplar, to Harriet, d. of Wm. Redifer, esq. of Stamford.—At Mary-le-bone, Rev. W. W. Pym, son of F. Pym, esq. M. P. to Sophia Rose, dau. of late S. Gambier.—John Scott, esq. of the Office of Ordnance, to Anne-Elizabeth, d. of R. Welbank, esq. of the Tower.—Rev. W. Williams, B. D. Hascomb, Surrey, to Miss Sophia A. C. Lawford, of St. James's, Piccadilly.—Geo. Glasson, M. D. of Exeter, to eldest d. of Thos. Husband, ba

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OBITUARY.

DUCHESS OF GRAFTON.

May 25. In Lower Brook-street, aged 77, Elizabeth, Dowager Duchess of Grafton. She was the third daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. Dean of Windsor, and was the second wife of the late Duke of Grafton, to whom she was married June 24, 1769, and by whom she had 13 children.

MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.

June 17. At a quarter past three A. M. in Manchester-square, the Most Honourable Francis Ingram Seymour Conway, Marquis and Earl of Hertford, Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Beauchamp of Hache, Baron Conway of Ragley, Baron Conway and Killultagh, co. Antrim, K.G. F.S.A. late Lord High Chamberlain of the King's Household, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Warwickshire and Antrim. He was born in Feb. 1743; and was the eldest son of Francis, the 1st marquis, by Isabella Fitzroy, daughter of the late Duke of Gordon. He was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Oxford, and obtained the degree of M.A. there, June 15, 1762; married 1st Feb. 1, 1768, Alicia-Elizabeth, youngest daughter and co-heir of Herbert, last Viscount Windsor, of Ireland, and by her (who died in 1772) had only one daughter, Alicia, who died an infant. His Lordship married, 2dly, May 18, 1776, Isabella Anne Ingram, dau. and co-heir of Charles; last Viscount Irwin of Scotland, and had issue Francis Wm. Earl of Yarmouth, the present Marquis, who succeeds to the vast wealth as well as to the titles of the deceased. The entailed estates are estimated at little short of 90,000*l. per ann.*

One of the late Marquis's sisters married the present Marquis of Drogheda; another became the Countess of Londonderry, and was the mother of the present Marquis of Londonderry; a third, Countess of Grandison; a fourth, Countess of Lincoln.

One of his brothers, Lord Hugh Seymour, a gallant Admiral, died in Jamaica in 1801.

He succeeded his father as Marquis of Hertford in 1794. On the 17th of July, 1807, he was created a Knight of the Garter.

On Dec. 18, following, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford obtained his Majesty's leave and authority, in command. *MAG. June, 1822.*

pliance with the will of the late Charles Viscount Irwin, to take the surname of Ingram before their present surname of Seymour, and also to write the said surname of Ingram, before all titles of honour, and also to bear the arms of Ingram quarterly, with those of Seymour and Conway.

His Lordship, while Lord Beauchamp, took an active part in the House of Commons; and passed a long life not devoid of ambition, knowledge of business, or power of talent. He was a most accomplished gentleman, of considerable literary attainments, and had long been a patron and promoter of every laudable institution: his loss will therefore be extensively regretted. He had been in a declining state of health for upwards of two years; but within the last ten days the decay had been rapid, and latterly his memory appeared to be wholly gone. His disconsolate Marchioness was present to receive the last breath of her amiable and beloved Lord.

The remains of the Marquis have been removed for interment to Sudbourn, near Orford, Suffolk.

EARL OF ORFORD.

June 15. The Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford, Baron Walpole of Wolterton, co. Norfolk, and Baron Walpole of Walpole, M. A. High Steward of the Borough of Lynn; born June 24, 1752.

He was the grandson of Horatio first baron Walpole of Wolterton (who was the younger brother of Sir Robert Walpole), and son of Horatio, second lord Walpole, by Lady Rachel Cavendish, dau. of Wm. third duke of Devonshire. This 2d lord Walpole (on the death of the celebrated Horace Walpole, fourth earl of Orford, in 1797, without issue) had the earldom of Orford revived in his person April 1, 1806; and died Feb. 24, 1809, when he was succeeded by the late earl. He married July 7, 1781, his cousin Sophia, daughter of Chas. Churchill, esq. by Maria daughter of Sir Robt. Walpole, K.G. afterwards earl of Orford; by whom (who died in 1797) he had issue Horatio lord Walpole, M.P. for King's Lynn, (now earl of Orford); three other sons, and eight daughters. He married 2dly, in 1806, the widow of the Rev. Edward Chamberlayne, (who died in 1807) by whom he had no issue.

DOWAGER

DOWAGER COUNTESS GREY.

May 26. In Hertford-street, May-fair, aged 78, Elizabeth Dowager Countess Grey. Her Ladyship was the only daughter of George Grey, esq. of Southwick, co. Durham, descended from George Grey, of Southwick, esq. who, in 1647, married Frances, dau. of Thomas Robinson, esq. of Rokeby, sister to Sir Leonard Robinson, ancestor to the present Lord Rokeby. From this match also descended Dr. Zachary Grey, the editor of Hudibras, who died 1766. They were of a different family from the Greys of Howick (her husband's family); and bore the *bars* for their arms (like the Earl of Stamford), and not the *lion*. The late Countess had a brother, Lieutenant-colonel of the 59th foot, who died at Gibraltar, and left only two daughters. Her Ladyship was married in 1762 to the late distinguished General Sir Charles Grey, K.B. who was created Baron Grey de Howick in 1801, and Earl Grey in 1806. He died Nov. 14, 1807. (See vol. LXXVII.) Her Ladyship was mother of the present Earl Grey, of six other sons, and two daughters. Few persons have left the world so deeply and so generally lamented.

VISCOUNT BULKELEY.

June 3. At 9 o'clock, P.M. at Englefield Green, Berks, aged 69, the Right Hon. Thomas James Warren Bulkeley, seventh Viscount Bulkeley of Cashell, co. Tipperary; Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the Peerage of Great Britain (so created in 1784); Lord Lieutenant of the county of Caernarvon, Chamberlain and Chancellor of North Wales, and Hereditary High Constable of Beaumaris Castle; D.C.L. He was the posthumous son of his father, and was born Dec. 10, 1752, and immediately became 7th Viscount Bulkeley. He married April 26, 1777, Elizabeth Harriet, only daughter and sole heir of Sir Geo. Warren, K.B.; in support of whose descent from the Earls of Warren and Surrey, Watson's History was composed. The Viscount assumed, by royal sign manual, the name and arms of Warren, in addition to those of Bulkeley. Leaving no issue, the English and Irish titles are both extinct.

His Lordship was carried off quite unexpectedly. Previous to his sudden attack, he had complained in the morning of a sore throat, but nothing serious was apprehended, as he had intended coming to town on that day to join a select party of his friends at his house in Stanhope-street, May-fair.

The remains of the Viscount were interred in the family vault at Baron Beaumaris, Anglesea.

BARON OF KINGSALE.

May 24. In Cork, the Right Hon. John De Courcy, 26th Lord Kingsale, Baron of Kingsale, Baron Courcy of Courcy, and Baron of Ringrone. His Lordship succeeded his father John, the 25th Baron, March 3, 1776; married Oct. 31, 1763, Susan, daughter of Conway Blennerhasset, esq. of Castle Conway, co. Kerry, and had issue by her (who died Dec. 13, 1819) five sons and five daughters; viz. 1st. John, Lieut.-col. in the Army, died June 4, 1813, unmarried, from excessive fatigue during the campaign in Spain: 2nd. Thomas, in Holy Orders: 3d. Michael, Captain R.N. died July 22, 1813, 4th. Gerald, Lieut.-col. in the army: 5th. Almericus, Lieut. R.N. died Nov. 27, 1814: 6th. Martha, married June 1, 1792, Andrew Agnew, esq. who died in the lifetime of his father Sir Andrew Agnew, bart. of Lochnew Castle, co. Wigton: 7th. Elizabeth, married Nov. 7, 1799, Charles Dashwood, esq. Captain R.N.: 8th. Susan, died Oct. 18, 1813: 9th. Anne: 10th. Mary, married Sept. 15, 1814, Wm. Beamish, esq. co. Cork. His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas De Courcy, now 27th Lord Kingsale, &c. The privilege enjoyed by this truly ancient and noble family of wearing the hat in the royal presence is well known, it was granted to their ancestor John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, in Ireland, and Baron of Stoke Courcy, in England, by King John.

REV. SIR THOMAS HEWET, BART.

June 7. At Sudborough, near Thrapston, after a long affliction borne with Christian fortitude, aged 66, Sir Thomas Hewet, bart. rector of that parish. He was presented to this living in 1786 by the Bishop of London. He was of ancient extraction; and was the eighth Baronet, the family having received that distinction in 1621, being then seated at Headley Hall in Yorkshire. He was the second son of Sir Tyrrel Hewet, and brother of Sir Bing Hewet, who went to India in 1768.—The last Baronet married Mary, daughter of Mr. Tebbutt, of Sudborough. His death will be long lamented by his friends and parishioners, to whom his unceasing kindness and liberality had most justly endeared him.

SIR GONVILLE BROMHEAD, BART.

May 11. At Thurlby Hall, near Lincoln, Sir Gonville Bromhead, bart. Lieutenant-general in the army. He was born Sept. 30, 1758, and received his name, *Gonville*, in honour of his ancestor, who founded Caius College, Cambridge;

bridge; and that College used to recognize him as the representative of their founder. He was created a baronet Feb. 4, 1806. He married, July 18, 1787, Jane, youngest daughter of Sir Charles French, bart. of Ireland, by Rose Baroness French, of Castle French, co. Galway; by whom he had a son (now Sir) Edward Thomas French, barrister-at-law, and steward of the court-leets for the city of Lincoln; two other sons, and one daughter.

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SIR WM. DAVID EVANS.

Dec. 4, 1821. Sir William David Evans, knight, Recorder of Bombay.—He published the following works: "Salkeld's Reports of Cases adjudged in the King's Bench, sixth edition, with large additions," 3 vols. royal 8vo. 1795; "Essays on the Action for Money lent and received, on the Law of Assurances, and on the Laws of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes," 8vo, 1802; "A General View of the Decision of Lord Mansfield in Civil Causes," 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1806; "A Treatise on the Law of Obligations and Contracts from the French of Pothier," 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1806; "A Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly on the Revision of the Bankrupt Laws," 8vo. 1810; "Letters on the Disabilities of the Roman Catholics and the Dissenters," 8vo. 1813.

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ANDREW JUKES, M.D.

Nov. 10, 1821. At Isfahan, in Persia, of a bilious fever, with which he was seized at Meyah, near the above city, whilst on his journey towards Teheran, Andrew Jukes, Esq. M.D. a surgeon on the Bombay establishment, holding the appointment of political agent at Kishm, and employed on a special mission to the court of Persia.

Dr. Jukes was born at Cound, in the county of Salop, December 17, 1774, and his public services in India commenced in 1798, from which time he was employed in the immediate line of his profession until 1802, when he was placed in charge of the medical duties of the Presidency of Bushire. Whilst in this situation, which he retained for many years, he applied himself to the study of the Persian and Arabic languages, with both of which he became familiarly acquainted; especially so with the former, which he spoke with elegance, and with a fluency to which few Europeans have attained. His residence at Bushire enabled him also to improve those qualifications for diplomatic employment, which afterwards led to his being selected for important political trusts. He accompanied Mr. Minesty

to Jehran in 1804; attended the Persian ambassador, Mahomed Nubee Khan, to Calcutta, in 1805; and more recently served with the embassies of Sir Harford Jones and Sir John Malcolm to the court of Persia.

In 1811 he returned to his native country, where, during his stay, he cultivated an acquaintance with some of the most distinguished philosophers of the age, and sought instruction in the schools of science with the ardour and emulation of a youthful student.

At the latter end of December, 1814, he again departed for Bombay, where he resumed his professional duties, and had obtained the rank of superintending surgeon, when he was deputed in 1819 on a mission to the Iman of Muscat, preparatory to the expedition against the Joasnee pirates; and the satisfactory manner in which he fulfilled that trust probably led to the more important employment of envoy from the government of Bombay to the court of Persia.

The event which it has been our painful duty to notice, has deprived Dr. Jukes of a part of that reputation which he must have acquired had he accomplished all the objects of his mission. The arrangements, however, which he effected with the Government of Shirauz (in which city he was great part of the time that the cholera morbus raged therein with such terrific violence) terminated successfully; and had not his zeal prompted him to pursue his journey towards the capital, for the confirmation of his negotiations, through difficulties and fatigues which his constitution was unequal to sustain, there can be little doubt that he would have brought them to a conclusion most honourable to himself and advantageous to the public interest.

The professional qualifications possessed by Dr. Jukes were of the highest order. Few men took to our Eastern Dominions a more complete knowledge of the science in all its branches, and none have been more indefatigable in submitting that knowledge to the test of experience, or more assiduous in marking the improvements that have from time to time been effected by the exertions of others. But his manner whilst in attendance on the sick was quite characteristic, and could scarcely be excelled. He was scrupulously minute in his inquiries, unsparing of his personal exertions, bold and decisive in his practice; and, with these qualities, combined so much kindness and gentleness, and such tender solicitude to relieve the sufferings of his patients, and dispel

dispel all unnecessary alarm, that he at once secured the confidence and affection of all who experienced or witnessed his admirable arrangement. Nor was the exercise of his profession limited to those whom public duty had placed under his charge—it had in fact no limits but those which time and his own state of health imperiously prescribed. Prompted partly by benevolence, and partly by a desire to improve his knowledge by experience, he anxiously sought opportunities of exercising his talents, regardless of the difficulties that are inseparable from medical practice among a prejudiced and slothful people.

In scientific information he was distinguished even amongst the members of a profession by which it is so generally cultivated. The sciences of chemistry, mineralogy, geology, and botany, all fell within the range of his acquirements; and if he did not attain eminence in all, he was so patient in his researches, so methodical in his habits, and so unreserved and faithful in his communications, that he was an invaluable correspondent of those philosophers who have had more leisure and fewer objects of research, and by whom his death cannot fail to be considered as a public misfortune.

He possessed also a refined taste in poetry, music, and the fine arts; and had applied himself with some success to each—in landscape drawing more particularly he displayed a considerable genius, and frequently devoted a part of his leisure hours to the exercise of that accomplishment.

As a member of society, he was characterized by a fine sense of honour, and a manly spirit of independence; by a heart full of charity, benevolence, and piety—by great sweetness and equanimity of temper—by cheerfulness and gentleness of manners—and by an ardent thirst after knowledge, joined to the freest disposition to impart it. It is perhaps superfluous to add that he was a delightful companion, and that in the more endearing relations of son, of husband, of father, and of friend, he possessed those excellencies which almost necessarily result from a combination of virtuous and agreeable qualities.

EDWARD JERNINGHAM, ESQ.

May 29, 1822. In Bolton-row, of a fever attended with erysipelas, Edward Jerningham, esq. He was the youngest son of the late Sir William Jerningham, Baronet, nephew of the Poets of the same names (see vol. lxxxiii. i. p. 283), and brother of the present Sir George Jerningham, who lays

claim, through a maternal ancestor, to the Peerage of Stafford, by Frances daughter of Henry, 12th lord Dillon of Ireland. He married in 1804 Emily, daughter of the late Nathaniel Middleton, esq. by whom he had four children. The family from which he descended is of high antiquity, being probably one of the few now remaining among the English Gentry prior in date to the Norman Conquest; and it is also distinguished by a steady and conscientious adherence to the Roman Catholic Communion. Attached to the faith of his ancestors, Mr. Jerningham had for several years filled the office of Secretary to the British Catholic Board, and had discharged its delicate and important functions with a degree of zeal and ability, to which it will be difficult to find a parallel. The General Board of British Catholics, "penetrated with sentiments of the deepest grief for the loss of Mr. Jerningham, seized the first opportunity, after his death, to record their opinion of the many and essential services rendered by him to his fellow-subjects the Catholics of Great Britain." Far, however, from cherishing, toward the Members of a different Communion, any sentiments but those of the purest benevolence, his conduct was a model of genuine liberality, of unaffected kindness, or, to use a juster expression, of true Christian charity to all mankind. The same suavity of manners, the same frankness of disposition, the same warmth of heart, was shewn to Protestant and Catholic, Whig and Tory, rich and poor, foreigner and native.

In 1802 Mr. Jerningham was called to the Bar. From the studies preparatory to his profession, he came well to know, and highly to appreciate, the true excellencies of the British Constitution; nor did he value them the less, because a state policy had precluded from many of their benefits the religious community to which he belonged; but he looked forward with confidence to a time when the Legislature might be prevailed on to adopt a more salutary and equitable system. Yet he was not a party man. The history of his own family afforded mournful proof, that true freedom had not more to dread from the *vultus instantis tyranni*, than from the *civium ardor prava jubentium*. To the former cause was owing the death of his ancestor, Edward, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII.; and to the latter, that of Viscount Stafford, who perished, through injuries of Charles II. Personal experience and firm to Mr. Jerningham's history.

history. In his early years he was sent to the Continent for education, and there became an eye witness of the horrors which attended the subversion of the Altar and the Throne: he was afterwards but too well acquainted with the sufferings of the loyal French Nobility; and, finally, he was present in Paris when the exiled Monarch was restored to his Crown and his People. The result of political study and reflection was not to make Mr. Jerningham a Ministerialist or a partisan of Opposition, but to render him a devoted subject of his King, and a sincere friend of his country. He retained the high and chivalrous feelings of loyalty which characterised the ancient English gentleman, without being insensible to any of the real refinements of modern politics, or undervaluing the substantial safeguards of civil liberty.

In private life religion was the spring of all his actions; but he practised the greatest of all virtues—true, genuine, universal benevolence—from an impulse of nature, as well as from a sense of duty: he entered with generous concern into whatever affected the interests of a fellow-creature, and never appeared so happy as in the performance of some good. In his manners he was affable, in his temper cheerful, in his affections warm, in his attachments ardent and sincere. We believe he never made an enemy, and seldom made an acquaintance without gaining a friend. To the Catholic body his loss is great; to his friends most bitter; to his disconsolate family irreparable: yet must they dwell upon his memory with pleasure, and in time feel soothed by those very recollections of his worth which now plunge them into the depths of affliction.

His remains were removed, with all due funeral honours, to be interred in the family vault at Costessy, co. Norfolk. The procession was attended beyond the limits of the Metropolis by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Surrey, Viscount Dillon, Lords Stourton, Trimlestown, and several other Noblemen and Gentlemen, the relations and friends of the deceased.

MRS. QUILLINAN.

June 24. In her 28th year, at the Ivy Cottage, Rydal, Westmorland, Jermina-Anne-Deborah, wife of Edward Quillinan, Esq. and second daughter of Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. Her death was occasioned by the melancholy accident of her clothes having caught fire, from the effects of which, though her sufferings were most severe, no fatal result was anticipated by her medical at-

tendants. But her frame had already been so much weakened by long illness, that, after lingering for a fortnight, she sunk under pain and exhaustion, while her friends were anxiously but confidently looking for her recovery. It is a common delusion of regret to exaggerate the value of what is lost, but the merit of this Lady cannot be overrated. She possessed the advantages of birth and beauty without any alloy of vanity or affectation: and if she had that becoming pride which shrinks from vulgarity without the wish to give offence, she was never ambitious of putting herself forward for display among the gay or ostentatious of her sex in that sphere of life in which she had been educated. The occupations and the pleasures of home were enough to satisfy her pure and gentle mind; and the duties of a wife and mother to draw out all the fine qualities of a heart most tenderly affectionate. Of the sweetness and delicacy of her disposition, unnumbered instances must occur to all who knew her; and, though of a nature sensitive in the extreme, it may be truly said, that her voice was never heard but in meekness, and that her face was never seen in unkindness. She endured sickness and sorrow with the serenity of a martyr, or, if a syllable of complaint escaped her lips, it was not for her own sufferings, but for the anguish which she saw they caused in those who loved and pitied her. But for them, and for two infant children, too young to understand their loss, the idea of a death so untimely could not disturb her.

"Spotless without, and innocent within,
She fear'd no danger, for she knew no sin."

"So unaffected, so compos'd a mind,
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,

Heav'n as its purest gold with tortures tried,

The Saint sustain'd it, but the Woman

JOHN STEPHENSON, Esq.

April 13. At an advanced period of life—a life past with honour to himself, and utility to society, John Stephenson, Esq. late of Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury. A numerous family, and a large circle of friends sincerely attached by long esteem and gratitude, have by this event suffered a great and irreparable loss.

From early cultivation, from protracted experience, and from extended observation, the intellectual powers in the subject of this article had arrived to a maturity and energy to which few of the human race have ever attained.

His

His mind, indeed, habitually addicted to profound reflection and philosophical investigation, was amply stored with knowledge of various kinds, and in the communication of it to others he was not at all reserved. His conversation was ever enlivened with agreeable anecdote; and from the sources of his extensive reading, as well as from his actual acquaintance with *men and things*, he never failed to instruct and delight all who assembled around his hospitable board. At that board reigned plenty, blended with economy, and conviviality, without excess.

Mr. S. was well versed in natural history, and was a good practical chemist. Botany was his delight, a garden his great field of action; and nothing but his unceasing anxiety to promote the prosperity of the various branches of his family, during his latter years, detained him so long a prisoner amid the dust and smoke of the metropolis. He well knew the many and arduous duties which he had to perform, and on all occasions made pleasure subservient to business. In that branch of it, the banking line, which formed his peculiar occupation, he was uncommonly expert and intelligent. For a long time he was the animating soul of the firm, and his opinion in financial concerns was coveted and esteemed by all the monied interest. T. M.

Another Correspondent enables us to add, that—The Hon. John Stephenson was a Member of his Majesty's Council at Pensacola, West Florida, and Agent Victualler in the years 1776, 7, and 8, and until the town was taken after a brave defence, by Don Gulviz, Governor of New Orleans; the deceased was a correct merchant, master of penmanship and accounts, respected for his talents in council, and esteemed as a judicious friendly man; regular, systematic, and punctual. On his return to England he became ultimately the first partner in the banking-house of Stephenson, Remington, and Co. and leaves behind him a respectable and amiable family, several of whom are settled in various places, and his eldest son succeeds him in the banking-house. T. W.

JAMES BROWNLEY, ESQ.

May 28. In Printing-house-sq. aged 48, James Brownley, Esq. eldest son of the late Mr. B. of Wych-street. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to an upholsterer. When he had been but a few years at the business, he manifested some distinguished proofs of superior taste and fancy in the decorative branches of his occupation; and, upon

a competition taking place for designs of a palanquin, and other articles, to be sent as presents to the King of Dahomy by the Government, or African Company, those submitted by young Brownley obtained a decided preference. Before he completed his apprenticeship he became an eminent connoisseur in the architectural, pictorial, and graphic arts; and, in heraldic lore, there are few who surpassed him. He made an equally premature progress in general literature, being gifted with a wonderful quickness of apprehension and a prodigious memory. His extensive knowledge, the liveliness of his fancy, the amenity of his manners, and his correct but easy and unaffected elocution, made his society be generally courted, before he arrived at a state of manhood. Notwithstanding the temptations which thus early beset him, having had the benefit of a strictly religious education, he entered upon life with a determined resolution to pursue that path of industry, which his highly-worthy and pious parents had selected for him. But the anguish of disappointed love overpowered his purpose, and he could never afterwards stoop to become a solicitor of fortune. He sought relief to his wounded spirit in convivial society, and he speedily shone as a luminary of the first order among the wits and orators of the Club of "Brilliant," in Chandos-street. In the year 1799 he became one of the founders of the Club of "Eccentrics," in May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, which he occasionally frequented until within a few weeks of his decease, and of which, during the period of 23 years, he continued to be the most distinguished ornament.

About the period of the establishment of "the Eccentrics" he became acquainted with a gentleman connected with the press, who, after much persuasion, prevailed upon him to accept an engagement as a Parliamentary Reporter, and general contributor to a daily paper. It is almost superfluous to say that, in every department of his new profession, he stood pre-eminent. It is only to be regretted that he should have passed the remainder of his life, until advanced years and severe corporeal infirmities compelled him to desist from his labours, in reporting the speeches of men, who, with two or three splendid exceptions, were very far his inferiors in intellectual attainments and the powers of eloquence. With one of those exceptions, we mean the late Mr. R. B. Sheridan, accident brought him acquainted about the year 1807, and an intimate friendship resulted from their casual interview,

view, which terminated only with the existence of Mr. Sheridan. They frequently spent several days together in rural excursions, and Mr. Sheridan was often heard to declare that they were the happiest days of his life. Mr. Brownley was in politics a Whig; in religion a Presbyterian of the Church of Scotland. But, in both, whilst he held fast his own tenets, he displayed the utmost liberality towards those who conscientiously dissented from him. With the sincere Deist he would argue; but, in the most boisterous moments of hilarity, he suffered no man, with impunity, to crack a joke at the expence of Christianity, or to impugn the fundamental principles of morality. He was enabled, by a small patrimonial inheritance, and a liberal pension from an old friend and patron, to pass the latter period of his life in as much comfort as his declining health would permit.

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THOMAS MARSHALL, Esq.

Aug. 26, 1821. At Dhurwar, Thos. Marshall, Esq. a Surgeon on the Establishment, and Statistical Reporter; a situation for which he was selected by the present Governor of Bombay, solely in consideration of his rare talents, qualifications, and acquirements. His natural abilities were of the first order, his perception unusually clear and quick, his memory most retentive, and his judgment unerring. His classical and scientific education, his constant habit of general reading, and his keenness of observation, were calculated to improve to the utmost the excellent faculties bestowed on him by nature. These comprehensive mental powers were exercised with a corresponding degree of diligence and method; and he executed every thing he undertook with admirable ease and rapidity. Several of his Statistical Reports are no less remarkable for the utility and interest of the information they contain, than for the elegance with which they are written*. As a companion, no person could be more engaging, his conversation was replete with wit and instruction, and his manners were animated, cheerful, and social. His acts of benevolence were of a nature to do him the highest honour. Had his health been good the world would have benefited largely by his talents and researches; but unfortunately his body was frail although his mind was

strong. Two months before his death he wrote to an intimate medical friend, describing the particulars of his case (which indicated beyond all doubt the fatal result), with as much precision and steadiness as if they related to another and not to himself. The same fortitude was displayed to the last hour, in which he was perfectly sensible and collected, and the transition to another world was imperceptible to those who attended him. The extent of the loss to the public service and to society in the death of such a man may easily be conceived.

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GEORGE TATE, Esq.

May 14. Aged 76, at the Dolphin Inn, Southampton, of spasms in the stomach, to which he had long been subject, George Tate, esq. of Burley Hall, co. Leicester, and Langdown, co. Southampton. He was the eldest surviving son, by his first wife, of Benjamin Tate, esq. who died at Burley Hall 1790, and was buried at Mitcham in Surrey. His second wife was Mary, only daughter and sole heiress of Edward Butler, LL.D. President of Magdalen College, Oxford, M.P. for that county, and widow of Philip Herbert, esq. of Kingsey, co. Oxford, M.P. for the city of Oxford. George Tate, esq. married Mrs. Moore, widow of — Moore, esq. of Byfleet, co. Surrey; by whom he has left one only surviving daughter, having been a widower many years.

Mr. Tate entered the Guards young, and the early period of his life was chiefly passed on the Continent, particularly in Italy, where he resided some years, and where his taste in music was so cultivated that he became the best amateur violoncello player of his day.

Upright, correct, and honourable in all his dealings, and with that happy disposition which always inclined him to see people and things in the best light, in all his intercourse with mankind, he ever kept in view a wish to give and receive pleasure.

Though, as he advanced in life, the circle was necessarily narrowed in which he moved, he possessed such an even temper, cheerful disposition, refined manners, and perfect good breeding, that his death has occasioned such a chasm in the society of his friends and acquaintance as must be long felt and ever regretted.

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CAPT. WILLIAM FERRIS, R.N.

May 18. At Chelsea, Capt. Wm. Ferris, R.N. and Companion of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath. This brave and distinguished Officer was the second son of the late Thomas Ferris, D. D. Dean of Battle,

* We understand these Reports form a part of the 3d vol. now in the press of "The Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society."

Battle, and was born at his father's house at Battle, Sept. 5, 1783. He commenced his short but brilliant career in the Royal Navy at an early period of his life, being placed in the year 1795 as a midshipman on board the ship of the late Sir John Laforey, at the age of eleven, then about to sail for the West Indies. He had been but a short time there before he began, even at that tender age, to shew the spirit which distinguished him in after life; and he received many proofs of notice and kindness from the Admiral on board whose ship he then was, who, returning to England in 1796, placed young Ferris in *L'Amiable* frigate of 22 guns, commanded by his son Capt. afterwards Sir Francis, Laforey. In that ship he was in his first action, with the French republican frigate *La Pensée*, 44, in the evening of the 21st of July in the same year, which lasted till the following morning, when the enemy, through superiority of sailing, escaped, after considerable loss. He was soon afterwards at the reduction of St. Lucia, under the command of the late Sir R. Abercrombie, and Sir H. Christian, and also in an action with the batteries of St. Eustatia, completing the capture of a French republican frigate and sloop of war, then lying in the roads, in company with his Majesty's ships *Bellona* 74, *Invincible* 74, and *Lapwing* 28, under the command of Captain Wilson of the *Bellona*, in which actions he showed much prowess and activity.

Returning home for a short time from the West Indies to his father's at Battle, he was placed soon after on board the *Leviathan*, Commodore, afterwards Sir J. T. Duckworth, sailing for her station in the Mediterranean; and in the year 1800 was employed in the capture of the *Barcelona* 18 guns, and the *Lima* convoy, laden with quicksilver. For his active and meritorious exertions on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He sailed shortly after again to the West Indies, where he soon obtained the rank of master and commander, being made into the *Drake*; and in 1803 he commanded the boats of the *Blenheim* and *Drake* appointed to cut out of the harbour of Maria, in the Island of Martinique, the French ship *L'Harmonie*; and succeeding in capturing this vessel, which had been very destructive to the merchants' shipping, having previously taken possession of the principal fort, at the entrance of the harbour, he was complimented with the flattering present of a sword, of the value of 100 guineas, by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's.

In the same year Captain Ferris was

placed in the temporary command of the *Blenheim* 74; and, in two instances, commanded a detachment of marines, and a party of seamen, from the *Centaur* and *Blenheim*, in landing, for the purpose of impeding the enemy, with a force of from three to four hundred men, engaged in fortifying the Diamond Rock, gallantly and zealously giving effect to the orders of his superior Officer, the late Sir Samuel Hood.—During the remainder of the year, and until the end of March 1804, he was employed in obstructing the trade, and preventing the supplies attempted to be thrown into the island of Martinique.

In the April following he returned to the *Drake*, and, in company with the *Emerald* and *Papdora*, was employed in capturing Brances Point, at the entrance of the river at Surinam, in leading the advanced attack, in storming Forts Fredericka and Leyden, and commanding the seamen in the latter fort until the surrender of the colony. For his bravery on this occasion, he was promoted, on the spot, to the rank of post-captain, just before he attained his 21st year, being made into the Amsterdam Dutch frigate, captured there.

In June he returned home, and was received in the bosom of his family with that delight which his absence and spirited exploits rendered so natural; but, alas! these joys, arising from his return, were not unaccompanied with painful feelings, in the consideration that his father had not lived to witness his son's presence, having paid the debt of nature three years before. He remained but a short time unemployed, when he was appointed to the *Sea Fencibles* at Tralee in Ireland; but, disliking this comparatively inactive life, he was in 1809 appointed to the *Nemesis* frigate, and in this ship covered the boats of the *Belvidere* and *Drake* in destroying some Danish gun-boats on the coast of Norway. In the same year he sailed for the coast of Africa, where he cut out from Fort Deltrine a Spanish schooner, rendered very formidable in those seas from several acts of piracy.

In 1811 he was appointed to the *Diana*; and being stationed for ten weeks in Basque Roads, he was engaged in repeated skirmishes with the batteries and convoys, succeeding in the destruction of a considerable number whilst attempting to pass along the French coast.

In Nov. 1811 he undertook a very daring and hazardous enterprise, in company with Captain Richardson of the *Semiramis*, on the coast of France, by concerted into the river Gironde, and a concerted artifice succeeded in deceiving

decoying on board, under the immediate guns of the enemy's batteries, the commandant of the place, captured one sloop of war and all her convoy, destroyed another, and remained in the possession of the river for three days.—For the peculiar neatness (to use the words of the late Mr. Perceval on this occasion) with which this was conducted, he received the thanks of the Board of Admiralty, conveyed to him through the Admiral, the late Sir Charles Cotton.

This was the last engagement in which this enterprising officer appeared conspicuously; for the *Diana* being shortly after paid off, and peace taking place, he retired to his family on half-pay.—It is but justice to his memory to aver, that a mind more devoted than his to his profession could scarcely be found; that a heart more thoroughly impressed with those highly-refined and delicate notions of honour, so beautifully prominent in the character of a British officer, was not to be met with, accompanied with an affectionate feeling towards his family, unequivocally demonstrative of a good heart. His remains were deposited, according to his will, with his family at Battle, and we may conclude this feeble sketch of a young but experienced officer, with the words of Ovid,

“Actis ævum implet, non segnibus annis.”

◆
MR. WILLIAM HEADLEY.

June 1. At Leeds, in his 34th year, leaving an aged mother, a widow, and infant family to lament their irreparable loss, Mr. William Headley, printer and proprietor of the Leeds Independent newspaper. With unshaken loyalty to his King, and ardent attachment to the constitution of his country, it was the constant aim of the deceased, as a public journalist, to uphold the dignity of the one and to promote the security of the other. Acting upon such principles Mr. Headley became hateful to the factious; and on the day of his Majesty's coronation, he, with some other members of the Leeds Corps of Volunteers, was attacked by a mob, who inflicted on the object of their brutal rage such injuries as have ultimately proved fatal.

◆
REV. PAYLER MATTHEW PROCTOR, M.A.

May 8. At Gloucester, aged 52, the Rev. Payler Matthew Proctor, A.M. Vicar of Newland, and incumbent of Christ Church in his Majesty's Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester.

Mr. Proctor was of Ben'et College, where he took the degrees of B.A. 1790; M.A. 1793. He was presented to the

vicarage of Newland by the Bishop of Llandaff in 1803; and was, in the hand of Providence, the instrument of much good. The parish of Newland lies adjacent to the Forest of Dean, which contains 22,000 acres, and is inhabited by poor miners and colliers; who, as the Forest is extra-parochial, had no claim on the service of any clergyman, and in consequence were grossly ignorant. The church of Newland, of which Mr. Proctor was vicar, having been considered as the parish-church of the Forest, for marriages, baptisms, and burials, he was frequently called upon to visit the sick. This led him to a knowledge of the state of their morals and religious views. Moved by compassion to their ignorance, Mr. P. began in 1804 his great work of moralizing the part of the Forest adjacent to him; and by the aid of public subscriptions (see vol. LXXXIII. i. 417.) was enabled in June 1812 to lay the foundation-stone of a building (engraved in our vol. LXXXIV. i. 545.) to be appropriated for six days in the week to the education of children, and for Divine Worship on the Sabbath-day. This chapel was consecrated July 17, 1816, by the Bishop of Gloucester (see volume LXXXVI. ii. 122.) and the name of Christ Church was given to the Chapel.

The funeral took place at Newland on Monday the 13th May, at which the whole of the neighbourhood, including all ranks and classes, were present. All the families residing on that side the Forest of Dean thronged the church and church-yard; the children of the Forest School, which this good man had founded, were ranged round the grave. Never did the death of a revered minister excite more unfeigned sorrow; all were in tears, and the loud sobs of the assembled multitude were heard on every side;—their numbers have been rated as high as 2000. The church was full, though very large and capacious, and the church-yard was also full of mourners. The scene was awfully impressive and affecting.—There is no heart so hard, no bosom so cold, that could have contemplated the solemn spectacle, where such natural affection between the flock and their shepherd was evinced (at a time too

* In this labour of love Mr Proctor has since been joined by the Rev. Henry Berkin, curate of Michel Dean, who raised a subscription, by which a new church, called the Holy Trinity, situated at Quarry Hill, was built, and consecrated June 26, 1817, by the Bishop of the Diocese. See our vol. LXXXVI. ii. 23; LXXXVII. i. 402; ii. 77.

when

pected), without indulging and participating in the general sorrow. The silent but painful testimony of their tears and sighs bear record of his unwearied attention to their heavenly interests, and his compassionate sympathy in their worldly cares. He was wept and mourned as their father, brother, and spiritual guide.

The parishioners have proposed to erect a monument to his memory in Newland church, as a tribute of their esteem and respect. But Christ Church in the Forest of Dean will remain for ages a lasting monument of the pious worth and religious zeal of its benevolent and truly Christian Founder. It gives us great pleasure to find that the Rev. Mr. Crossman has been elected by the trustees to succeed the deceased in his apostolic labours in the Forest, and more particularly as it was his dying request.

GEORGE STEPHEN KEMBLE, ESQ.

June 5. At the Grove, near Durham, of a severe illness, aged 64, George Stephen Kemble, esq. son of Mr. Roger Kemble, and brother of Messrs. John and Charles Kemble, and of Mrs. Siddons, all of great theatrical celebrity. His mother, too, was an actress; and it is remarkable, that she had played the part of *Anna Bullen* on the very night that Stephen Kemble was born, which was just at the time when, as Queen, she was supposed in the play to have given birth to the princess Elizabeth. He was born at Kingstown, co. Hereford, May 3, 1758; was put apprentice to Mr. Gibbs, surgeon, at Coventry; but preferring the stage, after a course of practice in England, Scotland, and Ireland, he appeared at Covent Garden, Sept. 24, 1783. In Nov. following he married Miss Satchell, a favourite actress of the same theatre. Leaving Covent Garden in the following year, after performing some time at the Haymarket, Mr. Kemble became a manager himself; and conducted, successively, the theatres of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, and several others, with good success. He has since been acting manager of Drury Lane Theatre. To a mind well stored with the beauties of our dramatic authors, and possessed of a rich fund of entertaining anecdotes, Mr. Kemble united a kind and social disposition. On the stage, he was chiefly remarkable for playing Sir John Falstaff, it is said, without stuffing. The last time he appeared on the stage was for the benefit of a part of his family, on

May 1825, when he was visited by Christopher Curry in Inkle and Yarico. He was then apparently in his usual state of health, but in a few days afterwards he was attacked by inflammation in his bowels, which terminated his mortal existence.

MR. WILLIAM GASCOIGNE.

June 7. At Rugby, co. Warwick, aged 76, Mr. William Gascoigne, who for more than 50 years conducted a boarding house for young gentlemen at Rugby school, with that paternal care which will long endear his memory to many distinguished members of society who were under his roof. As an Agriculturist Mr. G.'s motto was, "do your duty by the earth, and she will yield her increase." In the conduct of parochial affairs, through a long period of increasing difficulties, few men were better acquainted with the laws; and no man exceeded him in zeal and perseverance in supporting the true interests of the Church, the Parish, and the Poor.

MRS. BANKES.

June 14. In Duke-street, Westminster, in her 97th year, Margaret, widow of Henry Bankes, esq. of Kingston Hall, Dorset, counsellor at law, and commissioner of the customs, who died in 1776; and mother of Henry Bankes, esq. M. P. for Corfe Castle. Mrs. Bankes was the daughter of Dr. John Wynne, Bishop of Bath and Wells. This very venerable lady survived her father 79 years, 46 of which she had been a widow. She was buried on the 19th June at St. Margaret's, Westminster, accompanied to the grave by the tears and blessings of the poor, to whom she had been for so many years a most bountiful benefactress.

CLERGYMEN

RECENTLY DECEASED.

April 26. Aged 42, the Rev. John Penketh Burde, LL. B. Perpetual Curate of Cawthorne, in the parish of Silkstone, in the West Riding of the County of York, to which he was presented, in 1804, by W. S. Stanhope, &c.

April 30. Rev. Robert Knowles, vicar of Gisburn in Craven, in the West Riding of the county of York, to which vicarage he was presented by the King in 1793. He was found dead in Stockbeck, near Gisburn.

May 10. At West Witton, Wensleydale, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, the Rev. Grey Wood. He was of Magdalen College, Cambridge; B. A.

1781;

1781; M. A. 1785; and was presented in 1794, by Lord Bolton, to the Perpetual Curacy of Witton. In him the fatherless have lost a sincere friend, and his parishioners a good pastor.

May 12. At Norwood, aged 88, Rev. *Thomas Dalton*, B.D. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1760; B. D. 1776. After being many years Fellow of Queen's, he was presented by his College to the vicarage of Carisbrooke, with the Chapelries of Norwood and Newport, in the Isle of Wight, where he has been the resident Minister for the last 40 years.

May 18. At Illogan Parsonage, Cornwall, aged 67, the Rev. *Livingston Booth*, A. M. after having devoted the greater part of his life to the diligent and faithful discharge of the important duties of the pastoral office, in that and a neighbouring county, and manifested by his zealous labours and extensive benevolence his unceasing care for the spiritual and temporal interest of his people. The respect and esteem which his worth had secured to him during his valuable life, enhanced by a peculiar suavity of manners, were fully testified in expressions of the deepest regret for his loss, by upwards of 1000 persons of all ranks, who, on the mournful occasion of his funeral, attended to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory.

June 2. Aged 55, the Rev. *Samuel George Noble*, Rector of Frowlesworth, co. Leicester, to which he was presented on his own nomination Dec. 19, 1790. The Rectory has belonged to the Noble family nearly 150 years. Mr. Noble was of Sidney College, Cambridge, A. B. 1789.

June 5. After a long illness, in his 79th year, Rev. *Peter Gunning*, D.D. formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, M. A. 1769; B. and D. D. 1785. He was presented to the rectory of Doynton in Gloucestershire, in 1780, by the King; and to that of Farmborough, Somersetshire, in 1785, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Dr. G. was a man of exemplary piety and great charity, and was much respected and beloved.

Lately, aged 63, Rev. *Rich. Abraham*. He was of King's Coll. Cambridge, M. A. 1792; and was presented to the vicarage of Ilminster, co. Somerset, in 1791, by the Earl of Guildford, and to the Rectory of Chaffcombe in the same county, in 1792, by Earl Poulett.

At Wessenham, Norfolk, aged 23, the Rev. *Charles Campbell*. He was of Worcester College, Oxford, M. A. 1763; B. D. 1773; and was presented by the King to the vicarages of All

Saints and St. Peter's, Wessenham, in the year 1782.

Rev. *W. Hervey*, 43 years Rector of Coston, co. Leicester, being presented, April 17, 1778, by the King. He was nephew to the late much-esteemed and pious James Hervey, Rector of Favell, co. Northampton, and author of the "Meditations," whose death is recorded in our Magazine for 1758, p. 612.

At the Parsonage-house, Elmley, aged 32, Rev. *George Hewett*, B. A. formerly of Henbury near Bristol; by whose death the Church has lost a laborious and valuable Minister. He has left a widow and four children to bemoan this painful, but undoubtedly wise, dispensation of Providence. He was a most affectionate husband, a loving and judicious father, and a constant friend to the poor. His unwearied attention to the best interests of his flock will be long remembered by them with every sentiment of gratitude.

The Rev. *Edward Hunt*, M. A. He was of Pembroke College, Oxford, M. A. 1784. In 1786 he was presented by Rowland Hunt, esq. to the rectory of Stoke Doyle, co. Northampton; and in 1807, by Sir J. and Lady Pocock, to the rectory of Bennyfield in the same county.

At Ryme Intrinseca, Dorset, aged 72, the Rev. *Morgan Jones*. He was presented, Jan. 22, 1793, to the Rectory of Ryme, by the Prince of Wales; and to the Vicarage of Worth Maltravers, 1775, by the Rev. J. Williams.

At Eccleshall Vicarage, Rev. *J. H. Powell*, Vicar of Eccleshall, co. Stafford, 1801; and Vicar of Dunchurch, co. Warwick, 1803; to both which livings he was presented by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Aged 79, Rev. *Robert Peter*, Vicar of Pellayne, and Rector of Sully, co. Glamorgan. He was presented to the Vicarage of Pellayne, in 1786, by Charles Edwyn, esq.; and in 1802, to the rectory of Sully, by T. D. T. Drake, esq.

At Appleby, Westmoreland, the Rev. *John Waller*. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, M. A. 1790; Head Master of the Free Grammar School at Appleby; and rector of the united parishes of Sulhampstead Abbots and Sulhampstead Bannister, Berks; to which he was presented by Queen's College in 1808.

At Turnham Green, whilst waiting for a coach, Rev. *John Williams*, rector of East Tisted, Hants (to which he was presented in 1815 by the Rev. C. H. Watkins), and lecturer of Chiswick for nearly 20 years. He was attentive to visiting the sick, and enforced a strict observance of the Sabbath.

DEATHS.

Lately.—At Pinlicko, 30, Sarah, dau. of Rev. J. Cooke, of Maidenhead.—At Enfield, the widow of B. Coney, esq.—At Putney, 86, Sarah, widow of T. Baldock, esq.—At Lambeth, David Jones, esq. Solicitor.—*May* 13. At Richmond, 67, Mrs. E. Bannerman.—*May* 16. At Chelsea, 78, Anne, relict of Col. Cruger, and dau. of late Brig-gen. De Lancey.—*May* 20. In Gloucester-place, Samuel Homfray, esq. of Coworth House, Berks, (late M. P. for Stafford) chief proprietor of the great iron works at Tredegar, and father of the lady of J. K. Picard, jun. esq. of Melton.—Frances, wife of Ed. Kirlaw, esq. of Islington, and dau. of D. Cloves, esq. of Woodford, Essex.—In Golden-square, 82, J. Levick, esq. of Broxbourne, Herts.—Mary, wife of C. D. Kerr, esq. of Hunterstreet, Brunswick-square.—*May* 21. At Chelsea, 75, Geo. Russell, esq.—*May* 22. Aged 65, Wm. Chas. Payne, of the Parliament-office.—*May* 23. At Turnham-green-terrace, Mrs. Jane Deane, late of Eastcott House, co. Middlesex.—*May* 24. John Thompson, Esq. Manor House, Chelsea. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse the preceding evening.—In London, 64, Jas. Gibson, esq.—*May* 25. At Walthamstow, Wm. Price, esq.—*May* 26. In Great George-street, Euston-square, 56, Robert Barry, esq. Barrister-at-law.—*May* 27. In Portman-square, 14, Lady Anna Maria Pelham Clinton, dau. of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle.—At Ham, 76, Margaret, wife of Gen. Gordon Forbes.—*May* 30. In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. John Pusey Edwards, esq. of Pusey Hall, Jamaica.—At Putney, Rich. Brant, esq.—*May* 31. In Spital-sq. 73, Miss Mary Lum.

June 1. At the Bedford Hotel, 47, Hon. S. H. Ongley, of Sandy-place, Bedfordshire.—*June* 2. In the Grove, Hackney, after a short illness, 80, Mr. Jos. Spurrell, respected and regretted by all who knew him.—Aged 25, Wm. Davie, esq. twin-brother of Sir J. Davie, bt. of Creedy, co. Devon.—Elizabeth-Sarah, wife of Brevet Lieut-col. Hely, late of 11th reg. foot.—*June* 3. Eliza, wife of J. E. Bicheno, esq. Barrister, of Upper Gloucester-st. New-road.—In Portman-sq. J. Pepper, esq. of Rigod's Hall, Essex.—*June* 4. In Bolton-st. Charlotta, wife of Rich. Verity, esq. and dau. of Sir Geo. Rupert, bt.—In Upper Grosvenor-st. the widow of the late Maj-gen. Coot Manningham, Col. of the Rifle Corps.—*June* 5. At Camberwell, 62, Wm. B. Hutton, esq.—In Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, 80, Mrs. Tuggey.—In Woburn-pl. 74, Mrs. Hattam.—*June* 6. At Camberwell, 72, John Gale, esq.—*June* 8. At Pinner-green-lodge, 78, Daniel Willshen, esq.—At

Fisher, esq.—*June* 9. At Islington, 83, Capt. John Cleveland, R. N.—*June* 10. In Kentish-town, 87, Mrs. Jane Taylor.—*June* 12. Caroline Henrietta, dau. of G. V. Vernon, esq.—*June* 14. At Highgate, 14, Maria, dau. of Wm. Domville, esq. and grand-daughter of Sir Wm. Domville, bt. of St. Alban's.—*June* 17. In Lincoln's Inn-fields, Anne, relict of John Barnes, esq.—*June* 19. Aged 28, Wm. White, esq. of New-st. Dorset-sq.—At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, 62, John Tennant, esq.

BERKSHIRE.—*May* 19. At Windsor, 82, the mother of Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, bt. and W. L. Hunter, esq. of Beech-hill.—*May* 20. At Kingsbridge-cottage, near Reading, 88, Sam. Athawes, esq.—*May* 27. Aged 20, Rich. Thos. son of Anth. Bacon, esq. of Benham.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—At Great Brickhill, 68, Rev. A. Davies, late Lecturer of Linslade.—*May* 25. At Chalfont St. Peter's, Wm. Gaskell, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—John Shearing, esq. of Lark-house near Soham, in this county, and of Packfield House, Rainham, Norfolk.

CHESHIRE.—*May* 4. At Macclesfield, 22, Mr. Wm. Broadhurst, jun. an eminent example of filial piety, and endeared to all who knew him by his amiable and exemplary conduct.

DEVONSHIRE.—*June* 4. At Ebford Barton House, near Exeter, 70, Thos. H. Lee, esq. a Justice of the Peace for this County.

DURHAM.—*May* 10. At Durham, Wm. Austin, esq. one of the Aldermen.—*May* 27. At Bishop Wearmouth, 42, Henry Fearon, M. D.

ESSEX.—*May* 21. At Dedham, 24, the Rev. John J. Stevens, B. A. Second Master of the Royal Grammar School at Norwich.—*June* 1. At Shelley, near Ongar, 73, W. Bullock, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Essex 37 years.—*June* 6. At Southend, Eliza, wife of Rev. Wm. S. Gilly, Rector of North Fambridge.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.*—Aged 87, the Rev. John Hippisley, Rector of Stowe on the Wold, co. Gloucester. He was presented to this living in 1765, by J. H. Cox, esq.—At Stonehouse, 90, the relict of J. Dimock, esq.—At Cheltenham, 8, Elizabeth-Barbara-Anne, eld. dau. of Lord Wm. Somerset; and niece to D. of Beaufort.

HAMPSHIRE.—At Blashford House, near Ringwood, the Rev. Christ. Taylor D. D.—At Portsea, 75, John Hepburn, esq. one of his Majesty's Poor Knights of Windsor.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—J. Ireland, esq. many years dep.-lieut. and Magistrate for the City and County of Hereford. He was the last surviving brother of Rev. Dr. Ireland, Prebendary of Wells, Rector of Burton, Glouc. and of Christ Church and St. Ewen's, Bristol: and

and of the Rev. W. Ireland, the highly-repected Vicar of Frome.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—At Cheshunt, 88, the relict of late K. Sandon, esq. of Edmonton. —*May 19.* Aged 54, Rev. Geo. Ed. Cox, Rector of Hinxworth 25 years, being presented in 1797, by R. A. Cox, esq. He is lamented by his parishioners, as well as by his family and friends.

KENT.—*May 25.* At Woolwich, 74, Mary, widow of late T. Bidwell, esq. formerly of Stanhoe, co. Norfolk. —*May 26.* At her father's, Robert Curteis, esq. of Tenterden, Anne, wife of Mr. T. Wilmot, of John-st. Oxford-st. —*May 27.* At Tonbridge, 74, Mr. Secones, Solicitor.

LANCASHIRE.—*May 22.* At Lancaster, 68, James Lodge, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*June 1.* Aged 72, H. Clark, esq. Banker, of Boston.

NORFOLK.—*June 10.* Jane, wife of J. J. Gurney, esq. of Earlham Hall, co. Norfolk. —*June 18.* At Yarmouth, 57, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Bateman, M. D.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*May 28.* At Whalton, 78, Thos. Meggison, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*June 4.* At Beckington, the wife of the Rev. H. Sainsbury, and dau. of the late Col. Vince. —*June 13.* At Nottingham, 86, the Hon. Mrs. Frances Byron, dau. of vice-adm. the hon. John Byron (who sailed round the world with Lord Anson), grandfather of the present Lord Byron.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Rev. James Hamer, Fellow, and senior Bursar and Librarian, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He proceeded M. A. in 1804.

SHROPSHIRE.—At Beekbury, Rev. John Dehane, M. A. — J. Griffith, esq. of Ightfield. — W. C. Norcop, esq. of Betton Hall. — *May 13.* At Leasowes, 66, Frances Arden, a maiden Lady, sister of late Lord Alvanley, Master of the Rolls.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—At Stratton-on-foss, Rev. Leonard Fordiff, Rector, to which living he was presented in 1795, by the Prince of Wales. — Anne, wife of Rich. Hare, esq. of Bath. — Jemima, dau. of J. Whiting, esq. of West Monkton. —*May 18.* At Bath, 40, Jane wife of G. Higgins, esq. of Skellow Grange, near Doncaster. — *June 5.* At Bath, the relict of Rev. Edward Moore, Vicar of Salisbury Cathedral. — *June 11.* Rev. Isaac Tozer, of Frome, late of Tooting.

SUFFOLK.—At Bury, aged 5, Edw. Thos. son of Rev. Archdeacon Blomfield. — At Whitton, Thos. Smith, esq. of Easton Grey, Wilts, and a Magistrate for the County of Gloucester.

SURREY.—*May 18.* At Ewell, 73, Wm. Broadbent, esq. — *June 19.* At Waddon, Wm. C. Johnstone, esq.

SUSSEX.—*May 18.* At Wadhurst, 75, Frances relict of late Adm. Wm. Fooks.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*May 8.* At Warwick, the wife of Rev. Henry Fenton, of Wing, co. Rutland.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*June 6.* Aged 22, Mary, only dau. of late Edw. Wheeler, esq. of Kyrewood House.

YORKSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Stillingfleet, the niece of Rev. Thos. Elgin, Vicar of that place. — Aged 81, Matthew Waterhouse, esq. of Bramley, brother of late T. Waterhouse, esq. of Beckingham. — At Mickle-gate, relict of late Ald. Prince, of York. — Aged 97, John Hardisty, of High Harrowgate, known to most people who frequented that watering-place by the name of "Old John." He had the care of the Chalybeate well. — *May 17.* At Thirsk, the relict of Rev. Archdeacon Pierson, of Coxwold. — *May 18.* At Burton Hall near Bedale, 24, Henrietta, dau. of late Rev. Christopher Wyvill, whose death is recorded in our Magazine for April, p. 375. — *May 21.* Elizabeth, dau. of Sir J. S. Smith, bt. of Newland Park. — *May 22.* Aged 84, Richard Mitton, esq. of Pontefract. — *May 27.* At Murton Hall, near York, 43, Barnard Smith, esq. He served the office of Sheriff for the City of York, in 1819. — At Boroughbridge, aged 64, Capt. Charles Girling, Adjutant to the Yorkshire Hussars, and formerly of 16th Light Dragoons. He was attended to the grave by a party consisting of about 100 of the Yorkshire Hussars. — *May 29.* At Beverley, 60, Rob. Ramsey, esq. of Thearne Cottage. — *June 5.* At Thornton, near Pickering, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. M. A. Mackereth, late Chaplain to his Majesty's forces at Gibraltar. — *June 5.* At Doncaster, Ralph Wm. Grey, esq. on his way from Burton to Acton House, Northumberland. — *June 17.* At Whitby, John King, esq. owner of the sloop King George, of Whitby.

WALES.—At the Cwm, near Llandrinod Wells, co. Radnor, John Williams, esq. — At Brecon, 80, Frances, relict of late N. W. Lewis, esq. — At Haverfordwest, the relict of Rev. John Philipps, D. D. of Williamston, co. Pembroke, and mother of Col. Philipps, of the Royal Pembroke Militia. — Aged 53, Rev. Geo. Lewis, D. D. theological tutor of the academy at Newtown. — *June 8.* At Miro's Hill, near Carmarthen, Leoline Jones, esq. Assistant-surgeon of the Oxfordshire Militia.

IRELAND.—Rev. Joseph Sandys, R. of Fiddown, co. Limerick. He published "A Sermon on the Importance of an early Acquaintance with the Scriptures," 8vo. 1812. — At Newcastle, in consequence of her sufferings on the night of the burning of Castle Mahon, Miss Ruffley, for many years governess in most respectable families in Ireland. — Rev. Thomas Crawford, master of the endowed school at Lismore. — *March 22.* At Skibbereen, Lieut. Chas. Probart, of the rifle brigade, son of the late Wm. Probart,

bart, esq. of Lincoln. His death was occasioned by excessive fatigue connected with his duty in that disturbed part of Ireland.

FOREIGN.—At Lisbon, 71, John Jeffery, esq. his Majesty's Consul-general there, and M. P. for Poole from 1796 to 1813. He built an elegant mansion near Poole, to which he gave the name of *Sans Souci*, and presented an engraving of it to the new edition of Hutchins' "History of Dorsetshire." (See vol. I. p. 34).—On his voyage to Bombay and China, S. Holbrow, esq. of Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire.—Oct. 3. In India, William, son of Hon. Mrs. Smith, and nephew of Lords Donoughmore and Hutchinson.—Oct. 5. At Bengal, of the epidemic cholera, 27, Capt. Jas. A. Fisher, formerly of the country service.—Oct. 9. At Madras, 19, the wife of Lieut. Cecil.—Oct. 13. At Madras, Lieut. Wm. Cockburn, 3d reg. of N. I.—At Bombay, Thos. M. Keate, esq. Judge and Magistrate of Surat, after a long and painful illness. In the death of this gentleman the Company has lost an able and upright servant, and his relatives and connexions a warm-hearted and sincere friend.—Oct. 28. At Bombay, Capt. Thos. Daubeny, 1st gren. bat. N. I. and son of late J. Daubeny, esq. of Bristol.—Nov. 1. At Valparaiso, of a liver complaint, 22, Lieut. the Hon. Chas. Legges, of the ship Conway.—Nov. 28. At Meerut, in the East Indies, Maj.-gen. Hardyman.—Dec. 7. Pomare, King of Otaheite. His remains were deposited on the 11th in a new stone tomb, at the upper end of the large chapel he had erected for Christian worship in that island. A regency, consisting of the principal chiefs, has been formed, the heir to the crown being only two years of age.—Dec. 20. At Antigua, 27, Wm. Townley Clarkson, esq. brother to Rev. T. Clarkson, rector of Heysham, near Lancaster.—Dec. 24. At Tophill, in Jamaica, 124, Anne Rochester, a woman of colour. She enjoyed health until the week before her death, leaving a family of 135, being 5 sons and 2 dau. 68 grand-children, 68 great-grand-children, and 2 great-great-grand-children: 102 named Bent.—Jan. 8. At Cape Town, 44, Lieut.-col. J. S. Jordan.—Jan. 9. At Jamaica, Lieut. Rich. Seward, 50th reg. foot.—Feb. 3. At sea, 30, Capt. Thos. Borradaile, of the Hon. Company's ship *Inglis*, after a long illness, with which he was attacked on leaving China. He fell a victim to a scrupulous attention to his duty, in opposition to the advice of his medical and professional friends, and to the anxiety arising from his ship getting a-shore in the Straits of Banca, in December last.—Feb. 7. At Orleans, Julia, widow of Col. Dacre, formerly of Marwell, and late of Walcot-place, Lambeth.—Feb. 11. At Genoa, Wm. Jackson, esq. Dep. Commissary-gen. to the Forces.—March 4. In France, Joseph Decker, a poor enthusiast, called the American prophet; who preached

and baptized some time ago in the vicinity of the King's Bench prison and Camberwell. He embarked with one of his disciples for France, with a view of journeying to Jerusalem. They proceeded about a hundred miles in France, without any knowledge of the French language, and wandered they knew not where, when the unfortunate prophet was taken ill and died of the small pox.—March 11. At Trinidad, Geo. Knox, esq. barrister-at-law, whose eminence in his profession was seldom equalled; for his integrity and abilities he was universally respected and esteemed. The whole island will long mourn his death.—At Nice, in Italy, Col. Wm. Vincent, formerly of 19th reg. of foot, and brother of A. Vincent, esq. Alderman of Limerick.—At Croustadt, 65, Martha, lady of Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Crown, of Imp. Navy.—March 12. At Naples, Emily, d. of Sir H. Lushington, bart, Consul-gen. at that place.—March 13. At Paris, Matilda-Elizabeth, d. of Wm. Isaacson, esq. solicitor, Terrace, Newmarket.—March 20. At Malta, Chas. Wheatley, esq. 28th reg. son of late Maj.-gen. Wheatley.—March 28. On board the *Lady Popham*, on her return from Jamaica, Maj. Scott.—At Paris, 40, Rich. Chas. Head Graves, esq. son of late Rev. M. Graves.—March 24. At Aix, in Provence, Ensign Roderick N. MacLeod, of the 78th reg.—March 31. At Mount Villiers, in France, 29, Pierre O'Kearney, esq. of Down Castle, co. Tipperary.—April 2. At Sea, Geo. Paske, esq. late Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit at Chittore.—April 9. At Paris, Geo. Mercer, esq. of Queen-street, late Lieut.-col. in 1st reg. of Life Guards.—April 13. At Paris, R. Burton, esq. of Hotham and North Cave, Yorkshire, late M. P. for Beverley, and son of General Christie Burton.—April 17. Mr. Charles Burgh, third son of Thomas Burgh, esq. of the county of Kildare. As Mr. B. and Mr. Watkin, a relation with whom he travelled, were sailing in the Bay of Naples, a storm arose suddenly, by which their boat was unfortunately upset, and Mr. B. after the most astonishing exertions of his friend to save him, was lost, having struggled till midnight in the waves. The agonizing sensations of his family, who were on shore, may be conceived. Mr. Burgh was educated in the University, where he was distinguished by the highest literary honours, and was studying, we believe, for the English bar. He was 24 years of age. Mr. B. was nearly allied to Lord Blessington and to the Earl of Clancarty.—May 20. At Bourdeaux, Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Hawes, the philanthropic founder of the Royal Humane Society, and niece to the late truly-benevolent Benjamin Hawes, esq. of Worthing, who had been married to her a very handsome legacy.—At Dieppe, 54, Lady Wildman, sit Wallace, esq. of Castle Wallace.

BILL

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in June 1822 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Birmingham, 580*l.* ex Div. 12*l.* Half-year.—Leeds and Liverpool, 860*l.* ex Div. 6*l.* Half-year.—Neath, 420*l.* Div. 25*l.* per Ann.—Monmouth, 106*l.* to 160*l.* with 4*l.* Half-year Div. Grand Junction, 242*l.* to 245*l.* with 5*l.* Half-year's Div.—Union, 70*l.* Half-year's Div. suspended.—Ellesmere, 62*l.* Div. 3*l.*—Regent's, 33*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 26*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 18*l.* 5*s.* Div. 16*s.*—Huddersfield, 13*l.*—Thames and Medway, 19*l.*—Ditto 50*l.* Optional Loan Notes, bearing 5*l.* per Cent. Interest, 46*l.*—Crinan, 2*l.* 2*s.*—Croydon, 2*l.* 2*s.*—Ditto Railway, 13*l.*—West India Dock, 186*l.* Div. 10*l.* per Ann.—London Dock, 107*l.* 10*s.* Div. 4*l.*—Globe Assurance, 182*l.* Div. 6*l.*—Imperial, 92*l.* ex Div. 4*l.* 10*s.*—County, 42*l.*—Hope Ditto, 4*l.* 5*s.*—London Assurance Fire Shares, 27*l.* 10*s.* ex Half-yearly Div. 15*s.*—Rock Assurance, 1*l.* 18*s.* Div. 2*s.*—Grand Junction Water Works, 55*l.* 10*s.* Div. 2*l.* 10*s.* per Ann.—West Middlesex, 52*l.* Div. 2*l.*—London Bridge, 47*l.* average, ex Half-yearly Div. 1*l.* 5*s.*—Westminster Gas Light Company, 71*l.* Div. 4*l.* per Cent. Half-year.—New Ditto, 20*l.* Premium, ex Half-year Div.—Provident Institution, 18*l.* 10*s.*—Covent Garden Theatre Share, 400*l.*—Drury Lane New Ditto, Five Shares, with Admission, 100*l.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 28, to June 25, 1822.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 1194	Males	- 491	2 and 5	187
Females	- 1054	Females	- 936	5 and 10	99
Whoseof have died under two years old		407		10 and 20	55
				20 and 30	153
				30 and 40	205
				40 and 50	227

Salt £1. per bushel; 4*d.* per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending June 15.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
43 10	16 2	17 10	17 4	22 4	24 0

CORN EXCHANGE, June 24, 1822.

There was a liberal supply of Wheat from the counties of Essex, Kent, and Suffolk this morning.—Superfine samples fully maintained their prices, but very few sales could be effected for inferior qualities.—Unfavourable reports of the coming crops of Spring Corn, and the supply being moderate, has caused an advance of about 2*s.* per quarter on Barley.

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 24, 45*s.* to 50*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 19, 30*s.* 1*½d.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 24.

Kent Bags	2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets	2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>
Sussex Ditto	2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex Ditto	2 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Yearlings	1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	Essex Ditto	2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Farnham, fine, 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>			

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 24.

St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Straw 2*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* Clover 4*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* Clover 4*l.* 15*s.*—Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* Clover 4*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, June 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market	June 24:
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	2210 Calves 330.
Pork	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	23,100 Pigs 280.

COALS, June 21: Newcastle, 31*s.* 0*d.* to 38*s.* 6*d.*—Sunderland, 40*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. June 24: Town Tallow 37*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 37*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 72*s.* Mottled 82*s.* Curd 86*s.*—CANDLES, 3*s.* 0*d.* per Doz. Moulds 10*s.* 6*d.*

DAILY

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 27, to June 26, 1822, both inclusive.

May & June	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	4 per Ct. Ind. Bonds	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
27												
28												
29												
30	239½	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	51 pm.	1 pm. 2 dis.	1 d. 1 pm.
31	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	239	43 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.	2 pm. 1 d.
1	239½	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	239½	42 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.	1 d. 2 pm.
2	239½	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	239½	41 pm.	par 2 dis.	1 d. 2 pm.
3	239½	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	239½	42 pm.	2 dis. par.	1 d. 1 pm.
4	239½	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	239½	42 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.	1 d. 2 pm.
5	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	46 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.	p. 1 pm.
6	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	48 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.	1 d. 1 pm.
7	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	48 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.	p. 1 pm.
8	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	47 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.	p. 1 pm.
9	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	49 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.	2 pm. 1 d.
10	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	47 pm.	1 pm. 1 dis.	p. 2 pm.
11	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	48 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.	p. 2 pm.
12	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	48 pm.	1 dis. par.	p. 2 pm.
13	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	48 pm.	1 dis. par.	1 d. 1 pm.
14	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	46 pm.	1 pm. 2 dis.	par 1 dis.
15	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	49 pm.	par. 2 dis.	1 d. 1 pm.
16	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	51 pm.	par. 1 pm.	par 1 pm.
17	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	52 pm.	par. 2 pm.	4 1 pm.
18	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	55 pm.	par. 2 pm.	3 pm.
19	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	52 pm.	par. 2 pm.	3 pm.
20	240	78½	79½	89½	94½	95½	197½	77½	240	52 pm.	par. 2 pm.	3 pm.
21	242	80½	81½	91½	97½	98½	20½	79½	242	52 pm.	par. 2 pm.	3 pm.
22	242	80½	81½	91½	97½	98½	20½	79½	242	52 pm.	par. 2 pm.	3 pm.
23	242	80½	81½	91½	97½	98½	20½	79½	242	52 pm.	par. 2 pm.	3 pm.
24	242	80½	81½	91½	97½	98½	20½	79½	242	52 pm.	par. 2 pm.	3 pm.
25	242	80½	81½	91½	97½	98½	20½	79½	242	52 pm.	par. 2 pm.	3 pm.
26	242	80½	81½	91½	97½	98½	20½	79½	242	52 pm.	par. 2 pm.	3 pm.

* * South Sea Stock, 89.

New South Sea, 79½.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

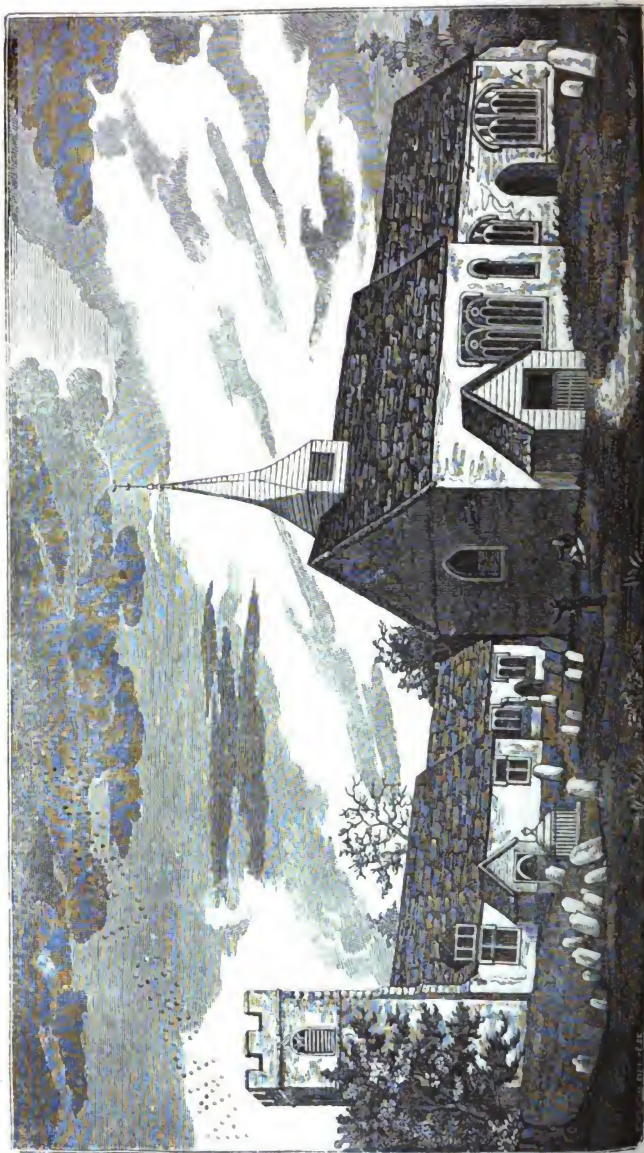
From May 26, to June 26, 1822, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.				
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.
May 26	56	60	50	29, 86	rain	June 11	66	76	62
27	55	65	55	30, 14	fair	12	62	69	55
28	55	69	60	, 25	fair	13	56	69	60
29	60	72	60	, 28	fair	14	62	77	67
30	59	70	61	, 35	fair	15	66	70	56
31	61	74	62	, 32	fair	16	56	67	55
Jun. 1	63	76	62	, 23	fair	17	57	66	55
2	62	75	60	, 28	fair	18	57	69	59
3	60	75	62	, 29	fair	19	60	75	60
4	62	80	64	, 23	fair	20	59	64	55
5	64	78	65	, 24	fair	21	55	65	55
6	66	76	64	, 21	fair	22	55	74	60
7	60	73	55	, 21	fair	23	59	74	63
8	54	73	63	, 17	fair	24	60	73	66
9	64	79	69	29, 97	fair [thund.	25	64	77	66
10	67	84	68	30, 04	fair,	26	66	77	66

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON,

LIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

SECRET



CHURCHES OF WILLINGEHALL DOU AND WILLINGEHALL SPAIN, ESSEX.

SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME XCII. PART I.

Embellished with a View of the CHURCHES of WILLINGEHALL-DOU and
WILLINGEHALL-SPAIN, Essex;

Also, A View of PRINCE RUPERT'S HEAD QUARTERS near Liverpool.

Mr. URBAN, *Myddelton House,
Enfield, June 4.*

THE singularity of two Churches being situate very near each other in the same churchyard, induced me to request a view of them in your valuable pages (see vol. LXXXI. i. p. 157). As no engraving has appeared, I have now much pleasure in communicating a faithful representation, (*see the Plate,*) taken from the South-west corner of the churchyard, from which spot the South sides of both churches are seen at one and the same view.

Yours, &c. H. C. B.

WILLINGEHALL-DOU, AND WILLINGEHALL-SPAIN,

Two parishes so called, near the South end or extremity of the hundred of Dunmow, in the county of Essex, are distant from Chelmsford nine, from Ongar five, and from Dunmow twelve miles. The situation of these parishes is pleasant and healthy, the soil of various sorts, and well watered. From whence the name *Willingehall* is derived, is not quite certain; perhaps, from the Saxon word *pillen*, *woolen*, and *hall*, denoting the plenty and goodness of wool here. The parishes are distinguished from each other by the appellation of *Dou* and *Spain*, from their antient owners.

At the time of the Conqueror's Survey, they seem to have been but one parish. The two churches stand in the same yard, the reason of which nothing now remaining shows. We find some rare instances of the like, particularly at St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk; at Swaffham in Cambridgeshire*, one of which churches, St. Mary's, is pulled down, except the

tower; and at Great Wigston, otherwise Wigston Two Steeples, in Leicestershire, though the latter are not so nearly adjoining.

Willingehall-Dou: this Church is dedicated to St. Christopher, and consists of a body and chancel, tiled; at the West end is a square embattled tower, containing four bells.

Willingehall-Spain: this Church is dedicated to St. Andrew and All Saints (on which account the parish is sometimes called *Willingehall All Saints*), is smaller than the other, and, as said before, stands in the same churchyard. The North side of this church is parallel with the South side of the other. It is neat, and of one pace with the chancel, with a handsome altar-piece. In a small wooden belfry are two bells.

From the churchyard is a pleasant prospect over all the Rodings.

Both churches contain armorial bearings, and monuments, the inscriptions on which are fully given, with further information, in County Histories, &c. to which we refer our readers.

—◆—

Mr. URBAN, *June 10.*

AMONG the multitude of topographical notices which are to be found in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, I do not recollect that there has been any account of Wharnccliffe, a romantic district in the West Riding of the county of York.

Wharnccliffe is a forest and deer-park on the banks of the Dow, about seven miles from the town of Sheffield. It is part of the antient domain of the house of Wortley. Within its circuit is found an inscription of the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. perfectly unique. It is connected with our popular song, as having been the

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXV. i. p. 297.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCII. PAGE I.

haunt of the fabled Dragon of Wantley. It was the birth-place of the eccentric and erratic Edward-Wortley Montague; and for the first three years of her married life, the residence of his mother the lively Lady Mary, who was not insensible to the beauties of this singular and romantic spot, comparing it in after-life to the scenery in the neighbourhood of Avignon. Wharnccliffe falls but one degree below, if it falls below, the parts of this island rich in picturesque beauty, which invite the visits of those who live in districts on which Nature has been less lavish of her favours.

I shall not attempt to describe in detail the appearance which Nature assumes in this part of her work, because it has been done much better by another hand: but, with your permission, would borrow from a very interesting little work which has lately issued from the press*, a description not more beautiful in itself, than it is true to the singular and august original:

"We took post horses, and set off at ten o'clock in the morning for Wharnccliffe, seven miles distant from the town. After leaving its extended suburbs we continued to ascend during a drive of five miles; the two latter being through an umbrageous wood of oak, interspersed with birch, that closely bounded the carriage way on either side; not admitting a peep of the distant country. All was close, shadowy, and covert, excepting the various ridings on each hand, that branched off into the thickest part of the wood, 'alleys green,' that appeared to invite you into their bowery arcades. The ascending road, of excellent surface, continued to wind through the wood, admitting no terminating vista to the eye, till arrived at its extremity, and what a burst of landscape was then presented!

Still the prospect wider spreads,
Adds a thousand woods and meads;
Still it widens, widens still,
And sinks the newly-risen hill.

"Those thousand meads, diversified by swelling knolls, clustered cottages, gentlemen's houses, and the grey tower of the hamlet's church† in the aerial distance, which, though standing on an eminence,

appeared to repose beneath the distant woods and hills, and overlook the smiling plain beneath.

"Turning from this amplitude of beauty, we entered, on the left, the inclosed ground that led to the object of our ride; and ascended a mile of high and level ground, skirted on one side by a thick plantation of Scots firs; and, on the other, open to a wild, bare, and mountainous country. We then descended gently towards the house; the roof and chimneys of which were first perceptible.

"The ground contiguous to it, on the left, spreading below the shelter of the firs that continued to skirt the hill, was a circular area, that must ever have bid defiance to cultivation, and which no picturesque eye could ever wish to be otherwise. Grotesque old oaks, presenting, amidst their dark green foliage, a black and leafless arm, or a bald and withered crown, starting from amidst the low grey rocks that seem thrown around in the most fantastic confusion; between whose interstices the fern grew in tufts of unusual size and height, forming a mimic wood beneath them; the whole intermingled with the shining hollies as old as the oaks, and groups of deer as wild as the roe bucks.

"Over the house, the distant country united its purple tint with the horizon; and, had we proceeded no further, we should have supposed the heathy outline was all the view it commanded;—a house, humble as is its exterior appearance, exceeding in grandeur of situation the palaces of kings,—placed on the very verge of a line of perpendicular rocks, that sweep in circular pomp on either hand, and overhang a valley that lies many hundred fathoms below,—the sides of its grand amphitheatre clothed with the richest mass of native woods that the kingdom presents,—their unbroken surface then glowing with all the varieties of autumnal colouring. Below rolled the dark waters of the Don, inclosed by its rocky banks, too far beneath, and too much shadowed by the over-hanging woods, to be seen from the heights above. Compared even with those of the yeomanry of the present day, the house might be pronounced mean; but it must be remembered, it was built in the fifteenth century, when low ceilings and contracted windows were thought to promote the warmth and comfort within; and tho' the residence of a man of rank, it was only a lodge or appendage to his extensive domains.

"That its situation was selected by a strong feeling of the grand scenes and sweet grounds of Nature, is proved by an inscription within the house, and which its present owner, no doubt, highly values for its ancestral testimony; the very stones proclaiming his hereditary local descent.—The inscription, in the old English letter, is as follows:

* Pray

* "The Life of a Boy; by the Author of 'The Panorama of Youth,' dedicated to the Countess of Besborough. 2 vols. 12mo. Whittakers. 1821."

† Ecclesfield Church, once called, and not undeservedly, 'The Minster of the Moors.'

‘Pray for the soule of Sir Thomas Wortley, Knight for the King’s body to Edward the Fourth, Richarde the Thirde, Harry the Seventh and Eighth, hows saulis God pardon : which Thomas caused a house to be mad for this chase in midst of Wharnciffe, for his pleasor, and to hear the harte’s bell, in the yere of our Lord, a thousand five hundred and ten.’

“In sixteen hundred and seven, the stone on which this inscription is engraven, was at a little distance from the lodge, where seats were cut in the rock. Indeed, no sounds but those of nature and the elements could the voluntary recluse hear at Wharnciffe Chase; and so little alteration has the lapse of three hundred years made, that its present inhabitants can hear little more than the flow of unseen waters, the hush of bending woods, and the stag’s below.

“Very trifling additions appear to have been made in the original building..... Turning the West end of the building, that stood a few yards behind the line of its front, the grandeur of Wharnciffe bursts upon our view. Woods and rocks, and sky, deep vallies and distant moors, in all the gorgeous display of a fine October day.....

“Consideration for the horses induced us to proceed to Wortley, two miles further. We were there informed we might return by a different road, through the valley we had looked upon. Being desirous to see the same scenery in a different point of view, we acceded. Immediately on leaving Wortley, we descended a long and steep hill, and, turning to the left, entered upon the vale. The road continued by the side of the Don. On the left was the wooded amphitheatre; on the right, hanging copses, tufts of wood, interspersed with sloping pastures and nestling cottages beetled over the road. These we drove too closely beneath to see in their best effect; but all on the Wharnciffe side was in fine distance and perspective.

“I never saw the actual pomp of woods before, sweeping down the steep declivity from its lofty summit to the river’s brink, advancing and receding as we passed the windings of the vale, and presenting their varied beauty in processional array. The road was laid high above the river’s bed. The carriage passed close to its steep and rocky banks, and Lady Mary Wortley could not have been in more danger, when she awoke Mr. Wortley on their journey in Saxony, than we were in the domain of her descendant. Though the postillions were not nodding on their horses, or the Elbe rolling below, yet the banks were frequently as high, and the road as narrow, and the waters of the Don quite deep enough to have terminated our terrestrial career, if a horse had fallen, or a wheel come off on its slaty verge. We looked up to the circular rampart that crowned the summit for seven

ral miles; and when we were opposite the lodge, that, like an eagle’s nest, appeared perched in the sky, we scarcely could believe that we had soared so high, or that the foot of man could have reached there.

“Too elevated and too aerial to distinguish its architectural pretensions; its numerous chimnies that rose like small turrets, accorded well with the rocky line, of which it appeared to form a part; every object was in perfect keeping, but one; a newly-built coach-house, contiguous to the lodge, and there not unappropriate or obtrusive, when seen from the vale below, interrupted the feathery line of wood, and the fantastic one of rock, with its heavy, square, barn-like appearance.

“The river now became more expansive and its surface smoother; the banks less rugged, yet still high; the woods drawing closer together, and their outline gradually declining to their termination, darkening all the vale, over which the mists of evening began to spread, that, just before we quitted, presented a new and striking object—a low and extensive building, apparently placed in the water, called, in the provincial language of the country, ‘The Works.’ From its very high cupola chimney, bright flashes of fire threw their lurid light upon the wood, which was again momentarily darkened by its emitting a heavy volume of coal-black smoke, the precursor of another illumination,—

Dark red the heaven above it glow’d,
Dark red beneath the waters flow’d.

“Whilst, from the unglazed windows descending to the water’s brim, the reflection of the fiery furnace was spread in ‘blood-red light’ over its whole surface. The dark figures at work within could only be distinguished in contour; and as they passed and repassed, bearing red-hot iron bars with them, I thought of the abode of the Cyclops, preparing their fire-brands of destruction, and with thundering hammers frightening Silence from her sylvan haunts.”

It is proper to observe that some portions of this beautiful topographical fragment have been omitted, through an unwillingness to occupy too large a portion of your valuable pages. For them the reader may be referred to the work itself, where he will also find many very admirable precepts for the conduct of life, combined with the circumstances of a story pleasingly and ingeniously constructed.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN, Cambridge, May 3.

THE adoption of the Plan submitted to the Senate by the Vice-Chancellor, whereby an Examination in

in Classics and Theology will take place, cannot fail of producing the most beneficial effects. The study of Mathematics, which, for the last three hundred years, has been the exclusive study of this place, attended, as it possibly has been, with some advantage to the philosophical world, has not contributed in the most distant manner to the advancement of that learning for which Colleges were originally endowed by their pious Founders; indeed, I may say it has greatly retarded it. For to what end, and to what purpose were Colleges originally endowed? What were the motives by which the Founders were actuated? Was it to make a class of Mathematicians? Such most assuredly was not their object; but the primary object was, that an adequate and a competent knowledge of Theology may be acquired, so that what was imbibed during a residence in a College, might be brought into action when they were appointed pastors over the great body of the faithful; that they should be Divines, not Mathematicians. This was the motive, this the only motive, and a truly laudable one it was. But that their object has been lamentably frustrated, is past all controversy. For so far from students having acquired a due knowledge of that study, which ought to have been the very first attended to, it is greatly to be feared that many have left the University deficient, deplorably deficient, in that little knowledge of Divinity which they brought with them. That such should have been the state of things for so long a period of time, is really astonishing, and truly lamentable. But so it is. It is left for the present members of the University to correct and rectify this error, and it is sincerely to be anticipated that, ere many years shall have passed away, that system of education will be again restored, which the Founders of the Colleges contemplated. Who the individual was that introduced the study of Mathematics into this body, is involved in doubt and obscurity; but that one individual only was the projector of the plan, is generally admitted; and it is imagined that Mathematics were introduced about the year 1500. How it was possible for one person to gain such an ascendancy over the collective body, as to effect the introduction of a study so diametrically

opposite to the favourite pursuits of learned men at that time, I cannot imagine; for at the period above alluded to, scholastic Divinity was the chief study of all classes of men.

That Mathematics are useful in a certain degree, I readily admit; but that it is of any benefit or utility to one about to undertake the cure of souls, is absurd: nor do Mathematics seem allied in the most remote degree to the study of Divinity, in tending to facilitate that sacred study, but are as repugnant the one to the other, as two things can be to each other.

The time, however, is now arrived, when the University have seen their error, and they have honourably taken such steps by which they hope to amend what for so many years has been amiss. From the regulations which have lately been proposed and adopted, we may augur the most pleasing, the most gratifying effects. We may also anticipate, that, by gradual and progressive steps, such measures will be taken as to again introduce that study, which ought to be the chief aim and object of one who is designed to instruct his fellow mortals in those truths which make them happy here, and which qualify them for that happiness which is laid up for them in the realms of glory. Instead of *natural* philosophers, they will, it is sincerely to be hoped, become *Christian* philosophers.

The proposed Examination is to take place in the year 1823, and all those who came to reside in the year 1822, will be subject to it. The subjects are, one of the four Gospels, or the Acts of the Apostles, in the original Greek; Paley's Evidences of Christianity; a Greek and Latin Classic; to be able to explain the grammatical construction of particular passages; to answer pointed questions relating to the evidences of Christianity; and the geography, chronology, and history of the other subjects of examination.

These are the subjects at present. Doubtless, as circumstances will permit, Grotius and other eminent writers in Divinity will be added to the list.

By the measures about to be carried into effect, the University of Cambridge will best answer the purposes of those pious men who founded and endowed the several Colleges, and whose designs were evidently to bless mankind

mankind with a learned and an enlightened Ministry. R. C.

MR. URBAN, *Pimlico, June 10.*

IN a former communication which you had the goodness to publish in your Magazine (see vol. XCI. ii. 628), I observed that the absence of hail in the higher latitudes, where the electric fluid is inactive, and the circumstance of its being generally attendant on thunder and lightning, together with the improbability of its being generated as supposed in the common theory, had led me to believe that hail owed its origin to the influence of the electric fluid; which I conceived might have the power of producing excessive cold, by causing sudden expansions in the atmosphere; in support of which I shewed that artificial hail could be produced by the sudden expansion of air. From my theory being at variance with the one generally received, and from the nature of the subject being such as to preclude the possibility of advancing positive proofs in confirmation of it, I was anxious to know what objections would be made to it, before I attempted to account for the manner in which the electric fluid might cause the air to expand; but as I am not aware that any unfavourable remarks have yet been offered, and as I consider the circumstance of its having been copied into philosophical works, as tending to prove that it is not altogether destitute of probability, I am unwilling to leave any position that I have assumed unaccounted for; and I therefore beg to observe, that if the particles of the air should follow the general laws of electrical attraction and repulsion (a circumstance which I presume cannot well be doubted), I may from analogy prove that the sudden expansions, which I before suggested might take place in the atmosphere, through the influence of the electric fluid, do actually occur. It is known that a portion of air may be rarefied, by passing electric flashes through it; but Mr. Kinnersley, who first ascertained the fact, expressly says, "that the first sudden expansion which takes place on an explosion being made, is not to be ascribed to the rarefaction of the air by heat,—but to the quantity of air actually displaced by the electric flash." The first sudden expansion which he alludes to, may

perhaps be partly owing to the effect of the electrical repulsion which takes place between the particles of the air on being positively electrified; and although the proximity of conducting media, by which the excess of electricity may escape, and the re-action from the sides of the vessel in which it is contained, prevent the air from retaining the sudden expansion communicated to it long enough for the cause to be easily determined by experiment, it may be clearly proved by analogy, that the particles of air, like the particles of other bodies, are subject to the laws of electrical attraction and repulsion. It would be foreign to my purpose to attempt to explain by what means accumulations of the electric fluid can occur in particular portions of a medium of such rarity as the air; the fact has been established by experiment, and is too frequently confirmed by the appearance of lightning, to admit of doubt: it will, therefore, be sufficient for me to shew that the air may expand according to the principles that I have assumed, which cannot, perhaps, be more satisfactorily done, than by citing one or two of the amusing experiments usually practised to illustrate the phenomenon of electrical repulsion. One of them, is to suspend several pith balls by silken threads of equal lengths from the same point, so that they may touch each other: on these balls being either positively or negatively electrified, they immediately repel one another, and by their repulsive efforts make the threads diverge in different directions from the point from which they are suspended, till, by spontaneously yielding their excess of electricity to the surrounding air, or, if negatively electrified, by imbibing from it what they were deficient, they again come in contact.

Now, as the air is said to be composed of minute particles, we may, from analogy, infer, that on a certain portion of the atmosphere being suddenly positively or negatively electrified, the particles of air contained therein, would, like the pith balls, immediately repel each other, and consequently be made to occupy a much greater space than before: hence rarefaction unaided by caloric, from which it follows that cold must be produced, agreeably to the acknowledged fact, that "the expansion of air generates cold,

cold, its capacity for caloric being increased:" or, perhaps, by the caloric which it before contained being suddenly diffused through a much greater space, by which the temperature of the whole must be diminished. I am not aware that the laws of electrical attraction and repulsion have ever before been applied to the particles of the atmosphere; but I feel so satisfied of the propriety of the application, that I should not adduce the following experiment in support of it, if the disproportion of size between the pith balls and the particles of the air, did not seem to call for a more parallel case.

If the smoke of a candle just blown out be intercepted by an insulated metal ball, positively electrified, it will arrange itself round the surface of the ball, till having imbibed part of its excess of electricity, it will be repelled by it; and its own particles, as they become electrified, will also repel each other, so that instead of ascending in a column, the smoke will diffuse itself widely through the air.

The duration of hail showers is so limited, that it is improbable that any of our aeronauts will ever have an opportunity of ascertaining by actual observation how far my ideas are correct; but I think it will be admitted, that the manner in which I have assumed that hail-stones are generated, is corroborated by the appearance of the stones (whatever their size), by the phenomena attending their fall, by the artificial production of hail, and by general analogy. Though the former electrical theories are certainly too absurd to merit much attention, it must be confessed, that the reason* assigned for denying the electrical origin of hail is equally ridiculous. I have already shewn that the commonly received theory is inadequate to account for the occasional magnitude of the hail-stones, while the manner in which the congelation is supposed to be effected, is not only unsupported by analogy, but is actually in opposition to the known economy of the atmosphere, and at variance with the attending circumstances: for, that the cold is suddenly generated is satisfactorily proved by the quick transition from rain to hail, and *vice versa*, which could not occur, if the congelation

were effected by the rain from the upper parts of the atmosphere, passing through a continuous middle current of freezing air; and none but a continuous current, or one of vast extent, could preserve such powerful congelative properties between two much warmer media. Besides, the interposition of this middle stratum of freezing air is certainly too great a deviation from the ordinary economy of the atmosphere, to be admissible without sufficient reasons being assigned for its intrusions so frequently occurring during *thunder storms*, instead of confining itself more particularly to the cold rainy days of winter, which I should think must be much more congenial to its existence. But by admitting that the particles of the air conform with the laws of electrical attraction and repulsion, the difficulty will vanish; for, on this principle, it is evident that the generation of cold may be almost instantaneously effected, even in the warmest of our seasons, without having recourse to colder regions for a supply of freezing air: while the convulsions necessarily attending such expansions in the atmosphere, and the re-action which must ensue to restore an equilibrium, may account for the variations said to occur in the barometer, and for those sudden gusts of wind so frequently attendant on hail showers.

Though, perhaps, few of your readers have drawn any inference from the circumstance of hail showers having so frequently attended the numerous thunder storms which have visited this country in our late mild winter and spring, as several of the showers have been remarkable for the magnitude of the stones, and for the injury they have done, the accounts of them, as given in the newspapers, must be still fresh in their memories, and therefore any description of them here would be superfluous; but as we are most forcibly struck with facts that fall under our own observation, I cannot conclude without referring to them as fresh evidence in favour of the electrical origin of hail. And if any further proof should be required, another striking instance of the intimate connexion which subsists between electricity and hail, will be found in the New Monthly Magazine for May, contained in an account of an Electrical Phenomenon attended with Hail,

* Because it does not occur so frequently as rain.

Hail, witnessed by Mons. Bourdet in Poland, on the evening of the 24th of December, 1806.

CHARLES MORTON, Lieut. R.N.

Mr. URBAN, May 26.

IN your Chronicle of passing events it is often your lot to record operations which reflect little honour upon the *dramatis personæ*. I think that the more sensible part of your readers will agree with me in thinking that the feats of the *Pigeon Shooters* are of this description: surely, Mr. Urban, there is something unmanly and degrading in this amusement. The poor pigeons, after having been unmercifully kept close prisoners, are released from confinement only to be made the mark of those high-minded personages, who think fit to make this exhibition of themselves for the gratification of all the vagabonds that can be collected among the idle and profligate of the surrounding neighbourhood, or from the purlieus of the Metropolis. Do not mistake me, Mr. Urban, I am not denying the right of man to make use of the inferior animals for food; I am no proselyte of Pythagoras; but Pigeon Shooting (as frequently recorded in the newspapers) costs the lives of some hundreds, without taking into the account the maimed and wounded, which had passed all the perils of the pie and the spit, and by their age had gained the privilege of being free denizens of air. It is revolting to hear of such massacres for the purpose of amusement,—an amusement which derives its excitement from the spirit of gambling, and which is dignified by nothing but the plaudits of *black legs*, uttered amidst the fumes of tobacco and gin. And how are all these pigeons procured? are they bred, and reared and fed by those who are paid for them? No such thing; they are furnished by bands of nightly marauders, who, issuing forth from Kent Street and St. Giles's, lay the whole neighbourhood of London under contribution, and return with their plunder to the receiving houses in the Seven Dials, from which they are forwarded to Gerard Cross and the other favoured scenes of action.

Every night almost we hear of some country gentleman who has had his dove-cote broken open, and its inhabitants carried off, in consequence of which numbers of young ones pe-

rish for want of the usual supply from the parents, thus occasioning a double loss and disappointment. It is not to be supposed that any persons of the rank and feelings of gentlemen can engage in this low and cruel exhibition. Were it possible to suppose it, I would beg them to put themselves in the place of those, the quiet and comfort of whose country residences are thus invaded for their amusement. I would beg them to reflect that while they thus exhibit their skill for the diversion of blackguards, they are the patrons, the encouragers, and in fact, the accomplices of the lowest description of thieves. REYNOLD SMITH.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO, TO HIS CHIEF PRIESTS, CURSING HIS SONS, JUNE 1788.

Translated from the Moorish at Tangiers.

Glory to God alone!—To our Servants Mendondy, Omas, and Bennos; peace to you, and praise to God. Of this Letter, you will call the People together to hear the contents.

ABDERHAMAN our son, and Yezed his brother, God has condemned to destruction, and will surround them with utter darkness before; behind them darkness, darkness on their right hand, and darkness on their left. May God forsake them, as their father hath forsaken them; and we inform you that they have abandoned all religion and society with the people; for those who love me hate them; and those who love them hate me; and such have reason to fear my resentment; and such as furnish them with any thing, may God and all the angels and the people curse! The pleasure and will of God, and that of parents are the same; and those who regard their parents must be dutiful and obedient to them; and let all those who read this writing, or hear it read, curse them, as they have denounced my orders; and let God and all the people be witness that I denounce them.

If there be a curse in the air above, may God send it down upon them. If it be in the earth, may God bring it forth and heap it upon them. And I order the Cadi Sid Mahomet Benabdalla to write this in Register, regarding the possessions of the churches and colleges,

colleges, that every one may see it. And may God chastise them, whether from the air, or from the earth, and withdraw his love from them; and when this my Letter is read, may all the people say Amen!

And may God punish them from above and below. Victory is only from God. And let this Letter be read from the pulpit in the Church, and let all the people say Amen! And I inform you, such as give them any thing, and make them any present, are cursed as they are.

Our Prophet has said, that whoever forsakes the true belief, is cursed, and thrust out of God's grace; and he who hates his father God abandons, and I have turned from them till God forsook them.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, April 8.*

IN a pamphlet lately published, entitled "*Curia Oxoniensis; or, Observations on the Statutes which relate to the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and the Power of searching Houses; with some cursory Remarks on the Procuratorial Office in the University of Oxford;*" and which, from the subject, and some extraordinary facts it contains, has excited considerable attention in this place, reference is made to the case of *Williams versus Bricken-*den, in our Vice-Chancellor's Court, for false imprisonment. This case was decided in the year 1811, and the proceedings were printed by a late Head of a house in our University, though not for sale. The pamphlet is now and always was extremely scarce; as the very few copies that were printed, were presented to his intimate friends. Some years ago, one was lent to me, and unfortunately I have lost the notes I took relating to it, but I recollect that it commenced with the case of the plaintiff, and the opinions of Mr. Serjeant Williams and Mr. Holroyd.

Perhaps some gentleman, who has the pamphlet, will favour me and the public, through the medium of your Magazine, if not with an analysis, at least with some account of it, and particularly with the names of the Witnesses, and the opinion of the Counsel.

Yours, &c. — COLL. SOC.

MR. URBAN,

I SHOULD be obliged to any of your London Correspondents to

inform me on the subject of the office of the Searchers in the parishes in and near London. They seem to have originated at the time when the plague raged (see the temporary Statute 1st James I. c. 31, directing Searchers to be appointed by the Justices and Mayors; and see the temporary Acts 3 Car. I. c. 4, and 16 Car. I. c. 4.)

By what authority do the Vestries in and out of the Bills of Mortality, appoint these officers? Is the appointment by the common or canon law, or by what statute?

I join with Dr. Burrowes of Gower-street ("*Strictures on Registers and Bills of Mortality, 1818.*") in a hope that the Legislature will direct the appointment of proper persons as Searchers, that we may have a well-arranged and scientific annual Bill of Mortality of this immense Metropolis.

A short Act might be drawn, directing the Censors of the College of Physicians to draw up and circulate a scientific Bill of Mortality in blanks, and directing the appointment of proper persons. At present two old women are appointed, who are *gravely* sworn to report the disease or casualty for a fee of 4 pence! Even now they might be directed to obtain from the medical men employed, an account of the disease or casualty.

A medical man was, I understand, some years ago appointed Searcher in the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square. ***

N. B. Where is the best accounts of the original and progressive History of the Bills of Mortality?

MR. URBAN,

May 23.

IT being the generally received opinion, among persons not professionally acquainted with the subject, that a road or way once used for a Funeral must ever afterwards remain a public thoroughfare, even if never previously so, I should be obliged if some of your Correspondents possessing information on the subject, would say whether or not this is the case; and if so, how far the claim extends, as it regards private property; and also, whether the right originates in any old Act of Parliament, or rests upon some other law?

Yours, &c.

F



View, taken in 1819, of Prince Rupert's Quarters at Everton Hill.

ANCIENT LIVERPOOL.

THE Beacon, which once stood upon an eminence near Everton, was probably erected in the reign of Henry III. It was a tower three stories high, capable of containing a small garrison, and had a large stone receptacle on the top, where faggots were occasionally lighted, to give alarm to the neighbouring counties. From its elevated situation, this Beacon commanded a view of Rivington Pike, Blackstone Edge, and Billinge Hill, towards the East; of Snowden and Penmaen Mawr, Westward. During the Civil Wars between Charles and the Parliament, the Clergy of Liverpool being driven from the town for their loyalty, several marriages were solemnized in the Beacon, instead of the parochial Chapel of St. Nicholas. Gradually dilapidated by time, it was at length blown down by a storm in 1803.

The siege of Liverpool took place in 1644. It was then defended by a strong garrison of the Parliament

forces under the command of Col. More; and fortified by a strong and high mud wall, and a ditch 12 yards wide and three deep.

This fortification extended from the East end of Dale-street N.W. to the river. The South-east side of the town was a low marsh, now occupied by Paradise-street, and which was then covered with water from the river. This quarter of the town was protected by strong batteries, erected to prevent the passage by an enemy through the water. The ends of the street towards the river were shut up, and those towards the land inclosed with strong gates, defended by cannon. The Castle*, situated near the present site of St. George's Church, was surrounded by a ditch 12 yards wide and 10 deep, occasionally filled with water, and let off through a covered way into the river; by which

* Built by Roger de Poitiers; taken down in 1731.

also at low water, men, provisions, and military stores, might be brought into the town. This fortress was planted with cannon, for the protection of the town and shipping in the harbour, at the entrance of the pool, the space now occupied by the Old Dock. The harbour was also defended by eight pieces of cannon. At this crisis the town received a considerable reinforcement of inhabitants in consequence of the emigration of those Irish protestants who had escaped the massacre in 1641. These settlers brought with them a large quantity of wool, with which the garrison covered the tops of the mud walls, as a security against the shot of the besiegers. With these means of defence the numerous and well-disciplined garrison was prepared to resist the attacks of the Royal army, which, under the command of Prince Rupert, nephew of King Charles I. commenced the siege on June 2, 1644.

At this period Liverpool was a small and inconsiderable place (as appears from a view of it in 1680 in vol. LXXXIII. part ii. p. 537, with the Beacon above alluded to, in the back ground); its fortifications, however, together with the Mersey, strongly environed the town, and as the river afforded a depth of water sufficient for the reception of vessels of the largest burthen, the garrison were readily supplied with provisions and military stores; but the adjacent high lands, on which the besiegers were encamped, rendered its reduction inevitable.

This last consideration induced the Prince, as he approached the town, its low situation towards the river being partly hidden from his view, to compare it sarcastically to a *crow's nest*; but ere he became master of the works, the courage and intrepidity of the garrison, obliged him to acknowledge, that an *eagle's nest*, or even a *den of lions*, would have been a more appropriate denomination.

Prince Rupert encamped at the Beacon Hill, then a full mile distant from the town, and stationed his officers in the adjacent villages, fixing his own head quarters in a small cottage, nearly upon the summit of Everton Hill (*see the accompanying woodcut*). From these points he daily brought detachments to open the trenches and erect batteries; the latter

were chiefly raised upon a ridge of ground extending from the North of Townsend's Mill to the late Copperas Works. Entrenchments were also formed in the lower grounds for the protection of the besiegers, who were relieved from the camp twice every four hours. From these fortified posts the Prince bombarded the town, and attacked the besieged and their works; but for the space of a month the determined bravery of the garrison succeeded in repulsing his troops with great slaughter. After a brisk siege, and a bombardment for 24 days, the number of the garrison had become so much diminished by the well-directed fire, and almost incessant assaults of the Prince's troops, that they were no longer able to defend their line of fortifications, and began gradually to abandon their works. This was soon known to Prince Rupert, and as the ramparts on the Northern side of the town appeared to be but feebly defended, he immediately resolved to storm in that quarter. Accordingly on the 26th June (1644) at three in the morning, the Prince entered the town by escalade, and his troops indiscriminately put every person they met with to the sword, until they had gained the High Cross, then situate nearly where the Town Hall now stands. Here the remainder of the brave, but reduced garrison, who were drawn up in battle array, beat a parley, and demanded quarter, confident that further resistance would be vain, and could only bring further destruction upon the few who still survived the carnage of the siege. To this entreaty the Prince readily conceded, on condition of their becoming prisoners of war, and surrendering the castle, with all its artillery and ammunition, into his power. These terms being complied with, he immediately took possession of the fortress in person, and the garrison were sent to close confinement in the Church of St. Nicholas, and the Tower* in Water-street, near the river. Both these buildings appear in the view of Liverpool before mentioned; the latter, formerly the town residence of the Derby family, but of late years used as the Borough Gaol,

* Built it is supposed in 1252. Embattled by Sir John Stanley, by permission from Henry IV.

was pulled down in 1820, together with an elliptic arch, which formed the entrance to Tower Garden, and was the last remnant of Antiquity in Liverpool.

The following is a transcript of the first charter to Liverpool, granted by Henry II. in 1173.

"Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dux Normannie, Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, omnibus comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, et fidelibus suis, salutem.—Sciatis, quod totum æstuarium de Mersha sit in perpetuum portum maris, cum omnibus libertatibus ad portum maris pertinentibus; et quod homines de Lyrpul quondam vocant Litherpul, juxta Stockestede*, et utraque parte aque veniant et redeant navibus et mercandis, libere et sine obstruktionem."

"Testibus, Domino Roberto Londonensis Episcopo, Roberto filio Ricardi, Thomeo Cancellario, Ricardo de Burgonovo, et aliis."

"Datum apud Westmonasterium, octavo die Octobris, anno nostri decimo nono."

S. R.

ISLAND OF TERCEIRA.

THE Island of Terceira, like all the Azores or Western Islands, is evidently of volcanic origin. Its capital, as also that of the islands contiguous, is Angra, the residence of the Governor and other officers composing the Civil and Military Establishments, and of the British and other consuls. The population of the Island is rather numerous, and estimated at more than 40,000 souls; about one-tenth of whom are Priests, under the controul of a Bishop, who lives at Saint Michael's. Angra is the only city, and conjectured to contain nearly 8000 inhabitants, of which about 1000 compose the military, who, in case of invasion, are joined by 2000 militia, formed from the inhabitants of all classes, armed with a pike, about 10 feet in length, having a goad at the end. In addition to the city, there are three towns, called Praya, New Town, and San Sebastio. The ecclesiastical establishments, as may be conjectured from the number of Priests, are very numerous, and consist of 30 large Churches (the chief

of which is denominated the Cathedral), besides smaller ones, situated in 22 parishes, named after the Virgin and Saints of the Romish Calendar. There are also six Convents for Nuns, with a proportionate number of Priests, in addition to one for the reception of married women when their husbands are from home!

The houses are tolerably well built, and the streets broad and paved; notwithstanding which, much inconvenience is experienced from the number of swine allowed to prowl about them for their daily food, owing to none of the inhabitants, from the closeness of their dwellings, being enabled to have proper places to keep them in; and as almost every person has pigs, some idea may be formed of the difficulty often sustained in passing from one part of the town to the other. Another annoyance met with arises from the carts, whose wheels and axle-trees being firmly united, produce a loud and unpleasant noise from the friction of the latter against the body of the cart. These vehicles are drawn by bullocks, and so infatuated are the owners to this laborious work for their cattle, that they highly approve of it, and say that the animals not only go faster with their burthens, but are more animated than they would be if no noise was produced.

The inhabitants are attentive and obliging, and appear more neat and cleaner in their persons than is met with at other places. The English dress is imitated by both sexes, and the males of the lower class wear short jackets with trowsers, or small clothes, and blue cloth caps, trimmed with red or brown. The women, in general, may be considered as rather handsome, but in walking, a loitering and awkward gait detracts from their appearance. Their dress commonly consists of black bombazin skirts, with a hood, which when they go from home is pulled over their heads, and serves for a cloak: in the house it is thrown back.

Much hospitality is shewn to strangers, who are not a little surprised at having all the provision brought to table ready cut up in the several dishes, and handed to the company for each individual to take what his inclination may think fit; and it is no uncommon occurrence to see se-

* Now Toxteth, at that time only a manor, in possession of the Molyneux family, with whom, under the title of Earl of Sefton, it remains to this day.

lections made from four and five dishes, of different sorts of food, heaped together in one plate, and those devoured with a high relish.

Wheat, Indian corn, and some barley, are among the productions of the Island, and average nearly 800,000 bushels annually. There is also some Orchilla weed obtained, but if attention was shewn in procuring it, the number of tons would be considerably increased. About four thousand pipes of wine are annually made, but as the whole of it, or, nearly so, is distilled into brandy, the wine consumed in the island is imported from Madeira and other places.

The climate of Terceira is delightful, with an atmosphere generally clear and serene, and it is a question whether it may not be better adapted for the residence of invalids than any of the Western Islands. The communication from Angra to the several parts of the Island is of a superior description to what exists at some of the neighbouring places, excellent roads having been formed to render travelling safe and easy.

The soil is good and prolific, inasmuch that European and tropical plants grow and thrive abundantly, while the views in every direction are diversified and enriched with gardens, vineyards, orangeries, and pastures; and various specimens of volcanic productions are met with, similar to those found in the adjacent islands.

N. J.

Mr. URBAN,

June 17.

IN answer to "HERWARDUS," who, in p. 386, inquires why the Dukes of Norfolk bear the arms of Scotland on their bend, I inform you, this augmentation (*viz.* in an escutcheon Or a demi lion rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure flory and counter flory Gules, which tressure is the same as that which surrounds the royal arms of Scotland) was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, and his heirs, to commemorate his victory at Flodden Field, where James IV. King of Scotland, was slain.

As I regret the appearance of false statements in books of reference, and more especially in such as are considered good authority, I cannot re-

frain from noticing a very inaccurate copy of the inscription on the Gorges tomb in Chelsea Church, in vol. LXXX. part i. page 417. It is in fact the tomb of the son of Sir Arthur Gorges, and not of himself, as may be seen by the true copy of the inscription, which I send you, as follows, *viz.*

"Here lies the body of that generous worthy gentleman, *Arthur Gorges, Esq.* eldest son of *Sir Arthur Gorges, Knt.* the last surviving branch of the first male line of that honourable family, who departed this life April 8, 1668. He married *Mary*, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Paul Lord Viscount Banning*; she first married to *William Lord Grandison*, and afterwards to *Charles Earl of Anglesey*, and thirdly to the said deceased *Arthur Gorges*, whom she survived, and departed this life. Lies here buried with her loving husband, to whose and her own memory she erected this tomb."

Here follows the epitaph which your Correspondent has given NEARLY correct. And now, Mr. Urban, having touched on the subject of this family, can any of your Correspondents inform me who was the first Gorges who settled in Ireland? I should also feel obliged for any information relative to the parentage of Sir Arthur Gorges.

Yours, &c.

A GENEALOGIST.

Mr. URBAN,

March 19.

PERMIT me to corroborate a few statements respecting the Courtenay family, which your correspondent "H." p. 134, seems to desire.

Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe, Devon, (brother to Edward, and grandfather of Edward, Earls of Devon) married three wives; 1st. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Miles Cogan, by whom he had no issue; 2nd. Philippa, daughter of Sir Warine Archdeacon, by whom he had issue a daughter, Joan, who married, first, Nicholas Lord Carew, and second, Sir Robert Vere, Kt.; Sir Hugh married thirdly, Maud, daughter of Sir John Beaumont, by whom he had issue, Margaret married to Sir Theobald Grenville, Kt. * and Hugh, his son and heir, who was seated at Boccoconnoc, Cornwall, and married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Tho-

the sons, 1st. Edward succeeded on the death of his grandfather to the Earldom of Devon, and continued the descent; 2. Walter died unmarried. Of the daughters, Elizabeth, the eldest, married John Trethry; Maud, the second, married John Arundell; Isabel, the third, married William Mohun; and Florence, the youngest daughter, married John Trelawny*.

Your Correspondent also states, that Sir William Pole, in his Collections for a History of Devon, says that Margaret, daughter of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, by Elizabeth Bohun, married, 1st. John Lord Cobham; and 2dly. the aforesaid Sir Theobald Grenville, which I think must be an error, in confirmation of which I beg leave to obtrude the following. Sir Hugh Courtenay, second Earl of Devon of that name, married Margaret, (not Elizabeth, as stated by Pole,) daughter of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, by whom he had issue eight sons and nine daughters; his eldest daughter, Margaret, married Lord Cobham (so far Pole is correct), but she could not have taken a second husband, for, according to Dugdale, this Lord Cobham did not die until the 9th of Henry IV. A.D. 1402†, whereas he says, Margaret, Lady Cobham, died Aug. 1385, a period of 17 years before her husband, consequently she could not have been a widow, nor have married again.

Hoping that these statements may be of service to "H." I am,

Yours, &c.

E. F. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Beaconsfield, June 20.*

I BEG leave to offer the following observations on Hydrophobia for insertion in your pages.

Yours, &c.

JAMES RYMER.

This disease has been so exactly and fully described in books that are in every body's hands, that it is on no account necessary, nor would it be proper, to give a particular history of it here. Many of the ancients have mentioned this disease, particularly

Dioscorides, Galen, Aëtius Aegineta, &c. but none have described it so largely as Cælius Aurelianus, who, from the writings of the Greek physicians, has collected and stated all the symptoms of it with great pains and exactness.

With respect to the cure of this disease, there is no subject in which the fallacy of experience appears more strongly than in this. From the most ancient to the present times, many remedies for preventing and curing Hydrophobia have been recommended, under the sanction of pretended experience, and have perhaps also kept their credit for a time. But succeeding times have generally, upon the same grounds of experience, destroyed that credit entirely; and most of the remedies formerly employed, are now fallen into absolute neglect, or are misapplied. Sea-bathing, for instance, is now recommended as a means of prevention, but is never had recourse to when symptoms of Hydrophobia appear. In the present age, some new remedies have been proposed, and have experience alleged to vouch for their efficacy; but many doubts still remain with respect to this; and though I cannot determine in this matter from my own experience, yet from analogy, I am led to conclude, that the remedy which was found effectual by the ancients, is the only one likely to vanquish this disease, viz.:—when symptoms of Hydrophobia appear, to immerse the patient in the cold or tepid bath. In addition to the bath I would recommend cold water or any other fluid to be injected into the stomach, by means of an elastic tube, introduced into the œsophagus, as in stricture of that organ.

Celsus* says, "tis the only remedy,"—advises, if the patient cannot swim, to let him be kept under water that he may swallow it, and then at times be lifted out of it—if he can swim, to hold him under by force, that he may drink whether he will or not. This practice was grounded on the authority of the Greek physicians,

* Ancestor to the Baronet family of Trelawny of the county of Cornwall, under which article in Wotton's Baronetage, vol. II. a copious account may be seen, shewing how they came to a share of the Courtenay estates, &c. &c.

† Vide Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 67.

* Unicum remedium est, nec opinantem in piscinam non ante ei provisam projicere, et, si natandi scientiam non habet, modò mersum bibere pati, modò attollere; si habet, interdum deprimere, ut invitus quoque aqua satietur, sic enim simul et sitis, et aquæ metus tollitur.—Celsus, liber 3, cap. 27.

from whose rich stores this Latin Author has extracted and digested, in a small compass, the best system that ever was composed of medicine.

Mr. URBAN, April 11.

FROM the time which had elapsed since the insertion of my enquiries respecting the provision made for the religious instruction of the Welsh in your extensively circulated Magazine, I was afraid that they had escaped the attention of those best qualified to give the desired information; it was therefore with much pleasure that I observed the Letter of your Liverpool Correspondent, "S. R." in p. 215; and I have to request that he will, as soon as possible, forward to you such other information on the subject as he may possess, especially the prospectus or other publications of this Liverpool Society.

I trust that others of your Correspondents will follow the example of "S. R." and I have no doubt that public attention being called to the subject, the long-cherished wishes of the Welsh population of many of the principal towns and cities of England will be fulfilled. I am sure, too, that an appeal to the feelings of the English nation would not be disregarded.

I will here venture to suggest, that if the principal Welsh inhabitants of the Metropolis were to form themselves into a Society for this purpose, Branch Societies would soon follow in every part of the kingdom, where any number of antient Britons were resident. Surely, while the nobility and gentry of other parts of the empire are exerting themselves to provide the means of religious worship for those whose circumstances exclude them from partaking of the benefits of the Established Church, those of Wales will not linger behind, but will stand forward and prevent their countrymen from becoming the prey of sectarians or of ignorance, by supplying them with places of public worship and with religious instructors.

It plainly appears that some of the Welsh nobility and gentry are aware of the lamentable fact of their countrymen having no place where they can worship their Maker, and that they are willing to contribute liberally towards the establishment of Chapels and the support of Clergymen; let, then, any of these, however few in

number, once meet in London, and they will soon be joined by a numerous body of well-wishers to the cause of Religion: I am fully convinced that they will have no want of liberal contributors and zealous friends; English Charity would lend its aid; there would be no backwardness in the inhabitants of the Principality; even the poor Welshman, for whose benefit the Society would be established, would spare a mite.

Let, therefore, some Welshman not ashamed of his country or his religion, stand forward and commence the good work, and he will receive, as he deserves, the thanks of every well-wisher of the Church of England and the Principality.

Your Correspondent, "A MAGISTRATE," p. 216, states it to be the invariable rule, in cases of Bastardy, to compel the mother, if she does not nurse her infant, to contribute towards its support. How this may be managed in the country I know not; but most certainly it is not the invariable practice in the Metropolis; on the contrary, such an order is of rather rare occurrence.

If parish officers were to oblige the mothers of illegitimate children, without exception, to nurse their offspring till they attained a proper age to be weaned, instead of permitting them to obtain situations as wet-nurses in respectable families, the punishment would operate upon many as a lesson to restrain their passions: whereas the present practice of allowing them to procure places where they obtain a higher rate of wages, more indulgences, and have fewer privations to endure, than if they had continued chaste, acts rather as an encouragement to vice, and cannot but have a most injurious effect upon the minds of other women in the lower ranks of life.

AP-R. AP-H.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 9.

YOUR Correspondent "MALFEMINOSOR," p. 21, seems to be little acquainted with the subject on which he writes. He says, "the Bastardy Laws are an absolute encouragement to fornication, reward it by a bounty. invite perjury, and promise it impuni¹⁷ what else can be said of a system kindly informs a young female, she becomes pregnant, she

she will either be married to the father, or be totally released from support of the child." So far is the latter part of this sentence from being true, that in every order of filiation, the mother of a Bastard is made subject to the payment of a certain weekly sum for the maintenance of the child, which is generally a third, sometimes one half of the sum ordered to be paid by the father. In addition to this, the Bastardy Laws are so far from encouraging fornication, that the woman who has produced an illegitimate child, which becomes chargeable to the parish, is liable to a very severe punishment for her incontinence; viz. an imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, nor less than six weeks. With such a punishment hanging over her head, which punishment is frequently inflicted with more or less rigour, according to circumstances, how can the present laws be said to reward fornication by a bounty, or to invite perjury, and promise it impunity?

The remedy which is proposed by your Correspondent for this supposed evil, appears to me also to be as inadequate to the disease, as the reasons upon which it is founded are erroneous. To forbid a single woman from marrying the man by whom she is pregnant, would probably have the contrary effect to that which is expected and intended. A measure like this would at any rate be an encouragement to a young man, who would be more likely to indulge his inclination for variety, when he found that so far from being obliged to marry any of the women he may have succeeded with, he was expressly forbidden by the law to make to the unfortunate female the only recompense in his power for the injury he has done her.

I have repeatedly found, upon enquiry, that a large proportion of those who have been obliged to apply to magistrates, have forfeited their chastity under a solemn promise of marriage, which youth and inexperience have induced them to consider as sincere. D. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

June 6.

IN a stroll through, Islington very lately, I picked up a small black-letter volume, in excellent preservation, entitled "Thre godly and notable Sermons of the moost honorable

and blessed Sacrament of the Aulter. Preached in the Hospitall of S. Antony in London, by Wyllya Peryn, Preest, Bachelor of Divinite, and now set forth for the avauncement of Goddes honor, the truth of his worde, and edification of good Christian people. Vos fratres prescietes custodite: ne insipientiu errore traducti, etc. 2 Pe. ult. 1546."

The Dedication is "unto the Ryght Reverend Father in God, and his special good lorde and mayster, Edmund (by the grace of God) Bysshope of London, &c. Wylliam Peryn, Preest, wyslieth grace, peace, and helth in God."

"Although y^e corrupt state and malingaytie of thys present tyme (ryght honorable Lorde) be a spurte, sharpe and quicke enough to sturte up and to provoke a Christian hart (in whome is any sparke of love and zeale, eather toward the sincere Christiane faythe, eyther towarde the spirituall or goodly weale of this our naturall contraye), to bende and force hymselfe in the defence of the fayth catholycke; wyth all wyt and studye agaynst the vigolent and manyfold pestyferous stormes of heresie. Yet I havyng also in consideracyoⁿ y^e great accompt that I have to render unto my Lorde Christe, for the lytle talent delivered unto me, to employ (no doubt) to the edyfyenge of his mysticall bodye y^e Church, here unto added also, the importune postulacyon and request of certayne Catholyque parsons my frendes, I am (in maner) forced to dyvulgate and set forth a part of my smal and slender studye, taken here before abought certayne sermons that I made of y^e most blessed and venerable Sacrament of the Aulter. Where unto I was moved by a certayn rumor delated, and brought very oft tyme unto my eares (whyche at the length I fered and found it to be to trewe), that the horryble heresie of Berrengary and Wykelyfe (sacramentaryes abhomyable) was rayzed agayne of late, and by meanes of evell and pestyferous bokes, crepte secretly into the hartes of manye of the yonger and carnall sort. The which heryse I had well hoped to have lynne to deapelye buried (wyth the ashes of Frythe and Nicholson), to have ben revvyed and rayzed up agayne in this realme. Wherefore I fearyng the encrease of that mischevous maladye (amonge the unstable and vulgare people), thought somewhat to breke the great vyolens of suche pestilent blastes (amonge the unlearned sort), as moche as lay in the weake power and tenuitye of my simple and small talent, untill more better reskow and re-systems (by great lerned men) shuld come. And thus I preched in foure days, four severall Sermons, onely and specially of the mooste

mooste venerable and blessed Sacrament. Intending hereby (amonge many) either to reclaime and recover such as were not to farre gone, or irrevocable (if ther were any suche in myne auditory), eather to corroborate and stre'gth the weaker and suche as seemed to stagger wyth y^e huge stormes of these craftye persuasyons, in the synceryte of the Catholyke Faythe," &c.

Some way further, in enumerating the advantages of his book, he adds,

"Or els it myght stande in use and in steade (amonge the busy readers) of the venomous boke of Fryeth, or the blasphemus boke of Frear Bale, upon the Revelacions of John," &c.

I present this portion of the Dedication to your pages, as a curious specimen of our written language at that period. The two fragments I have given are not in continuation, but detached from one another; it is unnecessary, I presume, to add, that these three Sermons are in favour of the Catholic doctrine of the real presence of Christ in the elements of bread and wine in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, commonly called Transubstantiation.

The book is dedicated to the ferocious and sanguinary Edmund (Bonner, the then Bishop of London).

This curious little duodecimo volume is in perfect condition; and, as stated at the conclusion, "imprynted at London in S. Johns strete, by Nicolas Hyll, at the costes and charges of Robert Toye, dwellynge in Paules Church-yanke, at the signe of the Bell."

Can some of your many intelligent Correspondents do me the favour to inform me who this William Peryn was*; and also, where the Hospital of S. Antony in London stood? I wish also to add, that the title-page is rudely ornamented in the margin with flowers and capitals painted, somewhat in imitation, I suppose, of an altar-piece; and the initial letter of the dedication, in a painted square compartment, is surmounted by the letters L. R.

Yours, &c.

T. WELTON.

* The Book our Correspondent has above described is noticed by Mr. Herbert, in Ames's "History of Printing," p. 709.—Wm. Peryn published also, "Spirituell exercyses and goostly meditations," &c. Printed 1557. (See Herbert, p. 731.) The same work was reprinted at Caen in 1596. (Herbert, p. 1736.) EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

June 18.

IN Mr. Weber's Edition of the Works of Beaumont and Fletcher, I find that he acknowledges, in a note, that he has not been able to find any passage which will explain the following lines, spoken by *Lance* in "*Wit without Money*," act iii. scene 4.

"Should not the town shake at the cold you feel now,

And all the gentry suffer interdiction;

No more sense spoken; all things Goth and Vandal,

Till you be summ'd again, velvets and scar-Anointed with gold lace, and cloth of silver Turn'd into Spanish cottons for a penance, Wits blasted with your bulls, and tavern wither'd,

As though the term lay at St. Albans?"

The allusion, I believe, is to the fact, that during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, the business of the Courts of Law was transacted in the great aile of St. Alban's Abbey, during the sickness in the nature of a plague that visited London in those reigns. The fact is recorded on a tablet still remaining over the West door of the Abbey, and bearing the following inscription.

"Propter vicini situm et amplum hujus Templi spatium ad magnam confluentiam multitudinem excipiendam, opportunitatem temporibus Hen. VIII. R. et denuo R. Elizabethæ peste Londini serviente Conventus juridicus hic agebatur."

Such a removal of the "term" might well "wither the taverns" in London, where the scene is laid; and was sufficiently recent at the time the play in question was written to account for the allusion.

At all events I think this suggestion is deserving the attention of the curious, till a better explanation can be found; and as such I offer it to them through your respectable Repository.

E. F.

Mr. URBAN,

June 13.

THE Church of Penkridge olim Pencriz, in Staffordshire, is mentioned in the charter of King Stephen and the Bull of Pope Lucius* as given

* See Monast. Angl. tom. III. p. 235. bullam P. Lucii dat. 1144. Cariam R. Steph. d tione hujus eccl. Episcopo Cestrensis lesiae de Coventr. et Lichfield. 107. 11 Edw. II. pro exemptione regiae de Pencriz una cum et Capellis.

to the Bishop and Churches of Coventry and Lichfield, in the same manner with Wolverhampton and Stafford, which were notoriously Royal free Chapels or Colleges, which makes it probable that this of Pencris might be of the same nature. The advowson of the Church and the Manor were granted by one Hugh House to the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors, which gift was confirmed by King John, anno regni 17. And in process of time that Archbishop was always Dean of this Church, and had the collation of all the Prebendaries, who were 13 in number, about 26th Henry VIII. when they were valued at 106*l*. 15*s*. *

The grant of King John to the Archbishop of Dublin bears date 13th Sept. 1206, and is done away by the 1st Edward VI. 1547, by which act Colleges and Chantries were vested in the Crown.

In Prynn's Papal Usurpations, vol. II. No. 728. 33 Hen. III. *Petitio Canoniorum et Vicariorum de Pencriz libera Capellæ Regiæ cancellario regis contra gravamina S. de Wymer.* 41 Hen. III. 28 Edw. I. in. 14, quod Canonici de Pencriz obediunt Archiepisc. Dublin tanquam Decano suo.

This was all that this John House did, as far as appears from King John's Charter, which makes no mention how this Church came to be endowed and became Collegiate. Here was some foundation before the Conquest. For "in Pancriz tenent ix clerici de rege unam hidam, terra est iv carucarum, Domesday, *Staffordscire*, as Hemming, vol. I. p. 432; and it seems to have been Collegiate temp. Hen. II. when it lost Canon. And it undoubtedly was so, 20 Edw. I. For in Lincoln taxation, Dioc. Lich. et Cov. Dec. Stafford, Ecclesia de Penkris appropriata decano et capitulo ejusdem, quæ est Capella dom. regis, valet 67 marc." In the time of King Edw. III. (vide Newcourt, vol. I. p. 339.) that King gave to John de St. Paul the Prebend of St. Michael in the free Chapel of Penerick, Dec.

* See Plot's "History of Staffordshire." The Charter of King John, and the old taxation of the Prebends and offices in the exempt Church and Jurisdiction out of the Black Book in the Archbishop of Dublin's Registry.

6, 1337, and p. 199. That he protected Wm. de Killesley in the Prebend of Cauk (perhaps rather Cank) in the Chapel of Penerich. The Church [a view of which was drawn and engraved by T. Donaldson for Shaw's "History of Staffordshire," but never published] is dedicated to St. Michael, and at the dissolution was granted, 2 Edw. VI. to John Earl of Warwick, and 4 et 5 Phil. and Mary, to Wm. Riggs and Wm. Buckbird. Penkridge Church is a large handsome fabrick of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture; the general exterior appearance is magnificent, the walls being ornamented with small pinnacles and battlements; and contains the following monumental memorials, &c.

On the South side, on a neat mural white tablet.

"In a vault, near this place, rest, with those of his ancestors, the remains of Sir Edw. Littleton, Baronet, of Teddesley Park, in the county of Stafford, who was born June 30th, 1727, and died May 17th, 1812, aged 84 years. He was elected seven times to represent this his native County in Parliament, a trust terminating only with his life, and the duties of which he discharged with inflexible integrity and independence. He married Frances, daughter of Christopher Horton, Esq. of Catton, in the county of Derby, who died Aug. 29th, 1781, without issue, and lies interred in the same vault."

In the Chancel.

On a large handsome mural monument on the North side, 14 feet high, and 8 ft. 6 in. wide.

"Reader, 'twas thought enough upon the tombe
Of that great Captain, th' enemy of Rome,
To write no more but [here lies Hannibal];
Let this suffice thee then instead of all,
Here lye two knights, y^e Father and y^e Sonne,
Sir Edward, and Sir Edward Littleton."

On the South-east side.

"In memory of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pileton, Bart. who married Mary, only daughter of Sir Rich. Hoare, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had no issue. He was humane, hospitable, and religious; free from pride, ambition, and hypocrisy. In him we admired, and now lament, the good Landlord, indulgent Master, sincere Friend, and affectionate Husband, and a true friend of his country. Born 1676. Died 2nd Jan. 1741."

On the South side.

"Near this place are interred the remains of Hyacinth Gabrielle, wife of the most noble Richard Marquiss Wellesley, Knight

Knight of the Garter, &c. &c. She was a native of France, and departed this life at Teddesley, the seat of her son-in-law, Edw. John Littleton, Esq. on the 5th Nov. 1816. Her afflicted children have inscribed this memorial of their respect and gratitude for the virtues of the best of mothers."

Perpetual Curates of Penkridge.

James Reddings.

Nathaniel Hyde.

John Peploe.

Thomas Perry.

James Stafford, M.A. and Official.

Richard Slaney, M.A. and Official.

This Free Royal Chapel has within its jurisdiction four Chapels, Dunstan, Coppenhall, Shreshill, and Stretton. Here is a Charity School for 12 boys and 8 girls.

In 1819 two excellent school rooms for the children of this and the neighbouring parishes, and a house for the Master and Mistress, were built by E. J. Littleton, Esq. M.P.—The Schools are on the Madras system, and the whole of the expense defrayed by him.

According to the Parliamentary Returns of the Population in 1821, the Parish of Penkridge contained 1136 males, and 1166 females. Total of persons 2302.

Mr. URBAN,

May 13.

"La connaissance des costumes, en général, est indispensable aux personnes qui exercent les beaux arts. Combien de peintres, de sculpteurs, et même de dessinateurs habiles n'ont ils pas gâté leurs ouvrages par des anachronismes ridicules !"

THE foregoing observations of M. Le Noir, in his concise but excellent "Histoire des Arts in France," immediately occurred to me on viewing the portrait of "Edward the First, from the best existing documents:" thus it stands described in the catalogue of the present exhibition, No. 144. It would be interesting to know on what authority the lineaments of this portrait have been founded. No effigy appears to have been placed on his monument in Westminster Abbey, and pictorial representations of him must, from the remote period in which he lived, be looked upon rather sceptically: on his broad seal his lip and chin are closely shaven. In this particular the portrait differs most absolutely. The complete suit of plate armour, in which he is armed, partakes more of the character of that which was in use in the reign of

Henry V. than that which was worn during the period under question. But the most glaring of the improprieties with which this work abounds, is in shewing to us King Edward the First vested in a surcoat, which bears the quartered arms of France and of England; an union which assuredly did not take place until the year 1340, more than thirty years after the death of this monarch.

With an evident acknowledgment on the part of the artist, that a reference to *some* documents was required, how great must be the regret that such works as those of Montfaucon, "Antiq. de la Monarch. Franc.;" Strutt "On Dresses and Habits;" Stothard "On Sepulchral Effigies;" and Willemsen on "Regal Heraldry;" should have been unknown to him. C. S.

COMPARATIVE SCALE OF MODERN PAINTING.

THE following curious Statistic Scale, is extracted from "Paramythia, or Mental Pastimes," reviewed in p. 438. "It is," says Mr. Watson, "confined to the French, English, and Dutch Schools; for of the modern Italian and German I have seen so little, that I cannot venture an opinion. I have forborne to illustrate my opinion by remarks on living artists."

ORIGINALITY.

French.—The French may be said to be in some degree copyists, more especially after the Roman school. Their early drilling, by perhaps a too scholastic education, may be the cause of it. They should be allowed to try their strength oftener while studying; their works will, therefore, seldom offend; but must necessarily have an air of pedantry, unless by the hands of such artists as the Poussins: their aim is laudable; it is perfection; which none can attain.

English.—The English certainly approach it nearer than either, being less servile in their imitations than the whole of the Dutch and Flemish masters, and not so hard, severe, and ideal as the French. If they lean to any school more particularly, it is to the Venetian and Flemish. As a proof that what I have advanced may be established, I will instance Sir J. Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilson, Hoare, &c. Of the latter, too little has

has been said; his wit and moral have veiled the merits of pictures eminent for their composition, colour, effect, and expression. His series of the Marriage à la Mode is equal to the best of the Dutch school, even in their execution. The palm of originality, I think, we may triumphantly claim.

Dutch and Flemish.—The Dutch have much originality; their talent is rather humour than wit, and there is nothing abstract. They take nature as they find it; and, as they have usually painted high-finished cabinet-pictures, they are very precious, and more generally please than either the French or English. Nothing can go beyond Teniers and Ostade.

STUDY.

French.—The French are more academic; more devoted to the antique; have perhaps what may be called a better education; are longer in leading-strings; are generally better taught perspective and the principles of art; and less allowed to try the strength of their genius earlier than either the English or Dutch.

English.—The English are fonder of drawing from the living model than the antique; pay less attention to the minute mathematical demonstrations of perspective; are less fastened on system; less bigotted to any school; and claim public attention earlier. Fonder of colours than the French, they rather attempt the aggregate appearance of nature, than the minute detail of either Dutch or French artists.

Dutch and Flemish.—The Dutch have ever made nature their exclusive study, and one hears little of their academies. For local subjects they are unrivalled. By the want of education they have lost dignity, and all claim to grave composition; but, by limiting their attempts, they have reached a perfection which may for ever defy competition. Paul Potter is certainly the Corregio of rustic nature; and Rembrandt, when free from vulgarity, truly a great, powerful, and striking artist.

EFFECT.

French.—The classical severity of the French school, and their minute attention to outline and detail, preclude a chance of great or striking effects. They seem afraid of masses, and are so captivated with form that they cannot prevail upon themselves to lose a line, even in shadow.

English.—In grand effect the Eng-

lish succeed well, because they have the courage to sacrifice parts to the whole, and are less fastidious about the perspective accuracy of their shadows. The effect becomes more the painter's own creation. If fortunately he is a man of genius, the picture will be very striking; but if not (as I have in another place observed) it will be worth nothing.

Dutch and Flemish.—In local effect the Dutch are very successful, as Nature is still their object; and their aim not being so great, they are the more certain of success. I will instance Cuyp, Potter, and Ostade, for warmth; Du Jardin and W. Vandeveldt, for freshness; Hobbima and Ruysdale, for the cool in landscape.

COLOUR.

French.—The French will excuse me if I say I think they are not so successful, as colorists, as the English and Dutch. They have too many other things, which they think more important to attend to in their pictures. When composition, draperies, and, above all, drawing, claims their attention, it is not to be wondered at if colouring should be somewhat neglected. It often happens that good draftsmen are bad colourists.

English.—The English are the best colourists for great works, because they take the aggregate tones of Nature for their model; because they rely more upon it, and allow a greater latitude of it in the construction of their pictures. See Reynolds, Wilson, and a host of living artists.

Dutch and Flemish.—The Dutch and Flemish are the best colourists for most subjects. It is more essentially necessary to their works. Indeed, where pictures are only intended to be a faithful transcript of Nature, it is indispensable. Their success is beyond praise; witness Potter, Cuyp, the landscape and marine painters Vandeveld, Ostade, Rembrandt, Reubens, and Vandyke.

CHARACTERISTICS.

French.—Manner.—The French are certainly mannerists; their national character in a great measure occasions it; they think highly of themselves, their institutions, and academies; their language is universal; their great characters well known; their writers read and admired every where. It is therefore pardonable, and, indeed, they cannot help it. They seldom look abroad.

English.

English. — Style.—I should rather call the English characteristic by the milder epithet of style. It is not so much the manner of *doing*, as *seeing*; and that I think classes the distinction. From the contemplation of the works of their best masters (not the copying of them) arises that sort of resemblance which I denominate style.

Dutch and Flemish. — Truth.—The Dutch and Flemish characteristic I shall call truth, with a drawback on account of vulgarity. They are freer from manner and style than either of the other two, because Nature is their idol, and a fac simile, as far as Art can go, their adoration.

FEELING AND EXPRESSION.

French.—The French have here to boast of great excellencies, but still I think there is, in general, a drawback, arising, perhaps, from a too great and idolatrous admiration of the antique, which sometimes leads them to a fierceness of expression bordering on vulgarity. Extremes are said to meet, and perfection is not easily obtained. In dignified history N. Poussin is above criticism; Greuze at the top of the scale for domestic subjects; and Claude in landscapes may not be surpassed to the end of time.

English.—The English have a great claim on this score, and must, when they succeed at all, be eminently successful, as they take for their historic pictures the finest living models they can meet with; and for their landscapes, the most brilliant effects of sun and shade, among verdant and romantic scenery: witness Wilson's Solitude, and Niobe on landscape: and, in history, Sir Joshua's Count Ugolino and his sons. His smaller fancy subjects are also full of dignity, feeling, and expression.

Dutch and Flemish.—The Dutch and Flemish are equal to either in many respects; still there is a drawback, arising, perhaps, from their having studied the antique too little, through which they have not sufficient dignity in form, and what is called ideal beauty. Rubens is above comparison, when free from excess and vulgarity; and Vandyke eminent both in history and portraits. In their landscape painting they are less romantic, more true, and, to say the least, equal in colour; witness P. Potter, Cuyp, Vandevelde, &c.

COMPOSITION.

French.—The French are generally

great and successful in composition: this still arising from their more orthodox and scholastic education.

English.—The English are grand in style, less theatric in composition, and less perfect in perspective and architecture. It may be said the French contrive the saloon and amphitheatre of their pictures first, and put their figures in afterwards; and that the English first form their groups, and then make up the best accommodation in their power to place them in.

Dutch and Flemish.—The Dutch in the composition of their pictures seldom go beyond the rooms they sit in, and the scenery of the neighbourhood; the costume of their own country, or their friends and relations, for their dresses and groups.

PORTRAIT.

French.—I think the French will readily give up this point. They seem to paint as if ink-stands, tables, draperies, and other accessories were to be looked at and treated as separate portraits, whereas the English treat all these as viewed at one *coup d'œil*, or glance: perhaps they place the sitter farther off.

English.—We are certainly the best portrait-painters of the day. The ease, grace, truth, colour, treatment, composition, and characteristic likeness all prove my assertion. I would further establish it, did I illustrate by living artists, but I have pledged myself not to do so.

Dutch and Flemish.—The Dutch and Flemish were excellent; witness Rubens, Vandyke, Rembrandt, Mitzu, Gerard Dow, Terburg, &c.

VALUE.

French.—Indifferent pictures of the French school are still worth something, because they are usually well drawn, with more finish and attention to parts, and the whole at least conducted upon the principles of art.

English.—Indifferent pictures of the English school are of very little value; our aim being high, half measures will not do. Our second rate pictures are too loose to please.

Dutch and Flemish.—Indifferent pictures of the Dutch school will still make very pretty furniture, and sell for money; because they approach the works of very great and favourite Masters, whose being only to reach the representation of simple Nature, are more generally understood.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

June 28.

IN your Magazine for May, p. 470, the following paragraph occurs, relating to the late Lord Primate of Ireland.

"As his father had been Governor to his late Majesty, and afterwards Prime Minister of England, it is but little wonder that promotion should have poured in upon a son, whose manners, learning, and conduct, would have conferred credit upon any family."

The readers of this paragraph will be naturally led by it to infer, that the eminent person in question obtained promotion *early* in life, *speedily*, and through the *interest of his father*, the Earl of Bute. As the want of minute information upon this point, seems alone to have caused the writer of this article to express himself in a manner liable to so much misconception, permit me to acquaint him, and your other readers, that the real fact was directly the reverse of that which the terms of this article are calculated to imply.

In the first place, I have to state; that the Earl of Bute never held the appointment of *Governor* to his late Majesty. In the next place, Mr. William Stuart, for *above fourteen years* after he took Orders, possessed no other preferment whatever than the Vicarage of Luton; a living, now become of considerable value, but which, during the whole time that he held it, was worth only *two hundred pounds per annum*, although the duty was very laborious; the parish being of very great extent, and the population exceedingly numerous. His strict performance of that duty, added to his exemplary life, his abilities, and his birth, rendered it a matter of much surprise, (as many will remember,) that he was suffered to remain thus long in so obscure a station. He did so, nevertheless, until his father's eyes were closed. The Earl of Bute died on the 10th of March, 1792; and it was not until the 23rd of March, of the following year, 1793, that Dr. Stuart became Canon of Windsor, which was his first dignity in the Church.

This situation placing him under the immediate observation of his late Majesty, a much higher promotion, undoubtedly, followed it in the same year, when he was raised to the See of St. David's. But it cannot be denied,

that the apprenticeship (if we may use that term,) which he had served to his profession, was sufficiently long and severe; though by no means useless, for, from thence it probably was, that he learned to appreciate so justly the office and character of a *good Parish Priest*. From thence also it probably proceeded, that whenever a living in his gift fell vacant within his diocese, he invariably bestowed it upon the resident *Curate*, if a deserving Clergyman, however unknown or unfriended the individual, and whatever powerful solicitations might be made in behalf of another person.

Although it is proposed to communicate to the Editors of the "*Annual Register*" a fuller article* concerning this distinguished and lamented personage, yet the respectable character of the Gentleman's Magazine makes me desirous to transmit to you the present letter, in order to correct any erroneous impression that may have been unintentionally conveyed by the paragraph which I have quoted.

Yours, &c.

G. P.

MR. URBAN,

June 25.

I AM a man of a plain understanding, and therefore not able to comprehend how a return to Cash Payments hath, in the first place, diminished the circulating medium; and, in the second place, how it hath lowered the price of almost every article of human consumption. For instance, suppose I had possessed one hundred or one thousand pounds, in one and two pounds, Bank of England notes, and had taken them to the Bank to be exchanged for cash or sovereigns, should I not have brought away with me the same number of sovereigns in value that I had left notes behind me, and consequently dispersed these sovereigns for purchasable articles in the very same way, and to the very same amount that I should have dispersed the paper notes? Where, then, is the diminution of circulating medium? And if this be the case, that the Circulating Medium is not diminished, how comes it to pass that I cannot afford, with a golden sovereign, to give as large a price for my consum-

* We should most willingly have given admission to this more complete article had we been favoured with it. EDIT.

able articles, as I could with a paper note of the same denominative value? I say that these matters are above my comprehension. The only way in which I can solve the first difficulty is, by supposing that the Bank of England will not be able to discount so freely as it hath hitherto done, by reason of its not having a sufficient quantity of gold to issue as it hath heretofore had of paper, and consequently, a large quantity of fictitious floating capital, for which there hath never been any real value received, will be withheld from circulation. And this solution, if correct, will answer the purpose of explaining the second difficulty, that is, why I cannot afford to give as much for my consumable commodities now that gold is the medium of purchase, as I could when paper was, namely, because there is less of it, or of money, in circulation.

There is another mode also of accounting for the depreciation of the price of all marketable commodities, and that is, in consequence of Government not having had occasion for any more loans since the expiration of the war. These loans being a principal sum of money or capital, were brought forward at once into the market, and produced an immense quantity of circulating medium, consisting indeed only of paper, which enabled the hands through which they passed to give a larger price for commodities of all descriptions than was their real and intrinsic value, compared with the value of the labour that produced them. For as these loans were generally advanced in paper money, that is, from a false and artificial capital, which derived currency only because it was sanctioned by the Legislature, so the quantity of it brought into circulation gave a false and artificial value to all the articles of human consumption, as well as the value of landed property. I remember the celebrated financier Monsieur Necker says, in his History of his own Administration, "that Administrators considered it a glorious time when, by the unrestricted use of paper money, they could not only supply all wants *known* and *unknown*, but have a fund ready to start up on the very day and hour it shall be called for. They have only to procure a paper-mill, a stamp, a plate, and a printing press, and the public Treasury is se-

cure, and they themselves may recline on the couch of indolence and repose."

If the foregoing observations will throw any light upon a subject which is at this time agitated in every corner of the kingdom, and but little understood, or elicit any more satisfactory explanations than I have been able to suggest, the end of your present Correspondent will be answered, who respectfully subscribes himself

Yours, &c.

PARSIMONIUS.

MR. URBAN,

Queen-square,
June 21.

THE Island of Ferro or Hiero*, is the most Westerly of the Canary Islands. The ascent from the sea is difficult, as it is on all sides high and craggy; but on its summit it is tolerably level and fruitful, abounding with many kinds of trees and shrubs. It produces better grass, herbs, and flowers, than any of the other Islands; so that bees thrive and multiply here exceedingly, and yield excellent honey. The greater part of the wine of this Island, which is bad, is distilled into brandy. There are only three fountains of water in the Island. On account of the scarcity of water, sheep, goats, and swine, do not drink in summer, but they are accustomed to dig up the roots of fern, and chew them in order to quench their thirst. The larger cattle are watered at those fountains, and at a place where water distils from the leaves of a tree. The following account of this tree, which is called the Fountain Tree, is extracted from the Universal History, 1765, vol. XVI. fol. edit. p. 157:

"In the Island of Ferro there is neither river, spring, fountain, nor well, though 25 leagues in circumference, but was formerly supplied with abundance of wholesome fresh water by means of this wonderful tree. This tree is as thick as our oak, between 6 or 7 fathoms high, the branches spreading somewhat loose and open, and the leaves are like those of the laurel, but white within, and green without. It bears neither fruit nor blossoms, dries, and seems to wither in the day-time, when the sun shines, and drops water all night; when a cloud always hovers about its top. Under each of these trees, of which there are many in the Island, there was a cistern or basin, capable of holding

* Ferro, or Hiero, about 15 miles in circumference, and 45 in circumference, from P. 27° 45', W. long. 17° 46'.

sufficient water for 8000 inhabitants and 100,000 beasts on this Island. The principal basin is supposed to have contained 20,000 tons, and was filled in one night, and conveyed through several canals into other reservoirs about the island,—a thing incredible, did not experience evince the truth of it. Hence also we may account for its name *Pluvialis*, in antient geography, which imports that this Island was supplied with water from Heaven. Some modern writers have decried this account as a fiction, merely because Providence having taught the inhabitants a more easy manner of saving rain water in cisterns, and of filtering brackish water for common use, they thought proper to alter their former method."

MR. URBAN,

June 25.

YOUR Correspondent "J. M." in his entertaining and instructive Letter in your Number for March 1818, p. 231, says, that the Celts or Gaels (or whatever other name the reader may be pleased to give the inhabitants of Britain, before it was visited by the Romans), "adopted no Roman names, but always retained the original appellations of places, sensibly founded on localities;" and in one part of his Letter, that "Dun or Dune signifies a fortress or high ground;" and in another part, that Dun signifies a castle. In all this I agree with "J. M." But his etymology of the compound word *Dunedin*, the name still given by the Scotch Highlanders to Edinburgh, is incorrect and romantic. He says, that Edin means Edwin, and that the whole word means Edwin's Fortress. If Edin meant Edwin, this would go far to disprove "J. M.'s" own position, that the old names of places in this island are "sensibly founded on localities." The true translation of the Gaelic word *Edin* is Face, and it surprised me very much to observe a person of "J. M.'s" apparent knowledge of the language, adopting the interpretation given to this word by those who are entirely ignorant of Gaelic, on no other ground, I believe, than its near resemblance in its orthography to Edwin. The author of the "Traveller's Guide through Scotland and its Islands" closes his remarks on the etymology of Edinburgh in these words: "There is at least much probability in the opinion which refers the origin of the word Edinburgh to the Gaelic compound *Dun Edin*, signifying the face of a hill, the appellation by which

this capital is still known in the Highlands." The word *Dun* signifies either fortress, rising ground, or hill; and if *Edin* means Face, as it undoubtedly does, the compound word *Dunedin* is simply "Face of the Hill," or "Castle on the Face,"—Hill being supplied without being expressed, as is the case in all languages in many instances. Though this is the proper translation of "*Dunedin*," still the English reader will naturally ask, what relation or resemblance has this word to "*Edinburgh*?" I am able to answer, however strange it may appear, that "*Edinburgh*," when translated, also signifies "Face of the Hill." Edin, as already shewn, means Face; and the Celtic word "*Burgh*" or "*Borough*" signifies "irregular rising ground" or "hill." It will appear extraordinary to some, but, it is presumed, satisfactory to every reader, to find that the apparently dissimilar words *Dunedin* and *Edinburgh*, have one and the same meaning.

I am aware that Lexicographers say that the word *Burgh* or *Borough* is derived from the Saxon, and signifies a Town; but though this be true, it does not and cannot apply to the name *Edinburgh*, which, in all probability, had its existence before the Saxon language was known in this country. Nor is it probable, at any rate, that the half of the name was derived from that language, and the other half from a different language. In truth, all Antiquaries know that the name *Edinburgh* was known when the Gaelic or Celtic language alone was used in this part of the land. N. B.

MR. URBAN,

May 27.

TO satisfy your Correspondent "A. Y. Z." that both the families of Clare and Clere are descended from the same ancestor, it is only necessary to turn to "*Les Historiens Normands, par Duchesne, avec L'Armoriale: et les tables genealogiques, par Dumoulin, Rouen, 1631; Le Nobiliare de Normandie, and L'art de verifier les dates*," where it appears that Godfrey, Earl of Eu and Brionne was the natural son of Richard Duke of Normandy, and had for armorial bearings, Argent, a fess Azure, charged with an eagle and two lions Or. His son Gilbert de Clere having the guardianship of the young Duke William, afterwards styled the Conqueror, took, in allusion to his important

portant trust, the chevrons Gules on a field Or, which were continued by the Gloucester branch of the family; but the other descendants who retained in an uninterrupted male line the Barony and Marquisate of Clere in Normandy to near the end of the last century, also retained the original arms. Those who accompanied the Conqueror to England, whose names appear in the Battle Abbey Roll, for distinction, added two eagles Or, in place of the two lions, which arms were afterwards constantly used by the Ormsby, Blickling, and Stokesby families; and as they intermarried with the other branch, and settled at Kilkenny in Ireland, we find the arms quartered by that family, Or, chevrons Gules, with Argent, a fess Azure charged with three eagles Or. The Norfolk family has produced several remarkable characters noticed in English history.

Matthew Clere was Sheriff of Kent and Constable of Dover, when he seized the Archbishop of York at the instance of Longchamps, Bishop of Ely, whose sister Matthew had married, as related in *M. Paris*, an. 1191.

Sir Robert Clere married the daughter of Sir William Boleyn, was father of Sir Thomas, whose untimely fate has been lamented with such exquisite feeling by the poetic Earl of Surrey.

Sir John, another son, was Admiral of the fleet sent against the Scots, and was killed at the Orkneys; and another was slain at Musselburgh; the grandson, Sir Edward, was knighted by his cousin Queen Elizabeth, and received the Royal Order of St. Michael from the King of France. His son Henry was created a Baronet by James I. but died without male issue. His only daughter married John, the second son of Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchinbroke. M. M.

P. S. An omission and error has taken place in the Pedigree given by your Correspondent "C." in volume LXXXIX. ii. p. 411. For Baldwin de Clere is not mentioned, and his son Edmund is placed under Robert de Clere, the ancestor of the Fitz-Walters. (See Dugdale's *Baron.* vol. I. p. 209.)

Mr. URBAN,

June 18.

ON the subject of new Churches it was admirably observed by the

late Dr. Whitaker, that "the point required in all modern edifices has been to compress the greatest number of people into a given space." The truth of this observation is severely felt by architects, who, having studied the models of antiquity, whether of Greece, of Rome, or of England, are desirous of conforming as nearly as possible to the rules which guided the erection of those structures by whose ruins they were taught their noble science. Recent experience, however, proves that there are few scrupulous enough to adhere to their models, without violations of style or taste, so monstrous as not to be detected by the commonest observer. Which, I ask, of the new Churches that have been built, or are now building in different parts of the country, will bear strict examination? Defective proportions, ill applied or unmeaning ornaments, shapeless campaniles, and other deformities, meet the eye. Anomalous mixtures, and unpardonable incongruities, are now as common in Grecian Architecture as in the "*Gothic*."

In fact, very few possess taste, tho' every body professes it, and let the Architect be ever so conversant with the works of antiquity, or skilful in the adaptation of its best models, he is frequently frustrated in their execution. It is now become as fashionable to admire Pointed Architecture as it was thirty years ago to condemn the style as barbarous and unworthy of imitation, or even preservation; every body studies it, every body understands it. Gothic churches, Gothic palaces, Gothic villas, Gothic cottages, and even Gothic stables, are starting up in every direction, and bid fair to annihilate every other style. How far it is desirable that these efforts should be attended with success is doubtful. Pointed Architecture is assuredly better suited to religious than domestic buildings, unless the habits of the present age could be accommodated to the gloomy grandeur of such palaces as Haddon and Wingfield in Derbyshire, Stoke in Shropshire, or Naworth in Cumberland. But in ecclesiastical edifices no innovation ought to be admitted, none is necessary.

If, as the author of the *Pirate* observes. "Architects could be content to imitate what is really good in that species of building, they would confound the styles of all ages at

at random with additional fantasies and combinations of their own device," we should applaud its use, even as a domestic style. But that churches are not yet formed on the elegant and correct plan adopted by our forefathers, a plan than which "nothing can be more beautiful nor more beautifully appropriate to their design, than the best of our antient parish churches*," the new Church of St. Martin at Carfax in Oxford is a convincing proof.

The Architect would have merited and received loftier praise, had he strived to save the old structure, than he can possibly expect to derive from the stiff aspiring pile which he has placed in its room. St. Martin's is the smallest parish in Oxford, and had the old church been repewed, and deprived of its cumbrous galleries, sufficient accommodation would have remained for the usual congregation. The reason why the church should be made to hold at least four times as many church-going persons as the parish contains, is not quite clear, or that the parish of St. Martin should be obliged to furnish room for so many of the inhabitants of the adjoining parishes, whose churches are mostly spacious, but rarely half filled (I instance All Saints), does indeed appear surprising, after making every allowance for its distinction as the Corporation church.

My chief object, however, is to show how beautifully the builder has attempted to conform his design to the wants of his employers. He perhaps thought that as height was equivalent to length, and he could obtain the former but not the latter, he might elevate the walls and arches to suit his purpose, regardless of propriety, elegance, and good taste. If a handsome feature of the old church, the clerestory, had been copied in the new, and the side aisles reduced in good proportion to the centre, the whole building might have been lightened a few feet without much objection. But our Architect, in the full persuasion, it appears, that the beauty of a church proceeds from the magnitude of its windows, surmounted his walls with shallow parapets, unadorned with battlements

(which more properly belong to the style of his windows, than to the style of those which prevailed in the old church), that the gigantic dimensions of these features might lose nothing of their effect on the beholder; they descend so close to the basement, and rise so near to the cornice, and are withal so numerous, that it is with difficulty we prevail on ourselves to disbelieve he intended to admit as much noise from the street as possible. A clock dial is thrust between the points of the Eastern gable and window, and is not more useless now than it ever will be. It is at present motionless, and can never move rightly, on account of the distance of the machinery which is fixed in the tower, at the other extremity of the building. We think, as no pinnacles have been allowed, that it would be an improvement to the design, if the *quarter boys*, as they are called, were elevated one on each angle of the gable. This would meet with almost universal approbation, as far more anxiety was expressed for their safety, than for the preservation of the old church.

The antient tower is as yet untouched, and it may be suffered to retain its present venerable aspect, as only a very small portion of its upper part can be seen over the lofty church, which, in point of style, is very defective. The divisions are marked by buttresses of peculiar formation, copied, with some deviations, from the old Eastern buttresses built early in the thirteenth century. * All the windows are copied from the pattern of the old East window, and belong to the style of the fifteenth century. The Architect has ingeniously adopted a compartment of the principal East window for his side windows, despising altogether the characteristic proportions of arches, whose age must, it seems, be determined by the tracery they contain.

The church does not stand well on its foundations. The basement cornice, which should have reposed on the ground agreeable to the style of the thirteenth century, is raised to the cill of the windows, making the church appear as if it were elevated upon stilts.

In point of execution, much praise is due to the Architect. Where he trusts to his own skill and invention, he fails of producing character and effect,

* See an excellent paper on "New Churches" in the 46th Number of the Quarterly Review.

fect, as in the cornices; but where he copies antiquity, he proves bold and correct, as in the windows, which are excellently carved. The capitals of the interior are also tolerable imitations, but being fixed on pillars of extraordinary height, resembling May-poles or mop-sticks, scarcely come under notice. The arches are five in number on each side, corresponding with the windows, which are not all of equal breadth, each extreme arch being shorter and narrower than the rest. The poverty of this part of the design baffles description. The mathematical nicety of the Architect in opposing solids to solids is quite inimitable. What the original design of the old church was, I shall not determine, but much good taste was evinced in the disposition of its renewed South windows, without regard to the three very beautiful arches which separated the body from its lateral aisle on each side. The noble breadth of those arches gave space to the aisles, which in the new church are cramped and screwed by five intervening slender openings, whose summits are raised to a "dizzy height" above the galleries, to accommodate which so many unwarrantable liberties have been taken with the architecture.

Innumerable examples of grotesque corbels occur in antient buildings, but the Architect of Carfax Church, without rivalling the ancients in the meaning of such devices, has far outstripped them in the savage coarseness of the sculptured heads supporting the main beams of the roof, which is of wood, and if copied from the antient one, would have proved creditable to his taste and judgment.

It is directed that certain parts of our Church Service shall be performed in the chancel, but this church is without a chancel. The pews stretch from the West to the East end, and though a very limited space is enclosed with rails, yet the altar-table is completely shut out from the view of the congregation by the pulpit, which, with its sweeping staircase, nearly fills the breadth of the aisle. The altars of antient churches were always elevated considerably above the floor of the body, and there is no good reason why this fashion should not still be observed. The magnificence of such an arrangement is undeniable, and a gradual elevation of nearly three feet to-

wards the East end of this lofty church, would have essentially improved its appearance.

The pews are neat, substantial, convenient, and appropriate. They are without ornament, and well merit imitation; but the galleries are so ill contrived, that only the front row of persons can obtain a sight of the preacher; those on the hindmost seats cannot possibly see him.

That the artificial light by night should rival the natural light by day, this church is bountifully supplied with gas, the gasometer being economically and judiciously fixed under the altar table.

The handsome but mutilated old font is retained in its original position at the West end; surely no objection could exist to its removal into the tower, which is now a neat but vacant room, and unnecessarily exposed to the church, by the enlargement of its arch, unless such an appropriation had been contemplated.

The rebuilding of this church was as expeditiously effected as a very limited fund would admit. The Architect has, perhaps, no reason to regret this circumstance; he is not charged with having squandered ornaments on his design,—an error which he probably, like most of his brethren unskilled in "*Gothic*," would have committed, had his means been more ample. But let him be assured that his design might have been richer without being more beautiful. It is false taste to suppose that the most highly enriched style is the most correct and impressive. At the period when ornaments became profuse, Pointed Architecture was on the decline, and the works of the 13th century will ever be regarded as the purest and best models for imitation.

I will only add, that should the same Architect repair the tower, let him be careful not to render it too fine an object for the rest of the building. No pinnacles or battlements have been admitted on the church, and an excess of these ornaments on the tower would appear fanciful and inconsistent. *B.*

MR. URBAN, June 20.
A MONUMENT having been recently erected in Louth Church to the memory of the late Rev. John Enslin (see vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 285). I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the Inscription. *T.*

"Me-

"*Memoria Sacrum reverendi viri JOANNIS EMERIS, A.M. Coll : Corp : Christ : apud Cantabrigienses olim socii, et regie in hoc oppido scholæ Archididascali; in quâ per triginta annos, cum diligentia indefessâ, et cum paternâ quadam sollicitudine, felicissimam juventuti erudiendæ impendebat operam: quæ in se merita alumni ejus, gratissimo animo prosequentes, et in hoc ante omnia intenti, ut virtutum tot atque tantarum quibus ex confesso per totam vitam eminuerat, morum scilicet sine labe sanctitatis, integritatis perspectissimæ, benevolentie neminem non complectentis, pietatisque verè Christianæ, in longum conservaretur recordatio, hoc marmor sumptibus suis collocari voluerunt; ita, exemplo tam eximio commemorato, posteris se quam maxime profuturos esse, arbitrantur. Obiit vi Septembris, A. D. M.DCCC.XIX. æt. LXXXV; post labores tam utiles, tam honorabiles, viginti et quatuor annorum otio, eâ cum dignitate, quæ ex universorum veneratione orta erat, perfructus.*"

Mr. URBAN, *March 6.*

YOUR Correspondent **ANTI-SPOLIATOR** (p. 105) has very justly exposed the too frequent practice of removing and destroying Monuments. Thus great difficulty oftentimes occurs to the Genealogist in his researches, and those evidences which he anxiously endeavours to consult, and from which alone he could hope to prove descents in the absence of other legal documents, are, perhaps, to his great disappointment, swept away by the hands of some interested individual, who might wish to dispose of vaults ready made, or to make room for a new one, by which a few pounds may be put into his pocket, regardless of the infringement of the rights of the heirs of those who have purchased of his predecessors, and perhaps the only freehold remaining to the family; for when once purchased * of the Clergyman, I should consider that it ought to belong for ever to that family; and, unless for the improvement of a church, and for which a faculty should be obtained, ought never to be violated, whether the heirs are living, or apparently extinct; for if the latter, there is then the greater necessity for their preservation, in case any heir of the family

* In Wood's Institute of the Laws of England, 2d edit. 1722, p. 31, "For defacing a Monument, they that build the same shall have an action during their lives; afterwards the heir of the deceased; for these Monuments serve for proof of descent and pedigrees."

should come forward, that he may be enabled to establish his claims. If, for the purposes of any improvement in the church, it is necessary to remove a Monument or Inscription, then it should be placed in the nearest situation to the spot from whence it was removed, and a memorandum made by the Clergyman in the Register, with a copy of the Inscription. Indeed a book might be used entirely for the purpose, and for every Monument or Inscription, when put up, a fee should be paid to the Clergyman for the registering of such Inscription, by which means copies would be preserved of those, which, perhaps, from being in the churchyard, are more likely to be obliterated and destroyed. To each entry the Clergyman might sign his name; and then, perhaps, at some future time, it might be considered as evidence in a court of law.

In vol. LXXXIX. i. p. 232, I called the attention of your readers to a circumstance similar to that stated by **ANTI-SPOLIATOR**, and which occurred at Maidstone, the removal of the Snellings, and Snelling Thomas, Monuments. At my last visit to Maidstone, I went to the workhouse for the purpose of copying the Inscriptions. I found the large tablets placed to divide the pig-sties, they being sufficiently large for that purpose, and saved the trouble and expence of materials in making separate walls. The person who attended very civilly informed me "that there had been a great deal said about them there stones some time ago; people frequently coming for about a fortnight, in consequence of something being said about them in a Magazine he believed." But it has not had the effect of saving them from destruction, so far as regards the arms and inscriptions, great pains having been taken to completely obliterate every letter, by chiselling them out. But I found other stones that had escaped their destroying hands.

In the wall of the first sty, a large stone with the following Inscription:

"J. D. 1736. * R. D. 1739."

Another in the second wall, with the following Arms, and Inscription:

A shield containing an impalement, Baron and Femme; the first, a fess charged with 2 mullets pierced, be-

* Probably for Duke, a family residing at Maidstone about this time.

tween 3 cinquefoils, for *Lambe**: the second, on a chevron, between 3 griffins' heads erased, as many estoiles, for *Beale*.

Hic jacet sepultus Johannes fili' John Lambe, Maidstoniensis, gen. et Bathshebæ vxoris eius, filia Richardi Beale, nuper de Hale Place, armig. obiit 5 Aprilis, anno do' 1686. Ac Christopherus filius eorundem Joh'is et Bathshebæ, obiit 30 Novembris anno Dom. 1688. et predict. Bathsheba ob. 2 Februarii, anno Dom. 1688, ætatisq. suæ 29. Hic etiam jacet Johannes Lambe, gen. Maritus predictæ Bathshebæ, qui obiit 7^{mo} die Decembris, anno ætatis 46, annoqve Domini 1693.*

Various other Inscriptions have been removed and destroyed. I met with one large Purbeck stone accidentally, inscribed thus:

“JOHN HOW,
died Maior Janu;
ye . 17 . 1715 . in ye . 80
year of his age.”

I saw some ready for removal in the church-yard; they were turned face to face, which, from their weight to lift up, prevented my copying the Inscriptions, but was informed that one or two belonged to the Troughton family. One of whom, it appears, issued tokens in 1668, upon which was the Grocers' arms; and inscribed—“Jonathan . Troughton;” and on the reverse, “in Maidston . 1668 . his Halfpeny.”

I feel greatly obliged to your Correspondent “A. H.” vol. LXXXIX. p. 326, for his answer to my queries. He has probably misunderstood my meaning respecting a stone in the Watery Lane, Maidstone. It is merely one of the many that has been removed from the church-yard; it is used as a paving stone.

There is on the South side of the church-yard, near to the vestry room, a tomb-stone with this Inscription:

“Here lieth interr'd the body of Joan Heath, who departed this life, June the 4th, 1706, aged 104 years.”

Another, not far from the above, has this ludicrous Inscription:

* The same arms are placed over the Almshouses and Free School at Sutton-Valence, which was founded by an ancestor of this family, William Lamb, who was Gentleman Usher to Henry VIII. and a Freeman of the Clothworkers' Company in London. He gave 10*l.* per annum to the Free School at Maidstone.

“In memory of John Nettlefold, who died Jan. 13, 1793, aged 80 years, left issue a third wife and two daughters.”

Whether his third wife was his own daughter or not, I leave to your readers to determine.

Anxiously wishing that some means may be taken to prevent improper removal of Monuments for the future, I remain
Yours, &c. P.

Mr. URBAN,

June 12.

AS I stated, in my former communications of the principles of Language, that words owe (in their derivation and retain in their use) their origin to the first image; I shall now examine, and trace, through its various applications, the word “*Brow*.” Its anatomical definition, retained when used in its first sense, needs no discussion. When applied to poetical images, it never loses sight of the happy precision of its corporeal nature; and in the earliest and most beautiful of poets, Homer, we find it used as the ornament of mountain scenery, “ἐπ' ὄφρυσι καλλυκομένης,” “sub fronte collis pulchri.” In Plut. “ὄφρυς γυναικός,” “frons terrena,” and in Appollonius Rhodius, “ὄφρυσι ἀγιάλοιο,” “sub littoris fronte.” Virgil not only painted nature in its true colours, but improved his originals, and especially Homer. I need only cite this from his Georgics, “supercilio clivosi trinitis undam.” (1 Georg. 109.) Luke (in 4 cap. v. 29) also has “ὡς ὄφρυς τε ὄφρυς.” A similar expression Grey has, but the metaphor is carried further, and improved by the retrospective beauty of derivation:

“On a rock whose haughty brow
Frolics o'er old Conway's foaming flood.”

The “united eyebrow” of the ancients was by them regarded as a rare beauty; when applied to the sylvan scenery of mountains, it is happy in picture and truth: to illustrate this I shall conclude by a beautiful passage from Strabo, who, though a geographer, had all the descriptive powers of a poet, and lost not this opportunity to introduce into the picturesque truth the happy metaphor taken from the united eyebrow. Speaking of Aricia, he says, “κυκλῶ ὄρεινῃ συνίχης ὄφρυς περικυτταί,” “in circulo montanum junctum supercilium circumjacet.”

Yours, &c. R. TREVELYAN.

TOUR IN FRANCE, IN 1821.

(Continued from p. 518.)

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL IN THE LOUVRE.

CHARLES ANDREW VANLOO.

This is a branch of another family of Painters. James Vanloo was born at Sluys in Holland, in 1614. He was reputable for historic subjects and for portraits. His picture of reception into the Academy was the Portrait of Michael Corneille. The Bath of Diana, and the Discovery of the Pregnancy of Calisto, are mentioned by Houbraken as the most considerable of his historical pictures. He was a correct designer of the human form, and his colouring was chaste. He died at Paris in 1670.

John Baptist Vanloo, grandson of Charles Andrew, was born at Aix in Provence, in 1684. He acquired celebrity by some of his pictures for the churches and public edifices at Toulon. During the siege of that place, in 1707, he returned to Aix. Having enjoyed the protection of Prince Carignan, he was enabled to visit Rome, and to receive lessons from Benedetto Luti. During his residence there he executed a picture of the Scourging of Christ, which was highly esteemed, and placed in S. Maria in Monticelli. At Turin he painted the portrait of the Duke of Savoy, and several portraits of the nobility. When introduced into the Academy at Paris, he presented for his reception the picture of Diana and Endymion. For St. Martin des Champs he painted the Entry of Christ into Jerusalem; and for St. Germain des Prés, St. Peter delivered from Prison.

In 1737, he visited England, and made portraits of Colly Cibber, and Owen Mac Swinney remarkable for his long silver locks, which were so beautifully drawn, that the Painter derived fresh reputation. Sir Robert Walpole was his friend, and by him he was introduced to the Prince and Princess of Wales, whose portraits were taken by him. His fame in London was great, and his employment extensive. In 1742 his health declined, and, returning to Provence, he died in 1746.

We now come to the subject more immediately before us, Charles Andrew, called *Carlo Vanloo*, who was the younger brother of John Baptist

Vanloo, born at Nice in 1705, and instructed by him in the rudiments of design. With him he went to Rome, and studied under Benedetto Lutti. Having returned to Paris in 1723, he gained the first prize for his historical painting, and, with his brother, was employed to repair the paintings by Primaticcio, at Fontainebleau. In the year 1727, he once more visited Italy, and studied the best masters at Rome. The King of Sardinia sent for him, and he painted for his Majesty a series of subjects from Tasso.

He returned to France in 1734, and was admitted of the Academy. Apollo and Marsyas was his picture of reception. So great was his reputation at this time, that he was considered as one of the first Painters. In 1762, the King honoured him with the order of St. Michael, and appointed him his principal Painter. He died in the year 1765, at the age of 60. His most esteemed production in the gallery of the Louvre is the Marriage of the Virgin. It has been observed that, considering the works of this artist, whose talent contributed to the ornament of palaces and the churches of Paris, we cannot but regret that he was born at an epoch when the decline of taste began to be felt in all the productions of the Fine Arts.

But there is a turn in all human affairs; talents are at one period respected and adored; but encouragement fails of reward; genius is eclipsed by ignorance; barbarism succeeds, and taste and refinement give place to low and brutal passions. This ascendancy never can last long; eminence in any profession must be respected: and Science has taken too strong a hold upon mankind to be subdued. The hour of reflection returns, and then the age is astonished that merit should have been neglected, and suffered to pine for want of encouragement.

Peter Mignard, called the Roman, was brother to Nicholas Mignard, and born at Troyes in 1610. He was intended for the profession of physic, and placed under the most eminent practitioners; but his love for painting prevailed, and possessed all his leisure hours. Without instruction he painted portraits of the Professor and his family. The performance equally surprised those that saw it, and confirmed their opinion of the genius of the scholar. Abandoning the study of medicine,

medicine, he became pupil to John Boucher of Bourges, of some eminence in his art. After two years of application he went to Paris, and entered of the school of Simon Vouet. Having been allowed, by the Marquis de Crequy, access to some valuable pictures, by Italian masters, his mind was directed to Rome; in order to attain that degree of excellence which Italy alone could afford. He resided twenty-two years at Rome, and hence acquired the name of Mignard the Roman.—Charles Alphonse du Fresnoy had been his fellow student under Vouet, and their intimacy now was not only renewed, but confirmed by habits of the closest friendship.—Du Fresnoy's advice was of great advantage to him. He was a theorist, but at the same time a genius of superior mind, well stored with classical learning. Mignard studied the works of Raffaëlle and Annibale Caracci. The former engrossed his chief attention, and he imitated his graceful and dignified manner and style. Pope Urban VIII. and his successors, to Alexander VII. whose portraits he painted, patronised him. Invited by Louis XIV. to return to Paris, he was employed in several important works. He painted several portraits of the King, as well as of the nobility. The last time the King sat to him, his Majesty observed, that he looked at him with more than usual attention, and said, "You find me grown older!" "Sire," replied the Artist, "I perceive the traces of a few more campaigns on your Majesty's countenance."

He has eight pictures in the Louvre. One is grouped with portraits,—Louis Dauphin, called Monsieur, son of Louis XIV.; Maria - Anne - Christine-Victoire of Bavaria, his consort, with their children; Louis, Duke of Burgundy, father of Louis XV.; Philip, Duke of Anjou; and Charles, Duke of Berry.

Contemporary and rival of Charles Le Brun, Mignard was inferior to that great painter in design and composition; but he surpassed him in colouring and in the softness of his touches. The finest of his works are his Cupola of Val-de-Grace, which subsists in all the freshness of beauty, and his twelve fresco paintings at St. Cloud. The King ennobled Mignard in 1687, and, after the death of Le Brun, in 1690,

appointed him his first painter, and director of manufactures.

John Baptist Oudry was born at Paris in 1686. He became pupil to Nicholas Largilliere, and, under him, an able designer and colourist. Some of his historical subjects and portraits shew considerable talent; but he pursued another branch of the art, and cultivated it with eminent success. He painted hunting pieces and cavalcades, and gave uncommon spirit to his designs. In the Louvre are two of the former. The animals are done with spirit, and give life and force to the picture.

Oudry, after having studied portrait and history, was received into the Academy on his reception picture of Plenty. He had been named Director of the Royal Manufactures of Beauvais, to which appointment he owed his prosperity.

Mr. URBAN, *Wellington, Salop,*
June 20.

IN answer to your Correspondent, I PROTESTANT, in your last Number, p. 518, who desires to be informed "whether it be possible (legally speaking) for a Protestant Church to be under the jurisdiction of a Catholick Peer; and if so, how such power came to be invested in his hands:"—I beg to inform him that, by the 12 Anne, st. 2, c. 14, every Papist, or person making profession of the Popish religion, is disabled to present to any Ecclesiastical living, and every such presentation, and admission, institution, and induction thereupon, shall be void; and the Universities of Oxford and of Cambridge shall respectively have the presentation in their respective limits in the Act of 3 Jac. I. c. 5. s. 1.

When any presentation shall be brought to any Ordinary from any person who shall be a Papist, it shall be lawful for such Ordinary to tender to such person, if present, the declaration against transubstantiation in 25 Charles II. chap. 2: and in case such person be absent, the Ordinary shall, by notice in writing, to be left at the place of habitation of such person, appoint when and where such person shall appear before such Ordinary, or persons authorised under his seal of office; and upon appearance, the Ordinary shall tender the declaration to the person making such presentation; and, in

case

case such person refuse to make such declaration, or to appear, such presentation shall be void; and such Ordinary shall within ten days send a certificate under his seal of office of such neglect or refusal to the Vice-Chancellor of that University, to whom such presentation would belong; and it shall be lawful for such University to present. And the Ordinary is also required, before he give institution, to examine the person presented, upon oath, whether the person making such presentation be the true patron; or if not, the trustee for Papists, or any other person, and if such person presented shall not answer directly, such presentation shall be void.

Catholick priests are most certainly not privileged, by law, to bury those of their own persuasion in the consecrated ground of the Established Church, and of performing their own, or any other, Burial Service. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, June 24.

I FEEL myself indebted to two Correspondents in vol. XCI. pp. 516, 599, for elucidating the arms carved on the Bourchier Chair, by shewing *how* the arms of *Louvaine*, borne by Henry Bourchier, last Earl of Essex of that name, *were derived to him*; not only as it fully explains a fact which I was anxious to know, but as it confirms my conjecture for whom the Chair was originally made. But with respect to the description of the *arms* of *Louvaine*, as I found them engraved in Wright's "*History of Rutland*," (quartered with *Bourchier*.) I must take leave to say to the Correspondent, p. 516, that therein there is no mistake, except in the *colours* of the checks, which *should* have been *Argent* and *Purple* instead of *Argent* and *Azure*, and for his further satisfaction, I refer him to Wright's Engraving. I have also to say, that a fess between *ten* billets does neither agree with the Chair, nor with Wright's Book. For whether the nine projections above the fess on the Chair (having as many hollows or sinkings) and the *same* number which would have appeared *below*, if the cutting or rounding off of the shield had permitted, be *billets* or *cheques*, it is still *not* a fess between *ten* billets. For the Chair has in fact *nine* of those projections *above* the fess, and *six* *below* (so placed that it is evident *more* would have ap-

peared below if there had been room); and in that respect it exactly agrees with Wright's engraving. I should be willing to think that Wright's engraving was wrong, if it did not agree with the Chair; but how so palpable a mistake (if your Correspondent is correct) could have been made in a carving of three hundred years old, and also in a stained glass of great age, I am at a loss to imagine.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Tottenham, July 3.*

HAVING derived much gratification from perusing the account in your Mag. for June, p. 499, of the new and most desirable method of obtaining water by boring through the earth, instead of digging, and the table shewing the difference of the expence between boring and digging for water; I send you a description of the tools requisite for the operation of boring, that every individual desirous of adopting the new method of procuring water, may have the opportunity of doing so with as little trouble and expence as possible.

The first tool used is an *auger*: the shell part, which forms the hole or bore in the earth or strata through which it passes, is mostly from two and a half to three inches in diameter; the hollow part of it being about one foot four inches in length, and constructed nearly in the form of the carpenter's common auger. The rod parts are formed in separate pieces, of four feet long each, which screw into one another by means of what is usually termed a male and female screw, to any suitable length, one after another, as the depth of the hole or bore may require. The size of the stem above the auger part is about an inch square, except at the joints, where, for the sake of strength, they are a quarter of an inch more. There are also a *chisel* and *punch* for screwing on, in going through hard gravel, or metallic substances, in order to expedite the passage of the *auger*, which could not otherwise perforate such hard bodies. The punch is often used when the auger is not applied, to pierce or open the sand or gravel, and give a more easy issue or discharge to the water. The *chisel* is an inch and a half, or two inches broad at the point, and made very sharp for cutting stone, and the *punch* an inch square, like the other part of the rods, with a sharp point

point also. There is a shifting handle of wood, which is fastened with two iron wedges affixed to it, for the purpose of turning round the rods in boring, and also two iron keys for screwing and unscrewing the rods, and for assisting the handle when the soil is very stiff, more than two men being required to turn the tool; sometimes a windlass is used.

The manner of using the *auger* in working of it is simply thus: two or three men are necessary. Two stand on a stage, erected about 12 or 14 feet above the ground, who turn it round by means of the wooden handle, and when the *auger* part is full they draw it up out of the hole, and the man below clears out the earth with an instrument for the purpose, and assists in pulling the *auger* up out of the hole or *bore*, and in directing it into it again, and can also assist in turning with the iron handle or key, when the depth and length of the rods require additional force to perform the operation. The workmen should be careful in boring, not to go deeper at one time, without drawing an exact length of the shell of the *auger*, otherwise the earth, clay, or sand, through which it is boring after the shell is full, may make it difficult to pull out.

A cylindrical pipe being placed in the hole, and driven downward with a mallet, and the boring continued, the pipe may be forced down to a greater depth, so as to reach the water or spring.

Wells made in this manner are superior to those constructed in the common method, not only in point of cheapness, but also by affording a more certain and constant supply of water. In case the water near the surface should not be of good quality, the perforation may be continued to a greater depth till a pure fluid can be procured.

The pipes should be either of cast iron, or other metallic substance, and made to fit, with great exactness, the aperture made by the boring auger, or they would not be durable, but speedily become leaky and out of order; the best mode would therefore probably be that of having metallic pipes cast for the purpose, and formed so as to fit exactly upon each other, to any depth that might be necessary in boring for water. When old wells have become injured or tainted from any circumstance or accident, being previ-

ously emptied, the bottom may be perforated in a similar manner, so as to reach the lower sheet of water or main spring. The water will then rise in the cylindrical tube in a pure state, and flow into the body of the well or pump fixed for the purpose of bringing it up.

I must refer your readers to Dr. Hutton's "Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy" for an account of the divining rod, by which springs may be discovered by walking over the ground, and also to the Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. p. 191, for an account of the Spring at Hartingfordbury in Hertfordshire, known by the name of *Aquatile hole*, and to vol. LXXXIX. (1819) part. i. p. 620, part ii. pp. 132—215, for accounts of using the divining rod with success. If any of your numerous Correspondents can account for the origin of the springs which are to be met with at different depths of the surface of the ground, and on which the opinions of naturalists so widely differ, I shall be grateful for the communication through your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

W. **

Mr. URBAN, Bath, June 14.

IN the Literary Gazette (Nos. 32 and 33, August and September, 1817) is a sketch of the life of Georges Petrowich, Czerny Georges, or Black George, a semi-barbarous tyrant, who, putting himself at the head of the Servians, wrested that country from the dominion of the Turks. His reign was short and cruel; he was soon deposed and banished (in 1812); afterwards returning (in 1817) he was taken and beheaded.

I trouble you with this circumstantial account to identify the individual who is the subject of this application.

You would much oblige me by inserting this letter in your widely extended Miscellany, as my object is, to request either from you or some of your Correspondents, any information they can afford me respecting this wonderful adventurer, his *birth, relatives, exploits, banishment, execution, &c.* with the *names of his family, officers, the Pasha* who condemned him; in short, if any who had either political or military connection with, or were engaged against him, with as many *dates* as possible.

H. W.

P.S. If you could also point out any work which contains a *History of Servia*, I should esteem it a favour.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

109. *The Narrative of a Journey undertaken in the Years 1819, 1820, and 1821, through France, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, parts of Germany bordering on the Rhine, Holland, and the Netherlands; comprising Incidents that occurred to the Author, who has long suffered under a total deprivation of Sight. With various points of Information collected on his Tour.* By James Holman, R. N. and K. W. 8vo, pp. 356. Rivingtons.

THE very remarkable circumstances under which the present journey was undertaken, will require some explanation. It may excite the astonishment of our readers, that an individual, deprived of the most valuable organ of the senses, and "wisdom at one entrance quite shut out," should venture to travel through the most populous parts of Europe, without a protector or a guide, and even without the knowledge of any European language but his own. It is still more extraordinary, that a *blind* traveller should form the resolution of writing a regular account of his adventures, and eventually determine on their publication. The descriptions of such a traveller, it might be supposed, could not be confidently relied on. We therefore undertook the perusal of the volume under the full expectation of meeting with a strange jumble of incidents and vague ideas; but on proceeding, we were agreeably surprised, by many pleasing and good-humoured details of interesting occurrences. Our Author visited every place of importance, from the stupendous pile of St. Peter's, to the towering summit of Vesuvius. He appears to have possessed a mind well stored with intellectual treasures; united to an amiableness of disposition which endeared him to all his fellow-travellers. These qualities were the chief passports to his journey. Every one felt interested in his behalf; and readily communicated the information he sought after. The incidents were noted down as they occurred, and it is curious and amusing to observe the impressions produced on the mind of an individual labouring under such disadvantages. His remarks are rarely

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injudicious, and his conclusions are always natural and unassuming.

We shall now briefly state, in the Author's own words, his reasons for undertaking such a tour under circumstances so unusual.

"Destined to the naval service of his country, his exclusive attention, for some years, was devoted to the attainment of that professional knowledge, which he hoped might lead to honourable distinction; how far these views were likely to have been crowned with success, it will now be useless to state; it is sufficient to say, that at the age of twenty-five, while in the very bloom of expectation, his prospects were irrecoverably blighted by the effects of an illness, resulting from his professional duties, and which left him deprived of all the advantages of 'heaven's prime decree,'—wholly—and, he fears, permanently blind."

"In the year 1819, his health having for some time suffered from causes which it is unnecessary to mention, the Author became assured that nothing would tend more to re-establish it, than a visit to the more favoured clime of the Southern parts of Europe; while at the same time, and which was, perhaps, paramount to all other considerations, he would be gratifying his desire of obtaining information; he therefore, with this double view, determined to undertake the journey which forms the subject of the present pages;—and is happy to say, that in neither of these objects has he met with disappointment."

"My friends expressed considerable surprise, when I announced my actual determination to undertake a continental tour, and I believe many of them, to the last moment, were inclined to doubt whether I seriously intended it; they did not fail to question how I proposed, with my personal defects, to make progress through a strange country, unaccompanied by even a servant to assist and protect me, and with an almost total ignorance of the languages of the various people I was about to visit. I urged in reply, that the experience of more than twenty years, during which I had been, as it were, a citizen of the world, and a great part of which had been spent in foreign climes, would be sufficient to direct me through the common occurrences and incidents, to which the traveller is exposed; that for the rest, I was content to leave it to God, upon whose protection, in the midst of dangers, I had the most implicit reliance,

reliance, and under whose providential guidance, I doubted not to attain the completion of the various objects of my journey."

Our traveller consequently left Dover on the 14th of October, 1819. On arriving on the Gallic shores he thus feelingly exclaims,

"Behold me, then, in France! surrounded by a people, to me, strange, invisible, and incomprehensible; separated from every living being who could be supposed to take the least interest in my welfare, or even existence; and exposed to all the influence of national prejudice, which is said to prompt this people to take every advantage of their English neighbours. To counteract these disadvantages, I had nothing but the common feelings of humanity, which might be elicited in favour of an unfortunate person like myself, assisted by the once boasted *politesse* of the great nation."

After passing a few days at Paris, Mr. Holman prepared for his journey to Bourdeaux. On the arrival of the voiture at the river Dordogne, the passengers had to dismount and take water. Our traveller experienced the unexpected sensation of crossing the river, without knowing, at the time, any thing of the matter. His description is extremely humorous; the strange situation in which he appeared is calculated to excite laughter. The *polite* phrase of "*tout à l'heure*," which he had so frequently heard at Paris, is still vibrated in his ear, as his only consolation amidst his anxieties.

"About nine o'clock on the following morning, being Sunday, the 31st of October, one of our company exclaimed, 'Voilà Bourdeaux!' The sound revived me exceedingly, for I was become irritable and impatient, from the length and fatigue of the journey. At twelve o'clock the coach halted, and my fellow-passengers immediately jumped out, leaving me to shift for myself. Of course I concluded that we had arrived at the coach-office, and began to call out loudly for the conducteur to come and assist me in getting out. He immediately presented himself, uttered the now well-known '*toute à l'heure*,' and left me. Although I perfectly recollected the unlimited signification of this word in Paris, what could I do? Had I jumped out, I should not have known what step to have taken next, and the rain was falling in torrents. There appeared no remedy, but to sit patiently until it might please some one to come to my assistance. In a while I heard at least thirty people around the coach, talking a loud and unintelligible gibberish, quite unlike any language of the country which I had hitherto heard; soon afterwards I perceived the carriage undergoing an extraordinary and irre-

gular kind of motion; the people occasionally opened the door, and made me move from one side to the other, as if they were using me for shifting ballast; I inferred that they were taking off the wheels, with a view of placing the carriage under cover. After this I became sensible of a noise of water splashing, as if they were throwing it from out of hollows, where it had collected in consequence of the rain. It was in vain that I endeavoured to gain an explanation of my being thus left behind in the coach, the only satisfaction I could derive was '*tout à l'heure*,' and the conviction that nothing remained for me but to be patient.

"'But patience is more oft the exercise
Of Saints, the trial of their fortitude.'

"At length the motion began to increase, and to my great surprise, after an hour's suspense, I heard the horses again attached to the carriage; the passengers re-entered the coach, and we once more proceeded on our journey!

"It was afterwards explained to me that these unaccountable proceedings arose, on our having arrived on the banks of the river Dordogne, which enters the Garonne, near Bourdeaux, from the necessity, at this point, of transporting the carriage on a raft for some distance down the stream; that the passengers had crossed the river in a ferry-boat, to a coach waiting for them on the other side, leaving me to float down with the carriage on the raft, or sink to the bottom as fate might determine; in short, I found that, while I supposed myself sitting in the coach-office yard at Bourdeaux, I had actually travelled four miles by water, without having entertained the least idea of such an adventure."

The chief object of the present narrative being to relate the incidents of a journey, which greatly interested our traveller, and to give as faithful representations of men and manners, as his personal disadvantages would permit—minute topographical descriptions cannot be expected. The work must therefore be read more for amusement than information. The writer's chief talent is anecdote, of which the reader will meet with many humorous specimens. The following simple incident on the journey to Toulouse, is pleasantly related, and reminds us of our favourite sentimental traveller and his *filles-de-chambre*.

"At length, fatigued with the scene, I retired to my chamber, which was capacious, and furnished with several beds, and had the pleasure of finding the one which had been selected for my repose, good and commodious. But an important dilemma now presented itself: tal
by the hand, in c
-chambre she

was carrying the candle away with her, a point I am always particular in attending to, as, when it has been left behind, I have occasionally burnt my fingers, and once even made an extinguisher of my chin; and then making a motion to lock her out, that I might, according to the especial clause in my agreement to that effect, appropriate the room entirely to myself, I was surprised to find her as strenuously oppose this measure, as most of the fair sex, I have no doubt, would an attempt to lock them in. It was useless endeavouring to comprehend her meaning, and only, by returning to the supper-room, did I learn, that the room in question, was intended for the accommodation of the whole party. It is not easy to conceive the confusion which ensued, on my evincing a steady determination not to pass the night by the side of the conducteur, or even the ladies of our party; I persisted, however, in my resolution, and folding my arms, and closing my eye-lids, reclined, in the posture of repose, in a large easy chair in which I happened to be placed.

"At this juncture, the bootmaker's wife, taking me by the hand, conducted me to a single-bedded room, from which, after having assisted in my arrangements, and warmed my bed, she permitted me to lock her out.

"I cannot but express myself grateful for the interest this kind-hearted woman evinced in my favour, on the present occasion; but this is not the only time that I have been indebted for support and success, to a fair advocate."

At Florence, where our traveller arrived after many strange rencontres, he visited the Theatre Cocomero. We give the following extract, in order to shew the extraordinary effect produced on the mind of a blind man by the singing of the *Prima Donna*. From this circumstance we may suppose that the pleasure which is sacrificed to a want of vision, is sometimes amply compensated by a more exquisite imagination—an imagination which has produced the greatest poets and musicians.

"I thought I could have given the world to have seen her pretty face and figure; the tones and expression of her voice, however, appeared to connect themselves in my mind, by pure sympathy, with exact delineations of her person and attitudes, and to excite the most powerful desire to possess the power of vision, which I ever recollect to have experienced since I had the misfortune to lose it. I heard, I felt, I saw, or imagined I saw, every thing which words, gestures, and actions could convey: I rose, leaned forward, and felt an almost irresistible impulse to spring upon the stage, to ascer-

tain whether my ideas were illusive or real; and what may be thought still stranger, my desire to see, appeared to originate from a wish to convince myself that I could not see. I may be thought to overcharge this description with too vivid or affected sentiment, but I can assure the reader, that it contains only a small portion of the exquisite feelings which I experienced."

Of all the extraordinary adventures that ever man, under similar disadvantages, dared to encounter, that of ascending Mount Vesuvius was the most astonishing. His curiosity was so strong, that nothing could intimidate him. All the terrors of nature appeared to his mind's eye, without shaking his resolution. After much dissuasion on the part of his friends, without effect, a gentleman offered to accompany him.

"We set off from Naples about five o'clock in the afternoon, with the view of seeing the mountain by moonlight; after passing through Portici, we reached Resina, about seven o'clock, where we left the carriage to await our return, and reconvey us to Naples. Taking a conductor from the house of Salvatori, whose family are esteemed the most respectable guides up the mountain, we immediately commenced our ascent. A number of asses are constantly in attendance at this point, for the purpose of assisting such as are incapable of walking, or apprehensive of fatigue, and which are able to convey their riders two-thirds of the way towards the summit; but, in order that I might acquire a more correct idea of the nature of the road, we gave the preference to walking.

"We proceeded along a fair road, until we arrived at a house about half way to the hermitage, where we rested a short time, and refreshed ourselves with wine and water; after this the road gradually became worse, so that if I had not, on former occasions, witnessed the astonishing powers of asses and mules, I should have conceived it impossible for them to have advanced along it. We reached the hermitage about half after eight o'clock, and at the suggestion of our guide, recruited ourselves with some of the hermit's bread and wine; and then began the more arduous part of our journey. The road soon became very soft, being constituted of the light dust which had been thrown out from the crater; interspersed, however, with large and sharp stones, ejected from the same source; some of which were of such immense size, that did we not bear in mind the astonishing powers of elementary fire, we could scarcely credit the possibility of such masses being hurled to this distance, from out of the bowels of the mountain.

"One of the greatest inconveniences I found in this ascent, was from the particles of ashes insinuating themselves within my shoes, and which annoyed my feet so much, that I was repeatedly compelled to take them off, in order to get rid of the irritating matter. Hence I would recommend to future travellers to ascend in white leathern boots.

"At length we reached the only part of the mountain, which was at this time in a burning state, and which was throwing out flames and sulphurous vapour; when the guide taking me by the arm, conducted me over a place where the fire and smoke issued from apertures between the stones we walked upon, and which we could hear crackling under our feet every instant, as if they were going to be separated, and to precipitate us into the bowels of the mountain. The sublime description of Virgil did not fail to occur to my recollection.

"By turns a pitchy cloud she rolls on high,
By turns hot embers from her entrails fly,
And flakes of mounting flames lick the sky;
Oft from her bowels massy rocks are thrown,
And shiver'd from their force come piecemeal down.

Oft liquid fires of burning sulphur glow,
Nurs'd by the fiery spring that burns below."

DRYDEN.

"My imagination, I admit, was actively alive to the possible accidents which might have occurred; I followed, however, with all the confidence which my conviction of being under the care of a cautious leader, did not fail to inspire. My guide appeared highly gratified with the incident, asserting that it was the first time one deprived of sight had ever ventured there; and adding, that he was sure it would much surprise the king, when the circumstance became known to him, in the report which is daily made of the persons who visit the mountain. The ground was too hot under our feet, and the sulphurous vapour too strong to allow of our remaining long in this situation; and when he thought he had given us a sufficient idea of the nature of this part of the mountain, we retired to a more solid and a cooler footing; previous to which, however, he directed my walking-cane towards the flames, which shrivelled the ferrule, and charred the lower part;—this I still retain as a memorial.

"From hence we were conducted to the edge of a small crater, now extinguished, from whence about two months before, the Frenchman, rivalling the immortality of Empedocles—

"Deus immortalis haberi,
Dum cupit Empedocles ardentem frigidus
Ætnam
Insiluit.—" HOR.

and desirous of the glory of dying a death worthy of the great nation, plunged into the

fiery abyss. The guide placed my hand on the very spot where he was stated to have last stood, before he thus rashly entered upon eternity.

"I was anxious to have proceeded up the cone to the border of the superior and large crater, but our guide objected, indeed refused to conduct us to it, unless we awaited the dawn of morning; the moon, he said, was fast descending, so that we should be involved in darkness before we could attain it; and that consequently it would be attended with risk in the extreme to make the attempt."

We must now take leave of our traveller with our warmest thanks for the agreeable banquet he has afforded us; and we have no doubt but our readers will experience the same degree of satisfaction on perusing the volume. An excellent portrait of the Author adds to the interest of the whole.

110. *Reminiscences of Charles Butler, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.* 8vo, pp. 326. Murray.

THE talents, erudition, and rank in society of Mr. Butler, are too well known and appreciated to require our feeble commendation. His pursuits have led him to read much, to observe much, and to maintain uninterrupted intercourse with the best informed society of the age.

Mr. Butler's *Reminiscences* are purely literary, and embrace less of anecdote than is usual in works of a similar description. They were prefixed, in a contracted form, to the Author's last work, the "*Historical Memoirs of the English, Irish, and Scottish Catholics*." What M. Péllisson says of Huët, the celebrated Bishop of Avranches, Mr. Butler says, with some justice, may be applied to himself; namely, that, "from his tenderest years, he gave himself to study; that, at his rising, his going to bed, and during his meals, he was reading, or had others to read to him; that neither the fire of youth, the interruption of business, the variety of his employments, the society of his friends, nor the bustle of the world, could ever moderate his ardour for study." No one ever discovered a passion for literature at an earlier hour in his life than Mr. Butler; his education commenced at an academy kept by a Roman Catholic at Hammersmith, whence he was removed to an English Catholic College, in the University of Douay.

Mr

Mr. Butler introduces some judicious critiques on the modern English poets, from which we give the following brief extract :

"The most eminent English poets of our own times are confessedly Cowper, Lord Byron, Sir Walter Scott, and Southey. The true poetic character is spread over all their poems; those of *Cowper* are particularly set off by a general tinge of religious and moral melancholy, that adds to their general effect; but a multitude of his lines are rough; a multitude, prosaic; this renders the perusal of them a task, and the pleasure which attends it does not always compensate the labour. It is surprising that *Southey*, who has written and still writes so much, should, as in his *Don Roderick*, have written so well. *Lord Byron's* poems contain many passages of great sublimity and pathos, and many of exquisite gaiety and humour; but the characters of his principal personages often disgust by their satanic wickedness. *Sir Walter Scott's* poems abound with passages of the highest splendour and elegance; he carries his reader into the scenes which he describes, and makes him partake of their agitation. An antiquarian picturesque is frequently introduced, which, particularly to those who are skilled in antiquarian lore, has an indescribable charm; but his ease is not always laboured, and the attention which it is necessary to exert for understanding the story, and following the clue of the narrative, renders the reader less sensible of the charms of the poetry. One may apply both to him and Lord Byron, what Cardinal de Retz says of the grand Condé, 'that he did not do justice to the greatness of his own merit.' We hope, and we believe, that neither has yet produced his greatest work."

Our Reminiscent undertakes a critical examination of the various claims of those individuals to whom the letters of Junius have been ascribed. His hypothesis is curious and novel. He maintains that Lord Sackville was Junius, and Sir Philip Francis his amanuensis. He adduces several conversations with the celebrated Wilkes, in support of this opinion, and satisfactorily disproves the claims in support of Burke, Glover, Boyd, Dyer, &c. In speaking of Francis he says, "all external evidence is for Sir Philip—all internal evidence is against him." He then proceeds with the following train of reasoning :

"The conclusion to which it should lead should be such as is consistent with the evidence, on each side, and restore to each its individual activity.

"Now this is done,—and perhaps it can only be done,—by supposing that Sir Phi-

lip was not Junius, but the amanuensis of Junius; that the real Junius was too high to be bought; so that, when he made his terms with government, he was contented to remain in a proud obscurity,—but stipulated a boon for his scribe, and was of consequence enough to insist that the boon should be liberal. We do not, however, say that the scribe was a mere copyist;—he may have occasionally conveyed useful information, and suggested useful hints to his principal; so that, to a certain extent, he might, without impropriety, be said to have been his collaborator.

"To this hypothesis the Reminiscent begs leave to say that he inclines: it includes all the data required by him for the author of Junius; it equally admits the arguments in favour of Sir Philip Francis from external, and the arguments against him from internal evidence, and reconciles and gives activity to each.

"Almost the only fact, which we know with certainty of Junius, is thus expressed in one of his private letters to Woodfall: 'That Swinney is a wretched, dangerous fool; he had the impudence to go to Lord Sackville, whom he had never before spoken to, and to ask him whether or no he was the author of Junius.'

"These few words disclose several facts; that Junius knew Swinney and his character,—that Junius knew Swinney had called on Lord George Sackville,—that he knew that Swinney had never called on him before,—and that Junius was acquainted with the interview very soon after it took place. From this it may be argued that Junius was intimate with Lord George Sackville; it has even been inferred that he was Lord George Sackville himself.

"The Reminiscent well remembers that his Lordship was the person to whom the letters were first attributed, and that his Lordship had the reputation of possessing literary talents and habits. It is known that Sir William Draper at first divided his suspicions of the authorship of Junius between Burke and Lord George: and that on Burke's unequivocal denial of it, he transferred them to Lord George.

"There certainly was an event in his Lordship's life, which would sour him against mankind, and fill his soul with bitter hatred against the late King, against Lord Mansfield, his Majesty's secret and confidential adviser in all state prosecutions, and against the Duke of Grafton, the brother of Lord Southampton, a strong witness against Lord George, in the court-martial which was held upon him. Something or other might easily have occurred, which would have extended this hatred to the Duke of Bedford.

"The event to which we have referred would render concealment necessary; and after Lord George had taken an office in

Lord

Lord North's administration, and accepted a peerage from the King, it must, if he had any feelings of honour, have made him desire that his authorship of the Letters of Junius, if he were the author of them, should be buried in eternal oblivion.

"Junius, in many parts of his Letters, seems to intimate his having a personal knowledge of the King. 'I know that man better than you,' he says of the King, in one of his letters to Mr. Horne. To this personal knowledge of the King, the high birth of Lord George, and the habits of his family about the court, entitled him; but this personal knowledge of the King cannot be claimed for any other person, to whom the Letters of Junius have been ascribed. The rank and character of Lord George Sackville account also for his knowledge of some very obscure transactions of Government, and some private events in the Duke of Bedford's family. It may be added, that Junius ceased to write in May 1772;—that, soon afterwards, Lord George reappeared in the public world in the debates on East India affairs, and that in 1775 he was appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. Allowing for the time which it must necessarily take to bring into public office a man so apparently undone in public opinion, it is not contrary to probability, that the *pour-parlers* for his restoration to favour began about the time at which Junius ceased to write.

"To all arguments which may be suggested in favour of Lord George, the author of the ingenious Essay, prefixed to Woodfall's edition of the Letters of Junius, objects an expression in a political squib attributed to Junius, in which he alludes to the supposed tergiversation of Lord George at the battle of Minden. This may be thought a strong, but it is not a decisive argument; particularly if we suppose, what certainly is not impossible, that Lord George had, upon this subject, all the pride of conscious innocence. It must also be observed, that it is by conjecture only that the *jeu d'esprit*, in which this expression is found, is imputed to Junius. — — —

"Speaking in one of his letters to Woodfall of the edition which that gentleman projected of his Letters, Junius says, 'When the book is finished, let me have a set bound in vellum, gilt and lettered as handsome as you can—the edges gilt—let the sheets be well dried before binding.'

"Who is the fortunate possessor of these two vellum volumes?—The Reminiscent knows as little as the rest of the world,—but he thinks it was not unknown to the founder of a noble house to whom the public owes an edition of Homer, which does the nation honour."

Mr. Butler was very intimate with Wilkes; whom he describes as

"A delightful and instructive companion, but too often offensive by his freedom of speech.—Mr. Wilkes had written the history of his Life, and earnestly requested the Reminiscent to be his executor, under a condition of printing it entire and unaltered. With this view he indulged the writer with the perusal of it; the writer declined the charge: he has been informed that, on the death of Mr. Wilkes, the cover of the book was found, with all the leaves of it cut out."

We shall conclude by extracting the following French lines cited by Mr. Butler from *Le Franc Pompignan*. They are strikingly allusive to those spirits to whom the home of their childhood, the places of their education, schools and University are hateful; their country is hateful, the British Constitution and Law are hateful, the Church is hateful, Christianity is hateful, men who are maligners of Governors, and advocates of all projects of Republicans and Levellers.

"Le Nil a vu sur ses rivages
De noirs habitans des deserts
Insulter par leurs cris sauvages
L'astre eclatant de l'univers.
Cris impuissans! fureurs bizarres!
Tandis que ces monstres barbares
Poussaient d'insolens clameurs,
Le Dieu, poursuivant sa carriere,
Versait des torrens de lumiere
Sur ces obscurs blasphemateurs."

TRANSLATED.

"Barbarians vile
On banks of Nile
With impious cries blaspheme the Lord of
Day,
Deaf to their cries
From cloudless skies
He pours the bounties of his boundless ray.
Whelming the sons of darkness and of spite
In torrents of beneficence and light."

111. *Poems*. By the Rev. George Hughes.
8vo, pp. 162. Cadell.

MR. HUGHES has distinguished himself as an elegant sermon-writer. There he has successfully caught the manner of Alison, and produced several illustrative and superior discourses, in which there is an important felicity, that of avoiding on one hand the dry moral Essay, on the other froth and spiritual jargon. In the *Poems* before us, he has improved upon the monotony of Pope, without weakening that clearness of expression, that singleness of idea, which is found in poetical writing, where aphorical expressions, in one sense only, often neutralize

neutralize each other. The subjects are chiefly religious. The fine effect of simplicity has been often noticed from Shakspeare's "See, how the Moon-light sleeps upon the bank." The pious reader will see a similar happy expression, in the following line, about the sacrifice of Isaac.

"And blessings grow upon the Patriarch's faith."

The subjects are, we have said, chiefly religious. Mr. Hughes is a rising young man, and we hope that he will not consider it "essential to salvation," to avoid profane literature, of instructive character and sound principles. A religionizing bias, too strongly pursued, has the tendency of stopping the progress of improvement. Fine Sermons are good things, because they induce people to read what would otherwise be neglected; nor can they be read, without conveying good impressions: but Poetry on religious subjects can never equal preconceived ideas. The famous "dry bones" in Ezekiel, has an awful grandeur precisely in the manner of Lord Byron, yet superior to any thing, even his mighty genius could effect. We only speak thus from respect to Mr. Hughes, who, we sincerely hope, will ever remember, that good sense is perpetually assailed by that narrowness of mind, which, by devotion to one subject, occasions disregard of the proper modes of acquiring excellence; and produces only the perishable reputation of a mere Pulpitier.

112. *A Statement of the Efforts made by the Inhabitants of St. Luke, Chelsea, to give efficiency to an Act of Parliament lately obtained for their benefit.* By Peter Kruse, of Chelsea. 12mo, pp. 128. Faulkner, Chelsea.

THIS little work does great credit to the Author and to the Parish which has produced it. Its subject, the due administration of the Poor Laws, deserves universal attention, and calls for the consideration of every householder who contributes to the Poors Rates, and is especially worthy of the attention of gentlemen connected with parochial affairs. The occurrences detailed, may be easily condensed into one point of view. For several years past, the parochial affairs of Chelsea had been subject to misrule in various modes. To remedy the existing evil, an Act of Parliament was obtained,

but the inhabitants not being sufficiently aroused from their long continued lethargy, suffered its enactments to remain disregarded.

At length the old party were removed, and a competent number of respectable persons were appointed, agreeably to the Act.

"In a short space of time, not exceeding six months, the emancipation of the Parish from the grievous misrule of ignorant men, for the accomplishment of which it was thought years would be required, has been effected. The inhabitants of Chelsea are so deeply persuaded of the benefits which have resulted, and are likely to result, from the reformation now afforded, that it is their determination to persevere in the plans, whose value is so apparent."

113. *The Art of employing Time to the greatest Advantage, the true Source of Happiness.* 8vo, pp. 312. Colburn and Co.

THE object of this work is to inculcate a method of deriving the utmost possible advantage from time, and consequently of living to better purpose than the great majority of mankind, who waste wilfully, or from indolence, thoughtlessness, or incapacity, many hours, days, months, and even years, and then, with the strangest inconsistency, complain of the shortness of human life.

This work appears well adapted to those who are engaged in the important duty of cultivating and training the youthful mind, and to such young persons as begin to feel the value of time.

We wish that the ingenious Author had been less artificial and complicated in the disposition of the various subjects discussed, the numerous divisions being calculated to impede rather than to accelerate the progress of useful knowledge; and we are certain that this capital defect will greatly detract from the utility of a work which ought to find a place in every well-regulated family.

114. *An Account of a new Process in Painting. In Two Parts. Part I. containing Remarks on its general Correspondence with the Peculiarities of the Venetian School. Part II. Supplementary Details, explanatory of the Process: with miscellaneous Observations on the Arts of the Sixteenth Century.* 8vo, 1821. pp. 175. Rivingtons.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS observed to Mr. Northcote, "that there

was not a man on earth, who had the least notion of colouring: we all of us, (said he) have it equally to seek and to find out, as at present it is totally lost." P. 43.

Of course, every attempt to revive the lost art ought to be regarded with high interest; especially, as the investigation can, even if unsuccessful, scarcely fail of producing some valuable accessions of knowledge on the subject.

The perfection of the Venetian school of Colouring, the best model for imitation, is well known, and very ingeniously exhibited by the late Mr. Smith, of King Street, Covent Garden, in his oil-coloured mezzotintos; and we do not find, from a valuable specimen in our own possession, that the colours are lost in thirteen or fourteen years, as has been calumniously affirmed, concerning this very interesting mode of multiplying valuable portraits. We shall not transcribe Pilkington; but every one must know, that there is an abominable glare in oil-paintings, through which they can only be seen in one light. No such thing occurs in nature, when lit up by the brightest sun, except with regard to snow; nor does it in ancient art; for, whoever looks into the fine wall paintings in Major Cockburn's Pompeii, may see, that whatever may be the deficiency of shade and relief, the colouring is exquisite, and of the same aspect in every light.

An improvement on oil-painting is, therefore, a desideratum; and, if we understand our Author correctly, he means, in the main, to recommend dry colouring on the Crayon plan, to be subsequently fixed, heightened or improved by liquid applications. Of the process we can give no opinion, because we have seen no specimen, but it does appear to us, that able experimental Chemists might find out a good substitute for oil; and the trade of the Colourman be placed upon a scientific basis.

As to Crayon drawings, they have always appeared to us nature benumbed, corpse-casts only, not characters of things. They seem to have an unnatural ground and unnatural shades; as if a landscape was depicted on the sea, or a large ploughed field. They have a stained wall surface, on which the objects seem to be pasted; and the effect is heavy and overpowered by (if we may so say) the whole being in an

apparent deadness of deep sleep, not the seeming motion, attached to every object in a state of animation.

These, to us difficulties of moment, may however be overcome; and, as we cordially approve the design of the Author, so we just as cordially recommend this plan to the judgment of persons, more competent to decide upon its merits than ourselves.

We shall now give extracts from our Author, to us, and we hope to our Readers, instructive on the subject.

"On examining the pictures [of the Venetian Masters] I have generally observed, that the flesh, draperies, sky, and ground, appeared to be principally executed in dry colour, and that buildings, foliage, the sparkling lights of metals, gems, &c. exhibited the more sharp and distinct touch of the pencil. Oil-colour, is, indeed, so incompatible with the essential characteristics of flesh, suppleness, and transparency, that the touch of the pencil is rarely to be found in their carnations, except as it may have been employed in scumbling over the half tints, or where bold and forcible markings were requisite to the general effect."

"The appearance of the surface corresponds with these surmises; where dry colour may be presumed, it leaves the surface quite level (except where it is particularly charged in the embodied lights), and without any outer coat or skin; but the oil-colour, when freely impasted, rises from the ground, and leaves the handling distinguishable to the touch, by its sharp irregular projections. The strong lights thus rising in actual relievio from a retiring ground, usually prepared of a very dark shade, contributed powerfully to the force of their clair-obscur; to which also the manner of rounding in the dry colour, losing it by soft gradations in the obscurity of the ground, gave a wonderful truth and harmony. Their half-tints appear to be produced by the shade of the under colour, which not being covered with an opaque superfluous (as in oil-painting) gives a shadowy tinge to the diminishing colours: a transparent blueness, yet more delicate, was lastly given by the operation of scumbling, wherever the lights and shades wanted union."

"This gradual illumination of an obscure ground, gives the real principle of the clair-obscur, as it exists in nature. The absence of light leaves the earth, like an undistinguishable plane of shade, which its returning ray softly tints, and gradually shapes out in all the varieties of form and colour. By thus imitating the simplicity of her operations, these great masters seemed to reign over Nature. Each object rising from its ground by the simple irradiation of its colour, appeared at once in perfect harmony."

harmony, and with a richness and brilliancy impossible to be maintained, where tints of light and shade are wrought and blended together. The opacity of oil-colour, and the necessity of blending fluid painting, makes it ill adapted to such a system of light and shade; but dry colour always unites with its ground, and when lightly touched, always leaves it in view."

"The manner of Bassau offers the most direct illustration of his system: his predilection for dark grounds is invariable, and essential to his leading objects, spirit and effect." P. 9. seq.

Now we know many connoisseurs, who abhor pictures with dark backgrounds. We are certain, that they give a heavy funeral aspect to every room where they are suspended; and exhibit objects not in the meek, soft twilight of nature, but that stupid, dull fire-light, just at the close of day, which prudent housewives take care to protract, in order to save half an inch of candle. A picture of the Temple of Ennui ought certainly to be painted in this light, and ghosts appearing in a dark room, seem to have suggested numerous figures with gloomy back-grounds. As to the colours of the Venetian School, we believe them to have been those of the Classical Ancients, improved perhaps, and undoubtedly aided by a superior knowledge of the art of Painting. Whether oil can be rendered a colourless crystal fluid, incapable of affecting or decomposing the colouring matter with which it may be mixed, we know not, but Chemists probably do; possibly such a form of it may actually exist; if not, we think it a point of importance to be ascertained.

We shall conclude with another instructive extract, concerning oil-painting, from p. 151.

"If ever this process comes into general use, the importance of the ground, and the great care and attention that is necessary in preparing it on the principle of those used by the Old Masters, will then be thoroughly understood. All that I have had an opportunity of inspecting, appears to have been invariably prepared with some calcareous composition, and as far as my information goes on the subject, *fritz* of some sort or another is always found mixed with it, for the purpose, no doubt, of rendering the surface rough and porous. This careful preparation would naturally fall into neglect, from the time that the later masters allowed themselves to paint with an entire surface of oil colour, and I believe it will be found

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that the practice of priming canvass with oil paint has, for the last hundred years, or more, almost universally prevailed. On a ground of this kind, the picture is necessarily begun, and finished with a body of oil colour, without discrimination of substance. Whether flesh, or drapery, or stone, all are equally hard, opaque, and cold, so far at least as these qualities may be regarded as the contra-distinctions of oil painting."

"The sky and distances, when painted with an opaque body of colour, will unavoidably come too forward. Hence arises a necessity for that overcharged manner, in which the figures of the foreground are occasionally embodied by modern painters, as the only means of making the more distant parts retire into true keeping. In large compositions this can scarcely be avoided, but the effect is far from satisfactory, shade being embodied with light, the track of the brush perplexes the eye in all directions. It was not so with the Old Masters; Rembrandt and many others were in the habit of impasting their pictures with great force, but it was the lights only, and thus they preserved the true relations of light and shade."

"Of late years some improvements have been attempted by introducing the use of dark absorbent grounds, but which do not appear to offer any adequate remedy for the defects of the modern system. The very first touch of oil colour chokes up and saturates the absorbent surface, and a second painting amounts to nothing more than oil colour. Here lies one of the advantages of a system of dry colouring; not only the absorbent quality of the ground will be preserved, but the whole body of colour will be as absorbent as the ground itself till the last finishing; and the effect will be what I have already described, as if the picture had been done at once."

"Among other advantages may be added one of inestimable value to the Historic Painter, namely, the preservation of the first thought, and conception of character in the original sketch. If it should be doubted how far the great style is dependent on the excellence of process, I would urge this in proof—the fine freedom of outline it secures, and with it that greatness of manner that arises from well-dignified contours." P. 153.

115. *Specimens of the Russian Poets. Translated by John Bowring, F. L. S. 2d Edit. 12mo. pp. 238.*

WHEN we opened this book, we expected to find something extremely novel, original, and singular; instead of which, we find the imagery, sentiment, and elegance of modern Europe. Warton says, that Literature, in commencement or revival, begins with Translation;

Translation; and as wonders are told of the astonishing imitative powers of the Russians, we apprehend that their later poetry had a similar origin. Mr. Bowring has decorated his subject with every grace, and his extracts may be read with great pleasure. Two things will, however, strike the Scholar; that there is nothing in these poems of the first order of Genius; and that the imitation has not been derived from the Classics, the only imitation which has been characterized by greatness, where original powers were wanting. Still we are delighted with the sweetness of sentiment which pervades all the specimens. Rude as were the Celts of Ossian, and barbarous as were the butchers of Suwarrow, still "the heart of the tigress is wrapped in cignet down," and Nature, under satisfied wants, knows no cruel feeling.

We shall make our selection, not according to merit, but with a view of exhibiting to our Readers, what is *old Russian poetry*.

Song from the Old Russian.

"What to the maiden has happen'd?
What to the gem of the village?
Ah! to the gem of the village.
Seated alone in her cottage,
Tremblingly turn'd to the window;
Ah! ever turn'd to the window.
Like the sweet bird in his prison,
Pining and panting for freedom;
Ah! how 'tis pining for freedom.
Crowds of her youthful companions
Come to console the lov'd maiden;
Ah! to console the lov'd maiden.
' Smile then, our sister! be joyful,
Clouds of dust cover the valley;
Oh! see, they cover the valley.
Smile then, our sister! be joyful.
List to the hoof-beat of horses;
O! to the hoof-beat of horses.'
Then the maid look'd through the window,
Saw the dust-clouds in the valley;
O! the dust-clouds in the valley.
Heard the hoof-beat of the horses,
Hurried away from the cottage;
O! to the valley she hurries.
' Welcome! O welcome! thou lov'd one;
See, she has sunk on his bosom;
O! she has sunk on his bosom.
Now all her grief is departed.
She has forsaken the window;
O! quite forsaken the window.
Now her eye looks on her lov'd one,
Beaming with brightness and beauty;
O! 'tis all brightness and beauty."

Pp. 172, seq.

Mr. Bowring has introduced the Poems with a judicious disquisition, and added some biographical and cri-

tical notices. Absence of mind in literary men has long furnished many amusing anecdotes. The following may class with Campbell's purchasing a pamphlet, and not discovering that it was written by himself till he had gone half way through it:

"One morning a friend for whom he had the highest regard, related to him an interesting piece of news. Khemnitzner dined with him afterwards, and as a piece of remarkable intelligence, narrated to his host that which his host had before communicated to him." P. 233.

116. *Hours of Contemplation; or Essays, Philosophical, Literary, and Descriptive; containing an Essay towards a Philosophical Enquiry into the Revival of Letters in Europe;—on the Pleasures which are wont to accompany the Moral Study of Man:—Hints on the First Principles of Education, &c. &c. By E. Phillips, jun. 12mo, pp. 290. Longman and Co.*

THE most luminous exposition of the state, produced by the decline and fall of the Roman empire, is that of Madame Staël. Gibbon's is a mere dry Algebraic solution; that of the ingenious female, an entomological display of the natural history of the subject, from the ovum to the perfect form. The Emperors would not permit any freedom of political discussion, or any knowledge of arms, out of the military classes. Philosophy, they well knew, disqualifies us for that arbitrary and despotick method of governing, which is degrading to the human species. (Essay on Literature, ii. 146. Eng. Transl.) Such men are therefore unfit satraps for military government; the principle of which allows no freedom of will; only one voice, all the rest mere echoes. To this, Italian subtlety added the enervating influence of the fine arts. By the endless variety of pleasures which they daily hold out to enjoyment, the Arts have a power to divert the mind from cherishing any predominant idea; they enlist men on the side of their sensations; they breathe into the soul a kind of voluptuous philosophy, a deliberate unconcernedness, a passion for the present, an indifference for the future, than which nothing can be more favourable to tyranny (Id. ii. 60) studies in which Italy now excels, Music, Sculpture, and Painting; these directions of the mind grew the state of things, in which the

the policy of the Emperors placed the Roman world; i. e. they discouraged and suppressed every intellectual pursuit, which could have any political bearing.

Some providential occurrences destroyed this state of things. The Northern barbarians were accustomed to conduct their publick business by councils, a method unfit for action on military principles, often the cause of ruin, by enabling the enemy to corrupt or to succeed by division, but a certain preservative of liberty. None but representative governments can possibly inspire all classes of people, with a direct interest in publick affairs (Id. ii. 22). The Clergy, too, were powerful. Virtue, says Gibbon, is often made the cloke of Ambition; and religious fanaticism enables men of inferior abilities to menace their superiors (Id. ii. 212). To affect zeal for Religion, has been in all ages one mode by which men, unable or unwilling to succeed by the laborious exertion of cultivating talent, or acquiring learning, have endeavoured to extricate themselves from obscurity and penury; and, in the dark ages, the popularity, thus easily and cheaply acquired, afforded protection from the violence natural to the feudal military habits. In the end, the invention of Gunpowder destroyed the necessity of athletick pursuits; reduced war to a science, and soldiers to automata, and totally destroyed the possibility of success in mere hardy barbarians. Commerce commenced, but can only exist under a state of civilization. It subsequently became, therefore, in a view of power and wealth, a matter of necessity in princes, to encourage the useful and beneficial arts.

Moreover, the Romans knew, that when the Great are luxurious, and the riches of the state are in consequence dispersed among the people, the latter become revolutionary (Plutarch in Cicero); and the knowledge of this truth (which, by the way, solves the difficult problem of the present political restlessness of Europe), additionally prompted the Emperors to that policy, in which originated the pre-eminence of Italy in the Fine Arts; and the same policy, under the monarchy of France, has produced its celebrity in cooks and dancing-masters. When, says Madame Staël, the successors of the Romans, deprived of all national splendour and all political liberty, are yet the gayest

people on earth, it shews, that there is a natural want of elevation of soul. Id. i. 248.

When the barbarians over-ran Europe, the preservation of power was entrusted to the feudal system. Philosophy and Learning were of course neglected, for soldiers value only luxury and pleasure.

Such is a summary and casual view of the state of things which anticipates the period that the author of the work before us has professed to treat in series. He goes regularly through the great causes (which prevailed in the middle ages) of the present civilization of Europe. It is a very useful introduction to historical reading.

As to "the study of man in a savage state," and so up to superior conditions, we have only to add, that human institutions can never be understood by any other means. How, for instance, is a man to explain the cause, why a husband buys a wife in some countries, and the wife is portioned in another, unless he reads Millar's *Origin of Ranks*? How can he illustrate the prevalence of indoor to outdoor amusements, but from Lord Kaimes's *Sketches of the History of Man*? In short, Mr. Phillips's work is an elementary guide to these kinds of study; and we believe that no species of literature ends in results more satisfactory, more conducive to happy feelings and wise conduct, than that by which we trace moral effects and social institutions to their causes, with as much ease and precision, as we trace the rise of cropped hair to terror of the Powder-tax Gorgon.

117. *Maurice Powell, an Historical Welsh Tale of England's Troubles*. 3 vols. 12mo. Baldwin, &c. 1821.

THE invisible Scotch writer has introduced so many new quadrilles, figures, and tunes into novel-dancing, that it becomes in the course of things natural to expect numerous cards and advertisements of Messrs. A. B. C. &c. puffed off as pupils of the Author of *Waverly*. With regard to imitation, we acknowledge, that it may produce very considerable improvement by exciting emulation; as criticism has been much ameliorated since the first appearance of the *Edinburgh Review*. Style and manner (though they have received great injury by the *Journal* mentioned, and the *Quarterly*, both of which are in the form of legal argumentation)

mentation) may also cause improvement by presenting an admirable exemplar, provided it is one, which study can copy with success. Perhaps, taking all circumstances together, the Letters of Junius may be deemed the best pattern for English style; but it is so difficult to unsolder it from the matter, that, except Dr. Parr's successful imitation, we know nothing like it; but that imitation *was* satire. Robertson's mode of diction approaches nearest to it, and is easy of assimilation, because it consists of short sentences, and does not confuse the sense by crowding together, within one period, distinct ideas. To imitations of style there can therefore be no objection; but to those of mind there is the greatest. No two intellects are cast in the same mould, and imitation, if the exemplar be great, can never move *passivus æquis*, for it has none of the originality which is the source of excellence in the pattern; and, by the law of nature, it can no more acquire that originality than it can form its face into a portrait of that of the archetype. Upon this account, intellectual vassalage should be avoided; for there is no chance whatever of the appearance of superior excellence, if the powerful mind confines itself to copying only. If it can do no better, it may at least try to improve, for *facile est addere inventis*.

The events and manners of the time of Charles I. called by our author "England's Troubles," have been recommended upon most respectable authority, as fit studies for every Englishman; and the Scotch Novelist has well depicted the old Covenanters. The Author before us ably draws the contrast between the Gentleman, emboldened by Honour, and the Russian, infuriated by Fanaticism. The study of the preaching Firebrands was, he says,

"To apply texts in such a manner, as to impress their hearers with a feeling, that it was the word and spirit of God, which inculcated upon them the duties of citizens, when in reality they were inflamed to deeds of rebellion, persecution, tyranny, and murder. With them it was easy to prove the lawfulness of any action, by stringing together quotations from the Bible, such as this, 'Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully, and cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood.'" (2 Jerem. c. xlviii. v. 10.) Vol. ii. pp. 93, 94.

The *Hero* of the Tale is what novel heroes frequently are, a plain country gentleman, and brave officer, of confirmed loyalty, honour, and integrity; but here, as elsewhere, a man of tame correctness. The finest personage is, among the men, one Henry Dormer, a high-souled original fellow, with much of the real hero in his composition; and among the women, an Elizabeth Powell, such another heroine as Flora Mac Ivor, from whom the character is evidently taken. These are the real Harlequin and Colombine; and why a peg, whereon to hang the incidents, a mere *dummy* at three-handed whist, should be made the hero of a story, we can no more account for, than we could for a *domino* being called the chief character in a masquerade. This, however, is all that we have to censure. The plot is simple, but the whole is a miscellany abounding in interest; a ballet of excellent dancing. In the scenery and incidents, we have a most correct looking-glass representation of the Times; and the costumes, manners, and habits of the characters are faithfully depicted from History. The episode of John Andrews (iii. 35) is exquisitely dramatic, and, in its grand display of the surpassing miseries attached to civil war, ought to have the same effect upon the mind of the thoughtless revolutionist, as would the pistol of a robber applied to his head. We regret, that it is too long for our limits, and shall give, instead, the following, as being of historical interest.

"Colonel Powell and a Gentleman were engaged to visit a rich merchant, a Mr. Shute, at his villa near London.

"They soon arrived at an open space, where four gentlemen were engaged at bowls, and one was looking on. Mr. Shute having just played as the Colonel came on the green, cried out, 'here comes the sixth, now for a match;' then turning to the Colonel, he continued, 'thank you, Sir, for coming:—these gentlemen are friends of mine. We frequently amuse ourselves in this way, after the toils and fatigues of the counting-house;' then in a whisper, he added, 'if you see any thing particular—mum'—placing a finger on his mouth. Instantly, without waiting for any reply, he bid an attendant bring some more bowls. The Colonel was mentally ejaculating against his old comrade for sending him upon such a ridiculous service, when a gentleman, who had been intent upon the game, and had just

just placed his bowl nearest to the jack, turning round, exhibited to his astonished and scarcely credulous eyes, the features of his Majesty King Charles, with an expression of ease and happiness, far different from that which they wore on the previous day upon the throne. Mr. Shute-perceived the Colonel's change of manner: and, before he could recover, thrust a pair of bowls into his hands, and called out, 'come, Sir, you are that gentleman's partner, and it's your turn now, he and I never are on the same side.' The mystery was now unriddled: but at first the Colonel's agitation prevented him from bowling judiciously: however, confidence returning, he made an able auxiliary to his Majesty, who was compelled to do his best; for the plain honest merchant was no flatterer, and always won if he could. The afternoon passed in that sort of equality and ease, which school-boys enjoy, before a knowledge of the different grades in society awakens them to the feelings of mortification or pride. At supper, the King was addressed as his Majesty; but declined all ceremony, and shone at the convivial board, as the gay and accomplished gentleman; a character which, some historians say, he was more qualified to support, than that of a King." i. 167 seq.

We here trace the condescensions of Charles the Second, which rendered him so popular, to their probable origin.

119. *Remarks on a Bill now before Parliament, to amend the General Laws for regulating Turnpike Roads; in which are introduced Strictures on the Opinions of Mr. Mac Adam on the subject of Roads; and to which are added, Suggestions for the consideration of the Legislature, on various points essential to the perfection of the Road-system.* By Benjamin Wingrove, General Surveyor of the Bath Turnpike Roads. 8vo, pp. 35.

WE have heard of a successful Physician, who had made a large fortune by very extensive practice. After his retirement, he was asked by a friend, what recipes he had used. He replied, never more than two; viz. to keep the bowels open, and pray to the Lord. In the same manner Mr. Mac Adam uses only one specifick, by which he is, like the Doctor, getting rich; viz. breaking up the old roads, and when they become bad, breaking up again, and so *ad infinitum*. Foundations, weighing engines, and depth of road, he considers as waste of money and labour; and he is perfectly correct, where the substratum is rock, or a bed of gravel or flint. The perfection of a

road being a smooth surface, Mr. Mac Adam's plan may secure it upon such a basis as that mentioned; but we agree with Mr. Wingrove in its inefficacy upon springy and wet subsoils, because heavy weights would soon bury the upper coat. But there is one grand desideratum in road-making. A wet season may cost a trust 1000l. more than a dry one; and all roads should be, under ground drained, like meadows, by means of grips, filled with large stones. It would save one half of the present annual expence, in repairs. The only requisites besides, are hard materials, broken small, and elevation above the adjoining ground.

Mr. Wingrove (p. 27), lets out the following secret concerning tolls:

"On the Bath district, where the materials are mostly bad, the traveller, paying at one gate, is cleared through the whole trust (50 miles), while in the Bristol line, where the best materials abound, he pays for only ten or twelve miles, three tolls of the same amount as on the Bath roads, though the mortgage debt is much lighter; and notwithstanding the Bristol Tolls are now 300 per cent. higher than the Bath, application has been made to Parliament for a still further augmentation."

Mr. Wingrove writes apparently under wounded feelings, perhaps some jealousy of Mr. Mac Adam, which we are sorry for, because it will throw suspicion upon many observations and suggestions, both useful and solid.

119. *De Renzey; or the Man of Sorrow.* Written by himself. Edited by his Nephew. In 3 vols. 8vo. Simpkin, &c.

THIS Novel is deeply tragical through the whole, too much so to procure itself, we fear, that extensive reading which the instruction conveyed by it ought to command. The hero is an Irish gentleman, who receives into his house a specious but truly profligate character. The latter endeavours to corrupt his wife, by trumping up a story of infidelity in the husband, and in the end so far prevails as to induce her to quit her home, but he can succeed no further. Of course the elopement is sufficient to introduce criminal imputation. The distracted husband goes into the army, and we are then introduced into a variety of awful banditti-scenes accompanying the Irish rebellion, and those more universal, gambling, duelling, and profligate

fligate adventures which accompany military life, and bring those who are not *all devil* in their characters to misery supreme. They are compelled to get drunk, play high, go out the next morning, and place their lives and happiness in the hands of persons utterly remorseless, who consider contempt of death a covering for all sins. Our hero is obliged to shoot one of these villains through the head, and from some professional irregularity is cashiered. He then comes home, and tender recollections urge him to go in pursuit of his wife, of whose innocence he had heard some imperfect accounts. He meets with her, establishes a pecuniary allowance, but declines further intercourse, because her conduct was not exonerated from suspicion. She pursues his regiment to the Helder, and we are then introduced to the Emigrants, the French espionage and police (admirably described), Quiberon Bay, &c. In the end, the unhappy couple meet, and are reconciled. The lady dies of a consumption, and leaves the "Man of Sorrow," an only son, the nephew of the title. We shall extract a passage, illustrative of the French Police:

"On my arrival at the office of Police, I was introduced into a room, where several persons, apparently of the legal profession, were assembled; one, who seemed to act as president, interrogated me, 'could I speak French?' I answered in the affirmative. 'Ah! Je n'en doute pas,' said he. 'You have been at Amsterdam within the last month?' he continued. I nodded assent. 'And you were there acquainted with an enemy to the Republic, named Dumouriez; is it not so, Madame l'Angloise?' I knew no one at Amsterdam, or elsewhere, I replied, calling himself by that name. My stay there was short, and would have been still shorter, had I been permitted to proceed on my journey. 'And you neither saw, heard of, or conversed with General Dumouriez during your stay there?' said another interrogator. I repeated my former answer. They consulted for a moment together, and then referred to some letters, which lay before them. 'O! Je vous demande pardon, Madame,' said the President, 'vous avez raison.' 'You were, however, acquainted with a certain Monsieur de Rouelle there?' I acknowledged, that I had two or three times seen a person so called. 'Bien! Bien!' said he, and continued; 'and this Monsieur de Rouelle charged you with a certain letter, which you were to deliver in a certain

the town of Briey.' I confessed, that he had. 'And you were further entrusted verbally with the key by which that letter was to be decyphered,' continued the examiner. Not that I was aware of, I said. My acquaintance with Monsieur de Rouelle was short and casual, and I could not, therefore, be supposed the depository of his secrets. 'Come, come,' said one of them, who had not yet spoken, 'we are better informed in this business, and it may perhaps save you some trouble to declare what you know about it.' I still persisted that I was no way in the confidence of Monsieur de Rouelle. 'You may probably,' said the same, 'have had some conversation with Mademoiselle de Riviere respecting him.' I did not feel it necessary, I answered, to make them acquainted with the conversations I might have had with that lady, and finding from the nature of the questions that were likely to be put to me, that I must either involve myself in the mazes of untruth, or bring destruction on the unhappy Nannette, I declined answering any further. The President finding that I persisted in my refusal, shrugged up his shoulders, 'Eh! bien, Madame l'Angloise,' said he, 'à votre gré;' then adding, in a threatening manner, 'c'est à vous, c'est votre affaire, songez-y-bien.' I was reconducted from whence I came." Vol. iii. p. 225-7.

120. *Thoughts on the present System of Academic Education in the University of Cambridge.* By Eubulus. 8vo, pp. 20. Longman, &c.

SETH WARD, we believe, introduced the Mathematicks, as the leading study, into Cambridge; and we hold in high respect that sublime science, by which, as Wildman shows from the cells of bees, Deity itself, even in the most minute concerns, condescends to operate. Be it, that a proficiency in that divine science, and the Classics, is the best prospective basis for forming intellectual excellence; still it is plain, that in sciences, which business never calls into action, men, in general, will seldom go beyond a smattering. We could mention Prize-men at Oxford, who have declined taking an honourable degree, because they were destined to the law, and must have wasted their time upon German Commentators. Physicians *in esse*, go to Edinburgh, because Mathematicks are of no use to them. Authors, who have never been at Universities, acquire eminence by mere reading and composition; and Dissenters are now trained for the acquisition

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of high skill in argument and eloquence. We conscientiously think with this Author, that the present study for degrees is too limited, and that young men, according to their intended professions, should be required perfectly to get up the leading knowledge concerning them, and be able to write satisfactory Essays upon Theses appertaining to such knowledge. We say this, because that is the knowledge which will be called into constant action, the best method for securing its progressive improvement, and increasing its benefit to mankind; whereas, unnecessary knowledge, however excellent *in se*, will be laid upon the shelf.

We speak from the best motives. Would the College of Jesuits have said, that Greek, Mathematicks, and a College life, where a man learns nothing of the world, are the methods best fitted for defending a Church? They were the first men the world ever knew, in Statesman-like management of mankind by knowledge, and adapting it to serve their purposes in life. We do not recommend their practices; but though they might be very wicked, they still were very wise men, and *fas est ab hoste doceri*: to unite the wisdom of the serpent with the innocence of the Dove; and do Greek and Mathematicks form men of business? Can the wisdom of the Serpent exist without knowledge of the world?

121. *The Causes of the present distressful state of the Country investigated; and the supposed easiest, speediest, and most effectual remedies, submitted with all due respect to the Members of both Houses of Parliament.* By J. Symmons, Esq. F.R.S. F.A.S. 8vo, pp. 168. Rodwell, &c.

IF lands had been let upon the equitable principle of Corn rents, no Agricultural distress would have existed; but the avarice both of Landlord and Tenant conspired against such a just arrangement, and they now throw the blame upon Government. We do not speak thus in any allusion to Mr. Symmons. He recommends a return to paper currency, as the only remedy for the evil, and rejects the notion of a derangement of supply and demand. Let us suppose, that rent, debts, and taxes, could be paid in commodities. The farmer would be eased, but would factors take it off the hands of the

buyers, with a view only to the home consumption? "An annual exportation of Corn," says Gibbon (c. 33), "is a certain proof of the prosperity of a country." But we cannot export, because we cannot go to market upon equal terms with foreigners: a circumstance owing to high prices through the demands for the war-supply, and rack-renting in consequence? If the quantity of commodities exceeds that of profitable use of capital, the former must sink in reference to the latter; because if money will only be given for money's worth, no further issue of currency will raise the price, on account of no further demand being created by such issue. Though we do not agree with Mr. Symmons in certain points, we hold him in great respect, as an able, energetick writer; and though we see no remedy for the evil, but time, and think the cause to lie in rack-renting, if Government can suggest a market and profitable expenditure for as large an issue, as in wartime, they* would do wrong not to comply with Mr. Symmons's propositions. But if we pursued the subject farther, we should endeavour to show, that the measures of Government have been the best which circumstances permitted.

122. *Enchiridion; or a Hand for the one-handed.* By George Webb de Renzy, Captain H. P. 82d reg. Lond. 1821. pp. 60, Plates. Sama.

THE excellence of man's mind demonstrates itself by his voice and hands. Thus our first Physiologists; but nevertheless, the latter have been supposed to have been originally feet. Lord Monboddo was not the author of this nonsense; for Hudibras, after proving to his mistress, by his beard, that he was no gelding, urged his erect posture in proof that he was not a horse.

"Next it appears I am no horse
That I can argue and discourse,
Have but two legs, and ne'er a tail—
Quoth she, that nothing will avail,
For some Philosophers of late here
Write, that men have four legs by nature,
And that 'tis custom makes them go
Erroneously but upon two."—Pt. ii. Cant. i.

Physiologists give the most conclu-

* We think that such addresses should be made to the Bank of England, for the matter is purely mercantile.

sive proofs from our structure, that we were intended for an erect attitude, two of which proofs we shall here adduce; viz. that the presence of calves, which are found in man alone, shows that the legs are to support and move the whole machine; and the great toe, also peculiar to man, is of the highest importance to the erect posture. Others, as perversely desirous of degrading their species, have asserted that monkeys are destined for the upright posture. But this attitude they cannot maintain long, and, in fact, they are not biped or quadruped, but four-handed animals. Of their four hands, the posterior are even the more perfect, and are in no instance destitute of a thumb, though so insignificant as to have been termed by Eustachius "*omnino ridiculus*." They live naturally in trees, and are furnished with four hands for grasping the branches and gathering their food. Thus the best authorities.

Anaxagoras maintained, that man owed all his wisdom, knowledge, and superiority over other animals to the use of his hands; but Galen very properly corrected this notion, by observing, that man was not the wisest creature, because he had hands, but that hands were given him, because he was the wisest creature.

The right hand is used in preference to the left, because the former is less obstructed in its action by the intervention of the breast; but notwithstanding, it is much to be regretted, that gentlemen, engaged in warfare, do not make it a rule to keep the left hand, as well as the right, on equal duty, as much as is possible, in case they should lose one of them.

The work before us shows the wisdom of providence, in providing us with the exact number of two hands, for one would be insufficient, and more would be in the way. The gallant veteran lost his arm in the battle of Vittoria, and with an ingenuity and benevolence which does honour to his head and his heart, has invented a set of instruments, which shall enable the possessor of them to dispense with the attendance of a servant, or that attention from a friend, which would otherwise be absolutely necessary, to supply to him those minute arrangements of neatness and economy which the modes and refinement of civil

life render indispensable to personal comfort and appearance. Accordingly, clever contrivances occur for use, at the dinner, dressing, and writing table, all which are illustrated by proper engravings, and a reference where the apparatus, portable in a mahogany case, for 10*l.* may be purchased. We heartily recommend the book to all readers, for it has a handsome frontispiece, and twenty other engravings, which show how neatly men may do various things with one hand, which many do awkwardly with two. The book is cheap, and such ingenuity ought to be preserved and respected.

123. *Select Female Biography; comprising Memoirs of eminent British Ladies, derived from original and authentic sources.* 8vo. pp. 331. J. and A. Arch.

IT is rather to be wondered at, that we possess no complete biography of celebrated women; the Dictionary by Matilda Betham is not sufficiently copious, nor are we acquainted with any other work of the kind which may supply the defect. Besides, in what we already have, how little is there superior to the *Obituaries* of our Evangelical Miscellanies! In such memoirs the spirit of biography is lost; all that makes *life* interesting is shut out, and the composition becomes a mere narrative of the dying hour. It is the *Life* and not the *Death* that we wish to see related, and from which amusement is to be derived, and instruction to be gleaned. With these qualifications this little work has our sincere recommendation; but there is a want of *data*, without which we cannot persuade ourselves but that the life of *Maria* is a pious fiction. Had the authoress been more liberal of names and places in her account of *Ann Ward*, the story would have possessed a greater interest, particularly with juvenile readers. In the life of a child who died at so early an age, every particular is valuable, and should bear every mark of authenticity.

Should a second edition of this interesting volume be published, we hope that a few errors will be amended. Mrs. Margaret Andrews is termed in one place *Mary*; and in another is designated as of Lathbury, *Berks*, which should be *Bucks*.

LITERA-

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 28.—The annual prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the Representatives in Parliament of this University, for the best dissertations in Latin prose, were on Saturday last adjudged as follows:

Senior Bachelors.—*Populis diversis eadem instituta parum conveniunt*.—Arthur Barron, and Ralph Lyon, Scholars of Trinity College.

Middle Bachelors.—*Astronomiæ laus et utilitas*.—A. Ollivant, and J. A. Barnes, Scholars of Trinity College.

Sir William Browne's gold medals for the Greek Ode and for the Greek and Latin Epigrams, were on Saturday last adjudged to Winthrop Mackworth Praed, of Trinity College.

Subjects:

Greek Ode.—*Pyramides Ægyptiacæ*.

Greek Epigram.—*Ἐγὼ τὶ δῆτα, καὶ οὐκ ἴδῳ*.

Latin Epigram.—*nugæ seria ducunt*
In mala.

No Latin Ode adjudged.

The Porson prize for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse, was on Monday last adjudged to W. Barham, of Trinity College.—Subject—

“Julius Cæsar, Act iv. Scene 3. Beginning with ‘Come, Antony, and young Octavius,’ &c. And ending with ‘——— and leave you so.’”

SALE OF SIR ISAAC HEARD'S LIBRARY.

The Library of the late Sir Isaac Heard was sold June 14th and 15th, by that active and spirited auctioneer, Mr. Saunders, of Fleet-street. The collection was small, but some of the topographical and biographical works were rendered valuable by MS Indexes and Notes by Sir I. Heard.

Edmondson's Baronage, 6 vols. with MS Notes and Continuation of the Pedigrees, produced 35*l.* 14*s.*

The “Manuscripts,” however, were the chief objects of contention. The following, we understand, were purchased by Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart.

Pedigrees from public Records, 3 vols. folio, 4*l.* 1*s.*; References to Marriage Licences, 3*l.* 5*s.*; Extracts from Patent Rolls, relating to Yorkshire and Devon, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Pedigrees of Irish Families, 13*l.* 13*s.*; Gibbons's Collections for Kent, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Inquisitions for Devon and Cornwall, 8*l.* 8*s.*; Welsh Pedigrees, 2 vols. together 8*l.* 9*s.*; Collections for Middlesex, 1*l.* 16*s.*; Miscellaneous Church Collections, 4*l.*; Stafford and Derby Ditto, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; Miscellaneous Pedigrees and Church Notes, 5*l.*; Collections for Devon, Dorset, Somerset, &c. 4*l.* 4*s.*; Inscriptions for Essex, Suffolk, and Middlesex, 3*l.* 15*s.*

GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCII. PART I.

The following were bought by Mr. Townsend, for the College of Arms:

Heralds' Visitation for Devon and Cornwall, 1565-6, 8*l.*; Arms of Nobility, &c. of Devon and Cornwall, 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; Painter's Work Book, and Collections for Hants, 1575, 8*l.* 8*s.*; Heralds' Visitation for Surrey, 1623, 11*l.* 11*s.*; Painter's Work Books, 9 vols. fol. and 4 vols. 4to. 49*l.* 7*s.*; Kentish Collections from Registers and Church Notes, 2*l.* 10*s.*

The purchasers of the other manuscripts were G. F. Beltz, Esq.; James Pulman, Esq.; Edward Perceval, Esq.; and that liberal and intelligent bookseller, Mr. T. Thorp, of Bedford-street.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The House of Commons has brought forth a document at once of public curiosity, and of much anxious interest to those connected with the periodical Press, requiring the circulation of the Stamps of Government for its productions. An account of all Stamps issued for Newspapers, &c. in the several years 1801 and 1821 was laid before Parliament. From this interesting document it appears that in England more than twenty-three millions of newspapers were sold in the period of a year; of these, not less than eleven millions were daily London newspapers. The increase of Newspapers was in the following scale for England, Scotland, and Ireland:—In England, in the year 1782, there were 52 Newspapers; in 1790 there were 60, and in 1821 there were 135. In Scotland there were eight in 1782, in 1790 there were seven, and in the year 1821 there were 31. In Ireland there were three in 1782, nine in 1790, and 56 in 1821. The London daily Newspapers were nine in 1782, 14 in 1790, and 16 in 1821. Those published three times a week, amounted in 1782 to nine, in 1790 to 11, and in 1821 to eight. Those published once a week in 1790 amounted to 11, and in 1821 to 32; and in the British Islands no Newspaper was published in 1790, and six were published there in 1821.—The total amount of Newspapers published in 1790 was 114, and in 1821, that amount was more than doubled, for 284 were in that year published.

The total number of London Newspapers is stated at 16,254,534, and their payment of Stamp-duties at 270,908*l.* 18*s.* The Provincial Newspapers are in number 8,525,252; their duties, 142,087*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The total Stamps issued for the two, 24,779,786, for which the Treasury received 412,996*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* independent of the immense

immense revenues from Paper and Advertisements. In 1801, the Stamps issued were 16,084,905, and the duties amounted to 234,571*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.* The Stamp Office, however, does not seem to be very accurate in its returns—whether the revenue suffers or not is another question—and several journals, besides the mistakes of that department, declare that they obtain Stamps from the Stationers, and are misrepresented by the Official Documents. The whole, nevertheless, presents an extraordinary picture of the activity and wide dissemination of the periodical Press.

The Morning and Evening Papers, the British Press and Globe, required in 1821, 777,500 stamps, equal to a joint circulation of 1260 a day.

The British Traveller, Evening Paper, 81,577 stamps, or 260 daily; but it did not, we believe, commence till the year was advanced, so that the calculation does not apply.

The Courier, 1,594,500 stamps. This Paper lasted through the year, and issued 5090 per day.

The Morning Advertiser, and Sunday Advertiser, 970,000, or average, 2650 daily.

	Yearly.	Daily.
The Morning Chronicle.....	990,000	3180
The Morning Herald.....	875,000	2800
The Morning Post.....	630,500	2000
The New Times.....	846,000	2700
The Public Ledger.....	430,500	1380
The Star.....	410,073	1300
The Statesman, with Con-		
stitution.....	239,150	650
The Sun.....	170,000	540
*The Times, with Evening		
Mail.....	2,684,800	5730
The Traveller, with Com-		
mmercial & London Chron.	386,500	830
The True Briton.....	165,800	530

Of Journals published thrice a-week, and not united (as several are) to Daily Papers in the foregoing:

	Each publi-
	cation.
English Chronicle.....	160,500 1030
General Evening Post ‡.....	150,000 950
St. James's Chronicle, with	
Baldwin's Journal.....	577,500 3700
London Packet.....	102,000 620

The Journals published twice a-week, taking each publication to be alike (which is not the case with the Sunday Papers giving Monday editions) the results are—

Bell's Weekly Despatch.....	132,250 1270
†Bell's Weekly Messenger.....	522,700 5020

* Where two Journals are mentioned, the division is by the sum total of their joint number of days' publications, though one may greatly exceed the other, as no doubt the Times does the Evening Mail.

‡ Since joined to the St. James's Chronicle.

† The Papers of this class probably issue four-fifths of their impression on the Sunday, and a very small proportion on the Monday: thus the former publication will be much greater, and the latter much less than is stated, the whole being double what appears in the second column.

§ The publications are principally unstamped.

hundred

British Luminary.....	52,500 500
British Neptune (cum multis	
aliis).....	36,000 350
Brunswick.....	22,392 270
Catholic Advocate.....	18,545 180
Champion.....	30,070 300
Courier de Londres.....	22,500 270
†Examiner.....	141,975 1300
Guardian.....	88,150 860
†John Bull.....	468,002 4500
John Bull's British Journal.....	2,000 20
London Gazette.....	160,000 1500
†News.....	506,500 4870
Nicholson's Price Current.....	7,400 70
†Observer.....	714,000 6860
Observer of the Times.....	55,150 530
Real John Bull.....	77,563 750
Wooler's British Gazette.....	66,500 620

The Weekly Journals are

Aurora Borealis.....	24,600 460
Bell's Price Current.....	10,000 200
British Monitor.....	23,000 480
Christian Reporter.....	24,650 470
§Cobbett's Register.....	825 16
County Chronicle, with	
County Herald.....	226,500 2170
§Literary Chronicle.....	1,500 28
Englishman, with Mirror of	
the Times.....	137,750 1320
Farmer's Journal.....	155,000 2980
Independent Observer.....	36,866 700
Law Chronicle.....	11,100 210
§Literary Gazette.....	60,197 1150
Marwade's Price Current.....	1,099 20
Military Register.....	1,672 30
Mirror.....	9,000 170
Philanthropic Gazette.....	36,900 700
Sunday Monitor, Westminster	
Journal, Imperial Gazette	62,500 400
Town Talk.....	3,000 60

Once a-Fortnight.

Racing Calendar.....	24,400 900
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Once in three Weeks.

Police Gazette.....	30,000 1600
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Once a-Month.

Literary Advertiser.....	6,000 500
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AMERICAN LITERATURE.

The *Mobile Register* says, "The number of persons employed by book printing in the United States, is estimated at 10,000. Upwards of 400,000 dollars were expended by the publishers of "Rees' Cyclopaedia," 30,000 reams of paper were used, 12,000 copper-plates were engraved, from which 2,776,060 impressions were taken. It has for fifteen years given employment to one

hundred persons daily. It is the largest work in the English language, and the American edition is larger than the English. The foreign books which have been published in the United States within thirty years, exceed 20,000,000; the amount of books manufactured in this country every year, is at least from one and half to two millions."

WANSTEAD HOUSE.

Wanstead House, with all its possessions, has been thrown open to the public, and has been the most attractive resort of the fashionable world. The ancient manor of Wanstead was granted by Edward VI. to Robert Lord Rich, who sold it to the Earl of Leicester. Here Elizabeth's favourite entertained his royal Mistress for several days; and here he also solemnized his marriage with his ill-fated wife. Reverting to the crown, King James gave it to Sir Henry Mildmay, who, having been one of the judges of Charles I. it became forfeited. Charles II. gave it to his brother, afterwards James II. who sold it to Sir Robert Brooke, and it soon afterwards was purchased by Sir Joshua Child, the author of the *Discourse on Trade*, who planted a great number of trees in avenues, leading to the site of the old mansion. His son Richard, first Earl of Tilney, laid out some extensive grounds in gardens; and, after these were finished, he employed the celebrated Colin Campbell (about 1715) to build the present structure, which is cased with Portland stone, and is upwards of two hundred and sixty feet in length, and seventy feet in depth. It is one of the noblest houses in Europe; and its grand front is thought to be as fine a piece of architecture as any that may be seen in Italy. It consists of two stories, the basement and the state story, and is adorned by a noble portico of six Corinthian pillars. In the tympanum of this portico (which we ascend by a noble double flight of steps), are the arms of the Tilney family; and over the door, which leads into the great hall, is a medallion of the architect. The great hall is fifty-three feet by forty-five. On the ceiling are representations of Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, by Kent. In this hall are antique statues of Agrippina and Domitian; four statues of Poetry, Painting, Music, and Architecture; and four vases.

The ball-room, seventy-five feet by twenty-seven feet, extends the whole depth of the house; it is splendidly fitted up with gilt ornaments of all kinds, in the taste of the period when it was built. It is hung with tapestry in two compartments; the subjects are Telemachus and Calypso, and one of the battles of Alexander.

Under the great hall is a noble arcade, from which is an entrance to a dining-parlour, forty feet by thirty-five feet, communicating with a breakfast-room, thirty-two

feet by twenty-five. There are, besides these, other apartments upon a scale equally magnificent, and finished in the most appropriate manner.

The mere inventory of this extraordinary sale, fills a catalogue of 400 quarto pages, published in three parts of five shillings each; and such was the number of visitors at Wanstead while the property was on view, that, we have heard, 20,000 catalogues were sold.

THE GERMANS AND THE GREEKS.

(From the German.)

The author of this little work is the first who has pursued seriously and in detail an idea which has been occasionally thrown out, but never before thoroughly investigated by any writer.

According to the first number, which is all that has yet been published, it is his intention to prove, "that our mother tongue is in the main Greek," i. e. that every German word [we presume only roots] is to be found in the Greek, and vice versa; and this because we and the Greeks are one people. The proofs of this unity of language, as they are boldly adduced by the author, are in many instances really striking. He finds old German names and relations, even anterior to the Homeric age, as old as the *Heroes*, with whom he begins his list, and in whom he recognises the Latin *Heros*, the Low German *Heer*, the High German *Herr* (Master, Lord). The whole meaning of the Homeric *Heros* is preserved in the German *Herr*: the Greek *Mestor*, another denomination of *Herr*, in Homer, is the Low German *Mester*, the High German *Meister*, the Latin *Magister*. An *Aristos* with the Greeks is the Low German *Aerste*, the High German *Erste* (first, principal,) *Fürst* (Prince). The *Esthloi* of the Greeks are our *Edle* (Nobles). The Greek word so entirely coincides with ours in all its meanings, that it might seem as if Adelung had copied the explanation. If we would see the manners and sentiments of the Greek nobles among ourselves, we need but recollect the games at the court of Alcinous, in which only nobles took part, in the midst of many thousand spectators; and compare them with the tournaments of the Nibelungen and the Middle Ages, to which none were admitted but such as were acknowledged to be ancient, qualified nobility. We may remember what Euryalus says to Ulysses, when he declines to take part in the games: "You are then no noble, understand no arts, are probably a mariner, a merchant, whose sole concern is gain."

NEW METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SALT-PETRE.

M. Baffi, the celebrated chemist, a native of Pergola, has received from the Viceroy of Egypt a present of 100,000 crowns, and the

the title of Bey, for having discovered a method of producing saltpetre without the assistance of fire, by mere heat of the sun. Previous to this, every hundred weight of saltpetre cost the Viceroy ten crowns, which is reduced to one crown by the new method. The manufactory erected by M. Baffi in the great square of Memphis, has furnished within the last year 3580 cwt. of saltpetre. An Egyptian cwt. is the same as the English.

GAS FROM COAL TAR.

It has been found, by experiment, that the coal-tar liquor, which is sometimes considered as waste by those who make gas, if mixed with dry saw-dust, exhausted log-wood, or fustic, to the consistence of paste, and allowed to remain till the water has drained off,—2 cwt. of the mass being put into the retort instead of coal will produce more gas, and be less offensive than the same quantity of canal coal. This process will probably be found very convenient in some circumstances for the consumption of the tar produced by the distillation of coal in gas-works.

CAPACITY OF THE GASES FOR CALORIC.

J. H. Mallet, secretary to the Academy of Lyons, announces, as the result of some well-contrived experiments, which he has published, that at the same temperature the particles of different gases are at equal distances; that their molecules have different volumes; and that the quantity of caloric which a gas can admit depends on the space which separates the molecules.

ARCHITECTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Whiting, of Ipswich, has recently added another invention to those which have distinguished him for professional ingenuity. It is a *Lintel* for the openings in brick-fronted houses, instead of the arch, and either straight or curved. Simple in its construction, and neat in its appearance—cheap, for it spares labour, and durable, for its material is cast iron—it promises to supersede, in most cases, the method that has been hitherto pursued.

ROMAN REMAINS.

A few days ago, as John Kennibrough, farmer, in the neighbourhood of Kirkintilloch, was ploughing over a part of what is commonly called Graham's Cast (i. e. Graham's Dyke), the shock of his plough turned out of the earth a vessel, which, from its appearance, he supposed to be gold, but upon examination it was found to be made of the metal used by the ancient Romans for their common household utensils, and for implements of war, which somewhat resembles a mixture of brass and copper, and is known to be nearly as durable as gold. This vessel is of singular construction, having a long narrow neck and a round belly, with three feet, a handle, and a spout resembling that of a coffee-pot. It is upwards of two quarts, and weighs 51

It is not much corroded, although it is highly probable it may have lain fourteen or fifteen hundred years in the spot where it was found.

FRENCH ACADEMY.

At a meeting of the late French Academy, among other literary productions noticed, the Marquis de Lally-Tollendal read several fragments of a tragedy entitled "Tuatha Teamar, or the Restoration of the Irish Monarchy;" the subject of which is taken from the ancient history of Ireland towards the end of the first century.

FONTHILL ABBEY.

The question so often asked, "is it possible to obtain admittance to Fonthill Abbey?" may now be answered. That magnificent edifice will soon open its portals to receive the hitherto mortified and disappointed traveller, who, although his curiosity were powerfully excited by external grandeur*, could only catch a passing glance of the solemn pile, raising, in all the pomp of Gothic architecture, from the bosom of a surrounding forest. Now, thanks to the magic hammer of Mr. Christie, he may soon approach, he may enter, he may examine. He will see in the great Octagon what could be effected under the genius of Mr. Beckford, and will there find an infinite variety of forms, most gracefully and harmoniously combined. Taking the whole together, the gigantic structure of the Abbey, the splendour of its decorations, the works of art with which it abounds, the Alpine character of the scenery by which it is encircled, every thing that meets the eye, breathing the purest taste, will afford to the admiring multitude the highest gratification.

CROUP.

Dr. Reddelin, of Wismar, has communicated to the Royal Society of Göttingen, through Professor Blumenbach, the following successful treatment of Croup, after the usual remedies had been tried without effect: The patient was a female, aged 19, who, on the third day after being seized with the croup, was unable to swallow, had begun to rattle in the throat, and seemed approaching rapidly to her dissolution. Dr. Reddelin insinuated, by means of a quill, a mixture of Spanish snuff and marocco into her nostrils; and after repeating this mixture a second time, it excited sneezing and vomiting: this occasioned the discharge of two long membranous cylinders from the trachea (windpipe), upon which the rattling immediately ceased, and the patient was rescued from instantaneous suffocation. One of the tubes, when slit open, measured nine French lines in breadth; they were quite white, and bore a strong extension without injury to their fibrous texture.

* See an account of the exterior of Fonthill, by one of these disappointed travellers, in vol. XCI. ii. 496.—EDIT.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

TO A FRIEND.

*On his Departure for Rome.**(From Mr. BERNARD BARTON'S "Napoleon and other Poems," reviewed p. 434.)*

YES, go! and on those ruins gaze,
Whose silent, eloquent appeal
To Meditation's eye displays
What spirits ton'd like thine can feel:
Go! stand by Tiber's yellow stream,
'Mid crumbling columns, domes, and
towers:

Behold past glory's ling'ring gleam,
And find a still exhaustless theme
For thought's sublimest powers.

Ascend the lofty Palatine!

Gaze from its piny summits round:
And oh! what feelings will be thine
When treading that immortal ground:
Each sculptur'd vase, each speaking bust,
Shrine, temple, palace, tomb, and fane,
Will plead to thee their earlier trust;
To genius, greatness, goodness just,
Nor will they plead in vain.

For thou hast held communion long
With minds that stamp'd the Augustan age:
With Maro's but once-rivall'd song:
And, matchless still, the Sabine page:
And thou o'er many a name hast por'd
That faithful time has ne'er forgot;
As men admir'd, as gods ador'd:
And in thy inmost heart deplor'd
The "Eternal City's" lot.

Oh! I could envy thee the gush
Of feeling and of thought sublime,
When thou, beneath morn's orient blush,
Or stillest hour of eve, shall climb
O'er ivied ruins once august,
And now in splendid fragments hurl'd:
Their haunts, who, sepulchred in dust,
Unknown except by urn or bust,
Once sway'd a subject world.

"And this"—(Oh friend! I hear thee say,
As gazing round with proud delight,
Where reliques glorious in decay
Shall burst on thy enraptur'd sight)—
"And this was Rome! and where I tread
The great, the wise have trod of yore:
Whose names through every clime are spread;
Whose minds the world itself have fed
From their exhaustless store.

"Whose deeds are told by Hist'ry's pen,
Whose works in sculpture, colour, song,
Still rise magnificent, as when
Here liv'd and mov'd the exalted throng
Of painters, sculptors, bards, whose fame
With time successfully has striven:
Till he, who would their worth proclaim,
Shall find the beam that gilds his name
Is from their glory given."

I feel,—I own thy language just;
And yet a Briton, standing there,
If mindful of the sacred trust
Committed now to Albion's care,
E'en while he granted—gave to Rome
All Rome's just glory could demand;
With feelings worthy of his home
Encircled by free Ocean's foam,
Must love his native land!

When Art arrays her magic strife
In hues from young Aurora thrown:
In wakening forth to all but life
Each breathless form of Parian stone:
And e'en in song, whose source and aim
Demanded but an earthly lyre,
Unfed by Heaven's ethereal flame;
I grant to Rome, all Rome can claim,
Or genius can admire.

Yet I, in British freedom, say,
That Albion even now has won
A fame less subject to decay,
Than grac'd proud Rome's meridian sun:
And, in THAT FREEDOM, she contains
Of soul, sublimer, loftier powers,
Than e'er enrich'd the Latian plains,
When monarchs clash'd their captive chains
Beneath her conquering towers.
And, were I what thou art, I should,
E'en on the Palatine's proud height,
Or stretch'd by Tiber's golden flood,
Or where Soracte gleams in sight,
Still turn from Rome's majestic ground,
To Benhall's sweet sequester'd dome,
Her sylvan glades with beauty crown'd;
And own, that there my heart had found
Its fondly cherish'd home.

PALMYRA.

*A Prize Poem, recited at the Theatre, Oxford,
19th June, 1822.*

By AMBROSE BARBER, of Wadham College.

O'ER the hush'd plain where sullen hor-
ror broods,
And darkest frown the Syrian solitudes,
Where morn's soft steps no balmy fragrance
leave,
And parch'd and dewless is the couch of eve,
Thy form, pale City of the Waste, appears
Like some faint vision of departed years.
In mazy cluster still, a giant train,
Thy sculptur'd fabries whiten on the plain;
Still stretch thy column'd vistas far away,
The shadow'd dimness of their long array.
But where the stirring crowd, the voice of
strife,
The glow of action, and the thrill of life?
Hear! the loud crash of yon huge frag-
ment's fall,
The pealing answer of each desert hall,

The

The nightbird shrieking from her secret cell,
And hollow winds the tale of ruin tell.

See fondly ling'ring Mithra's parting rays
Gild the proud towers, once vocal with his
praise ;

But the cold altars clasping weeds entwine,
And Moslems worship at the godless shrine.
Yet here slow pausing Memory loves to pour
Her magic influence o'er this pensive hour ;
And oft as yon recesses deep prolong
The echo'd sweetness of the Arab's song,
Recalls that scene when Wisdom's sceptred
Child *

First broke the stillness of the lonely wild.
From air, from ocean, from earth's utmost
clime, [rhyme,

The sunnion'd Genii heard the mutter'd
The tasking spell their fairy hands obey'd,
And Tadmor glitter'd in the palmy shade.

Lo ! to her feet the tide of ages brings
The wealth of nations, and the pomp of kings,
And far her warrior queen from Parthia's plain
To the dark Æthiop spreads her ample reign.
Vain boast ! e'en she who Immæ's † field
along

Wak'd fiercer frenzy in the patriot throng,
And sternly beauteous, like the meteor's light,
Shot through the tempest of Emesa's fight—
While trembling captives round the victor
wait,

Hang on his eye, and catch the word of fate—
Zenobia's self must quail beneath his nod,
A kneeling suppliant to the mimic god.

But one there stood amid that abject
throng

In truth triumphant and in virtue strong ;
Beam'd on his brow the soul which undis-
may'd [blade.
Smil'd at the rod, and scorn'd the uplifted
O'er thee, Palmyra, darkest seem'd to low'r
The boding terrors of that fatal hour ;
Far from thy glades indignant Freedom fled,
And Hope too wither'd as Longinus bled.

SONG—"MEN OF ENGLAND."

By T. CAMPBELL.

MEN of England ! who inherit
Rights that cost your Sires their blood !
Men whose undegenerate spirit
Has been prov'd on land and flood !

By the foes ye 've fought uncounted,
By the glorious deeds ye 've done,
Trophies captur'd—breaches mounted,
Navies conquer'd—Kingdoms won !

Yet, remember, England gathers
Hence but fruitless wreaths of fame,
If the patriotism of your fathers
Glow's not in your hearts the same.

* "All these mighty things," say the
Arabs, "Solyman Ebn Dond [Solomon, son
of David] did by the assistar [assistants]."
See Wood's "Account of t [the] of Pal-
myra."

† See Gibbon's "Decline ch. xi.

What are monuments of bravery,
Where no public virtue blooms ?
What avail in lands of slavery,
Trophied temples, arches, tombs ?

Pageants !—Let the world revere us
For our people's rights and laws,
And the breasts of civic heroes
Bared in Freedom's holy cause.

Yours are Hampden's, Russell's glory,
Sydney's matchless shade is yours,
Martyrs in heroic story,
Worth a hundred Agincourts.

We 're the sons of Sires that baffled
Crowned and mitred tyranny :
They defied the field and scaffold
For their birth-rights—so will we !

VERSES

*Composed on seeing some Oak and Laurel
Boughs withered on the Triumphal Arch
erected to the Duke of Wellington when his
Grace sojourned at Cheltenham in July 1816.*

BEHOLD how short-liv'd are the works
of Art,

Which would to trophies lasting fame impart,
How soon the Oak and Laurel boughs decay
When from their parent stocks once borne
away :

Frail emblems these of GLORY and of PRAISE
Which we to peerless deeds of VALOUR raise ;
Mementoes sad which tell the mournful tale,
The mighty HERO's life, like their's, must
fail !

But though the trophied arch, the laurel
bough, [slow ;
Must perish, one more quick and one more
Though e'en the HERO's self, at DEATH's
command, [hand ;
Must bend beneath his stern all-conq'ring
His "FAME shall flourish in immortal youth,
Know no decay"—whilst GLORY, VALOUR,
TRUTH,

Shall twine a deathless wreath around his bust
When all that's mortal of him sinks to dust !
THOMAS COMBER.

TIME.

'TIS Time : I feel him knocking at my heart,
And he shall hold his unresisted sway
Till yonder planets from their orbits start,
And this huge sepulchre, the Earth, decay.
Oh ! he has clouded many a festive day
With angry feuds or Jealousy's mistrust ;
He strikes the blood-stained tyrant with
dismay,
And buries ancient palaces in dust,
Wreathing vile weeds around the sculp-
tur'd bust.

The mightiest dynasties before him fall,
As steel is canker'd by corrosive rust,
Or as the storm hurls down some pond'rous
wall.

Yet, lo ! the day,—the awful day of doom
Shall bury Time—the peopler of the tomb.
R. MILLHOUSE *

* See p. 310.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 18, and 19.*

On the motion of Lord Ellenborough the House went into a Committee on the Marriage Act Amendment Bill. His Lordship stated that it had passed through four discussions in the House of Commons, and four times received the almost unanimous approbation of that Assembly, although unhappily as often rejected by the House of Lords. He contended that the Bill went to render valid all marriages which had been celebrated *primâ facie* in proper form, even though some of the requisites of the present Marriage Act should have been omitted by ignorance or inadvertence, or evaded by the perjury or fraud of one of the parties. The records of our Ecclesiastical Courts presented too many deplorable proofs that some such law was necessary. He needed not refer further back than the last five or six years, to cite a number of cases of innocent young women abandoned to want, desolation, and dishonour, by miscreants who had availed themselves of their own perjury or fraud, to dissolve in law the contract which, in eternal justice, and with the solemn attestation of Heaven, they had bound themselves. To meet such cases was the object of the Bill. The principle of it had been generally recognized by all the Noble Lords.—In the course of the debate some weight was laid upon the argument, that marriage is but a *civil contract*, and, therefore, properly cognizable by civil Courts.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June 19.*

Mr. *Daly* rose to propose, but upon the remonstrances of Messrs. *Peel* and *Goulburn* withdrew, his promised motion upon the subject of Irish tithes. Mr. *Hume*, however, took up the subject; and in a very long speech, which was characterized as revolutionary, recommended a series of measures for the discipline and extenuation of the Irish church, which were called by the several names of "robbery" and "spoliation." Mr. *Hume's* proposition, which was merely for a resolution pledging the House to consider the subject next session, was seconded by Mr. *Ellice*.—Mr. *D. Browne* spoke very warmly of Mr. *Hume's* undisguised manner of proposing it, but thought the Tithe system should be inquired into; and Sir *John Newport* proposed to substitute an essentially similar resolution for that of the Honourable Member for Aberdeen. Sir *John's* re-

solution was supported by Mr. *Rice*, Mr. *Brougham*, and Mr. *Hutchinson*, and opposed by Messrs. *Goulburn*, *Peel*, and *Plunkett*.—On the division the numbers were, for the resolution 65, and against it 72.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 20.*

Lord *Redesdale* introduced some Amendments, further providing against fraudulent Marriages. One enacted that if either of the parties should assume a false name in the course of the contract, the marriage which under the existing law would be void, should be established upon proof of the personal identity of the parties. Another of Lord *Redesdale's* clauses imposed the penalties of perjury upon persons swearing falsely in taking out banns or licences, an offence which is not now in any way punishable. The remainder of the learned Lord's amendments related merely to matters of regulation. All the amendments were agreed to without a division.

The *Bishop of Chester* gave notice of his intention to bring in a separate Bill to legalize certain Marriages celebrated in chapels of ease, the validity of which seems doubtful.—The *Lord Chancellor* expressed a determination to take the sense of the House upon the retrospective clause at a future stage of the Bill.

In the House of Commons the same day Mr. *Kennedy* moved for the second reading of the Scotch Juries Amendment Bill; and introduced his motion by such a description of the present mode of striking juries in criminal cases in Scotland, as would satisfy an English understanding of the urgent necessity for some improvement. The Crown prosecutor had the power of committing, without the intervention of a Grand Jury, in all cases (a power permitted somewhat sparingly to the Attorney General in this country, in the case of a few misdemeanours); but in Scotland the institution of Grand Juries was unknown. In the next place, the Jury was *picked* by the Judge (that is the phrase), without allowing to the prisoner any peremptory challenge; any challenge to the favour, or indeed any challenge at all except for deafness, dumbness, or some other organic defect; and lastly, by the verdict of a bare majority of such jurors, might a man be deprived of his liberty or life.—The *Lord Advocate* opposed the second reading; but Mr. *Peel*, on the part of Ministers, avowed the necessity for some of the

the Amendments proposed, and *instar omnium* offered the right of peremptory challenge. The Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 21.

The Duke of Portland rose to move the second reading of the Roman Catholic Peers' Bill. His Grace observed, that the object of the Bill was merely to restore to those Peers the privileges which they had long enjoyed under the Protestant Constitution of the country, as the 5th Elizabeth, which directed the oath of supremacy to be taken by every Member of the House of Commons, expressly excepted the Peers; and thus, whilst the House of Commons was entirely Protestant, Roman Catholic Peers were allowed to sit in the House of Lords from that period till the 30th Charles II. when, in consequence of the alarm excited by the pretended Popish Plot, and the trial and execution of Lord Stafford, which was now justly held to be a legal murder, the House of Lords were in a manner compelled to agree to a Bill requiring the oath of supremacy to be taken by every Peer before taking his seat, which of course excluded Roman Catholic Peers, and they had continued ever since to be excluded. The circumstances, however, which gave rise to this Act, as well as any supposed danger, had long ceased to exist, and he could not now discover any reason founded in justice or policy, for the continuance of this exclusion, especially after admitting to the magistracy and various other offices Roman Catholics without taking the oath of supremacy. That any danger could now arise to the Protestant establishment from admitting Roman Catholic Peers to seats in that House was an idea too visionary, in his opinion, to be seriously entertained, nor was it warranted by any part of the conduct of those noble Lords; on the contrary, it should be recollected that they were most strenuous in their opposition to the abolition of the Protestant Episcopacy in 1641, and most ardent supporters of its restoration twenty years afterwards. His Grace concluded by moving that the Bill be now read a second time.—Lord Colchester strenuously opposed the motion. He said, if this Bill were passed, it would be impossible afterwards to refuse admission to Roman Catholics into the House of Commons. This country, it should be recollected, was essentially different from others; regulations could be carried into effect under absolute Governments, which were impossible here, this being the only country where, by means of talent and character, an individual could rise to the highest offices of the state. It would be impossible, under the circumstances of this country, for Protestants and Catholics, to administer power together;—the admission of the latter would give rise to a new party-spirit of the worst kind in Parliament, and to continual religious contentions, which

would be productive of the most disastrous consequences. Looking in this point of view to the admission of Roman Catholics to power, and considering the Bill as an immediate step to such a measure, he felt it his duty to move, instead of the word "now," that the Bill be read a second time this day three months.—The Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Liverpool opposed the motion in speeches of considerable learning and ability, and Earl Grey with equal ingenuity supported it.—On the division taking place the motion was lost by a majority of 171 to 129.

In the House of Commons the same day, Mr. Wallace withdrew his Bill for warehousing corn until the next session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 24.

Mr. Brougham proposed a Resolution "That the influence of the Crown is unnecessary to the maintenance of its due prerogatives, destructive of the independence of Parliament, and inconsistent with the well government of the State." This resolution was introduced by a long speech, in the course of which the honourable and learned mover displayed his peculiar talents for irony and sarcasm with singular brilliancy and success. He took up the history of the House of Commons from the year 1780, when it had put on record an avowal of the undue influence of the Crown, and proceeded to shew the increase of that influence, since that period, in the vast multiplication of our military, naval, and civil establishments; and the proofs of its operation in the uniform and servile compliance of the House of Commons with different Ministers of the most opposite principles. In conclusion he intimated, that he considered his Resolution, if adopted by the House, as nothing less than a pledge to Parliamentary Reform.—The Marquis of Londonderry defended the conduct of Parliament for the last forty years with considerable ingenuity, and deprecated the indirect and covert style, in which Mr. Brougham had attempted to entrap the House in the approbation of his scheme of Reform. The noble Marquis went at great length into the details of the public establishments, to show that the numerical increase of public officers, during the last thirty years, was not so great as might be supposed, and argued, that from the rules of previous examination, and promotion from length of service, which obtains in most of the public offices, and from the necessity of personal service imposed upon colonial officers, the numerical increase of public functionaries had added nothing to the influence of the Crown.—Mr. Stuart Wortley professed an opinion, that the House needed no reform, and that the measures of reform proposed would tend to the destruction of the monarchy.—Mr. Peel said a few words in defence of the University of Oxford, which

ad, as usual, incurred the bitterness of Mr. Brougham's rebuke.—Mr. Brougham replied, and the House divided, when the Resolution was rejected by a majority of 216 to 91.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 25.

The Naval and Military Pension Bill was read a second time; and ordered to be committed on the following Tuesday.

In the House of Commons the same day, Mr. Abercrombie moved for a Committee to enquire into the conduct of the Lord Advocate, and other Law Officers of the Crown, Scotland, with respect to the public press, and more especially as regarded the trial of Mr. W. Borthwick. In the course of a speech, not often equalled in length, Mr. Abercrombie detailed a series of charges against the Lord Advocate and his deputies. The accusation properly fell into a two-fold division; first, the Lord Advocate's connexion with the press (the libellous part of it, as was asserted); and secondly, certain expressions alleged to have been committed on Borthwick, in order, as it was broadly stated by Mr. Abercrombie, to raise a prejudice against Mr. Stuart upon his trial for the death of Sir Alexander Boswell. In proof of the first part of his charge Mr. Abercrombie referred to the case of the bond, given by the Lord Advocate and others, for establishment and support of the "Beacon" newspaper—a journal which he defined in the highest degree calumnious and malignant; and a commendatory letter, signed by the Lord Advocate, and by several other persons, in favour of the "Clydesdale Herald," to which Mr. Abercrombie gave a better character. The learned gentleman also referred to some late transactions connected with the "Edinburgh Correspondent."—"The Lord Advocate, with some spirit, defended the right, as a private individual, to contribute to the establishment of a paper, which, like "The Beacon," at its foundation, professed legitimate and honourable principles; and claimed approbation for having abandoned that paper when found its conduct swerve from its professions. With respect to "The Clydesdale Herald," he at first doubted that he had signed the letter recommending it; but on his signature being shown to him, he admitted it, and explained that he was intended to affix his name to the letter by the use of respectable names which preceded it, without any knowledge of the merits or demerits of the paper. Of the transactions in "The Edinburgh Correspondent" he knew all knowledge. Borthwick's case the learned Lord treated as a surprise—no allu-

sions of the Scots criminal law; and relied upon the character of the persons who conducted the prosecution for their defence.—Mr. Peel defended the intention of the Lord Advocate; but admitted that his connexion with the Press had been imprudent.—Sir James Mackintosh pronounced a beautiful philippic against the brutal and sanguinary temper by which some papers are distinguished.—The Marquis of Londonderry, although, like Mr. Peel, he gave up the discretion of his learned colleague, animadverted in a good strain of sarcasm upon the vigilance and zeal with which gentlemen in opposition could detect and prosecute the errors of the press when employed against themselves; notwithstanding that upon all other occasions they professed themselves its devoted and enthusiastic champions.—The House then divided, when the numbers were—for the motion 95, against it 120.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 27.

The Ale-house Licensing Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Wilberforce moved a long Address on the subject of the Slave Trade, applying to His Majesty for the papers connected with the negotiations with Foreign Powers for the abolition of this detestable traffic; and urging the propriety of prosecuting these negotiations with increased energy. The powers which persisted in outraging the laws of God and the feelings of mankind by a traffick in human flesh, were, Mr. Wilberforce said, France and Portugal. America, too, though she had in other respects manifested a laudable desire to put an end to this trade, had by her jealous reluctance to sanction the principle of a mutual search, opposed a serious obstacle to its complete abolition.—Sir James Mackintosh, and other Members of Opposition, bore testimony to the sincerity and zeal with which the British Government had laboured to render the abolition universal. The Address was agreed to without a division.

In a conversation upon the state of Ireland some afflicting statements of the sufferings of the peasantry in the west were read by Sir John Newport and Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, and Mr. Peel dropped an intimation that Government designed further grants, proportioned to the exigency of the distressed districts.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 28.

On the resumed consideration of the Marriage Act Amendment Bill, the Lord Chancellor proposed a clause to provide, that the retrospective operation of the Bill should not invalidate any title or claim to property in remainder or in reversion. This pro-

threatened that he would still urge his hostility to the measure, to the extent of dividing the House upon the third reading.

In the House of Commons the same day Mr. *Abercrombie* moved for the papers connected with Borthwick's case, which were readily granted by Ministers,—the Lord Advocate declaring that he most anxiously desired the fullest investigation of his conduct, and of the conduct of his deputies.

In answer to a question by Mr. *Wm. Smith*, the Marquis of Londonderry admitted that Government had been apprized of the murder of the Sciote hostages, coolly intimating, that these unhappy persons had fallen the victims of a natural, though, perhaps, not justifiable, retaliation,

for the cruelties practised upon some Turks at Scio.—Sir *James Macintosh* asked, whether the murdered hostages had not been placed under the protection of the British Minister. The Marquis of Londonderry, without directly answering the question, confessed, that Lord Strangford had, from motives of humanity only, interfered in behalf of these unhappy persons, and at first with such apparent success as led to the hope that they might safely remain in Constantinople. Sir *James Mackintosh* also alluded to the Christian Slave Trade now flourishing in Smyrna and Constantinople, where accomplished Greek ladies, and children of both sexes, are daily offered in crowds to be sold, to indulge the brutal appetites of the infidel barbarians.—Ministers made no observation upon the allusion to this subject.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Letters and papers from France are filled with accounts of the marching of troops from all quarters to the frontiers of Spain. The plea of a *cordon sanitaire* being worn out, the political objects of these military movements now stand confessed. The fortifications of Perpignan are said to be repairing with great activity; and, whilst on the part of France, the late disturbances at Nantes, &c. are attributed to Spanish agitators and French refugees among them; the patriots of Spain accuse the French court of countenancing and aiding those native "Armies of the Faith" in the North of Spain, which war against her Reformers. Gen. Berton, chief of the abortive insurrection at Saumur, has been arrested in France.—Captain Valle was executed at Toulon on the 30th, for conspiring against the Government.—The Spanish refugees at Bayonne are removing. Commercial orders from Spain to France have been countermanded, from apprehensions of a rupture. Insurrections are said to multiply in the Basque provinces.

The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Decree revoking a former ordinance, exempting the Marshal D'Albufera and Count Belliard from the restrictions imposed upon those who sat in the "pretended Chamber of Peers of Napoleon Buonaparte." This revocation is grounded upon "the interpretation given (by the above-named personages) to the motives of their demands, and to the Ordinance issued in their favour on the 10th instant."

The 14th and 15th of June were fatal

munies there is no hope of the least harvest: it will not be thought surprising when it is known that hailstones have fallen which have weighed three pounds (at Pouilley one of them even weighed seven), and that the country was covered with hail to the depth of two feet.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has transmitted a note to the other powers, intimating that it has appointed commissioners to proceed to the insurgent regions of America, to endeavour to effect a reconciliation with the mother country, on terms accordant with the interests and happiness of both. It distinctly renounces, for the future, all exclusive privileges in the commerce of the colonies. Pending this negociation, the note expresses a confident expectation on the part of his Catholic Majesty, "to find in all governments that circumspection and that reserve of conduct, prescribed by justice, recommended by policy, and inspired by sentiments of impartiality and good-will."

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, June 11.—In the parish of Grue, in the district of Hedemark, in Norway, a church has been burned, by which many persons have come to a melancholy end. The church was of wood, and coated over with tar, so that the whole edifice was in flames in a few minutes. The people ran to the windows, and though they were high, leaped through them out of the burning building. The clergyman, who was in the pulpit, saved his life by a hazardous leap.

TURKEY.

An article dated Semlin, June 1, says—Decisive events are expected in this country. The Pacha of Salonica has assembled at Veria an army of 60,000 men, to re-establish the communication with Chourschid Pacha, and then advance with him into Livadia and the Morea. Larissa is still in the power of the Turks; and, if fortune is favourable to the Mussulman, which there is reason to believe from the number of their troops, their fanaticism against the Christians, and the aid which receive in their military operations from English officers, there is reason to apprehend a great catastrophe. The Greeks fight with the courage of despair, because they know that a Turkish amnesty is for them a sentence of death, and that their destruction is resolved upon by the Divan. Ulysses has made an appeal to his companions in arms, in which he depicts their melancholy situation. The Greeks wait events with great dread.

An article from Trieste, dated June the 12th, states that the Sciotes who had retired to the mountains, continued to defend themselves with extraordinary bravery, and had successfully repelled several desperate attacks. The Capitan Pacha, being bent on the complete subjugation of that island, had only sent 1300 men against Samos, who, after being suffered to land, had been defeated with great loss, and compelled to seek a shelter in their vessels. The Samians had made great preparations. Up to the 10th of May no naval action had taken place in the Archipelago, but the Greek fleet was mustering its force to attack the Capitan Pacha, notwithstanding his superiority in the size of his ships, and the weight of metal.

CHINA.

Letters, dated the 25th of February, have been received from Canton, conveying the satisfactory intelligence that the differences with the Chinese have been amicably adjusted. To add to the value of this information, we learn also that the Chinese Government have abandoned the principle that the representatives of the East India Company at Canton are responsible for acts committed by British ships of war. We understand that the fortunate result in which the differences have terminated, has been greatly owing to the advantage enjoyed by the representatives of the East India Company at Canton, in the abilities of Dr. Morrison, together with his profound knowledge of the language, laws, and usages of China. The following is the *chap*, or official document, by which the trade is re-established on its former footing:

“Huang, the late Paneym-Heen, and Chung, the Tung-Kuang magistrate, hereby issue an order to the Hong Merchants. We have now respectfully received a reply from

his Excellency the Governor of Kuang-Tung and Kuang-so in the following words:

“The Treasurer and the Judge have stated, in an authenticated form, what Huang, the late Panym-Heen, had stated to them, the substance of which was contained in a Chinese document, delivered to him by the Hong merchants from the English chief Urmston, and the others, and was founded on circumstances stated by the Hong merchants in behalf of the Chief and the others. It appears that the man of war has already taken away in her the foreign murderers, and has run away back to her own country; and the chief at this time indeed appears not to have any means of ordering the delivering up of those murderers. But it is authenticated, that the Chief and the others have presented an official document, saying that they will take all the circumstances of this affair, from first to last, and write home, that it may be examined into and managed. Further the said Treasurer, Judge, and others, have, founded on certain circumstances, requested and entreated that the trade might be opened, and that indulgence might be shown, and, as in former edicts, permission be given to all the ships to open their hatches and to carry on commerce. Under these circumstances, I, the Governor, hereby direct the Treasurer and Judge forthwith to act in obedience to the tenour of this, and transmit an order to the Kwan Chow-Too, and to the officers deputed to arrange this affair, to issue an order to the Hong merchants, that they may promulge it to the Chief, Urmston, and the others, to return immediately to the foreign factories, and transact business; that all the merchant ships, without exception, are permitted to open their hatches and take goods on board, to enable them to avail themselves of the proper season, and set sail to return home. This is an extraordinary favour, arising from tender regard to foreigners in me, the Governor, and they ought universally to feel grateful.

“Thus the Governor's will has come before us the Treasurer and Judge, and we direct that this edict be communicated to the Hong merchants, that they enjoin it upon the Chief (Urmston), and the others, to yield obedience thereto. Do not oppose. (A special edict.)

“Tavu Kwang, 2d year, 1st moon, 29th day.” (Feb. 20, 1822.)

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of one of the Company's ships, dated Chumpee, Feb. 28, 1822:

“After a great deal of inconsistency on the part of the Chinese, the business is settled without one single concession on our side. Finding the Captain of the frigate firm in his determination not to give up a man, they sent a Mandarin to have ocular proof if any of the frigate's men were wounded, which they had hitherto declared

to be a false assertion on the part of Captain Richardson. Shortly after this the *Topaze* sailed away. Finding now that it was impossible to gain their point, they demanded some dollars, which was positively refused; and, after several communications, they have given up their point, and the trade to all appearance will go on as before. We shall proceed up the river to-morrow. This business, by-the-bye, will cost the Company upwards of 15,000*l.* for demurrage. I ought to have told you before, that the present Viceroy of Canton is not the proper Viceroy, but acting in that capacity during the absence of the actual Viceroy, who had gone to mourn for his father, who had died in a distant country. He is just returned, but would not take charge of affairs till the quarrel was settled. He is a clever man, has more learning than most of his countrymen, and is generally supposed to be favourable to the English.

AMERICA.

New York papers have arrived to the 2d instant. They state that the leading points of the treaty with France had been settled, and that its duration would probably be for eighteen months, on terms of reciprocal

equality. These papers contain accounts from Buenos Ayres to the end of March. The political state of affairs was becoming more stable, and commerce was resuming a more safe and permanent state. The last advices from Chili and Lima received at Buenos Ayres represented their markets bad, and money scarce.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following curious circumstance is stated in the *New South Wales Gazette* to have lately occurred there:

"The servant of a gentleman in the interior, while at his labour on the estate, was unfortunately bitten in one of his fingers by a snake. Having a knife or an axe at hand, without hesitation he lopped off the infected joint, and went home to his master, who dressed the wound. No alarming symptoms followed, and the affair apparently ended. In the course of two or three days, however, the poor man indulged his curiosity by visiting the stump on which he had left the amputated joint. He took it up, examined, and placed it to his nostrils; upon which he was immediately seized with a delirium, and very shortly after died."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The Dublin papers contain afflicting accounts of the state of the peasantry. In Galway it is said, that the measure of misery is overflowing, and rapidly increasing. In the town, the soup kitchen is unavailable to supply the applicants, the hospital is full, and fever increases. In common, villages were deserted, many have died, and the people are afflicted with dropsical swellings from bad food.

The *Sligo Journal* says:—"We were on Friday assured, by one of the district visitors, that amongst a great number of cabins to which he called at breakfast hour, there was not more than six houses in which he could observe any preparation for that meal—not even a fire on the hearth."

VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

One night during the late sultry weather, the neighbourhood of *Stamford* was visited by one of the most severe tempests of thunder and lightning ever experienced in this climate. It commenced between eight and nine o'clock, and was not over till nearly eleven; during all which time the lightning was extremely vivid, and the thunder sometimes very awful. We regret to state that we have heard of much mischief occasioned by the storm. At *North Luffenham*, (co. Rutland), a flash of lightning a few minutes before ten o'clock, by its intensity and continuance spread terror and dismay through the village beyond what the

oldest person ever experienced. The flash was accompanied by a whizzing noise and strong sulphureous smell, and the thunder ensued so instantaneously that the inhabitants were not aware what mischief it was occasioning, though all persons in the neighbourhood of the church supposed their own houses to be falling. In the morning, it was discovered, however, that the spire of the church had been much injured, upwards of ten feet having been struck off from the top of it, and some of the stones carried to the wonderful distance of 170 yards. The iron spindle of the weather cock had acted as a conductor to the lightning; and the electric fluid, after demolishing the top of the spire, had passed to one of the windows lower down, and forced out a part of the wall of the steeple of the north-east side. From this point the lightning descended into the church, which it filled, and where its shattering effects were visible in nearly all the lower windows in the body of it. The solid walls have been in several situations pierced through by the subtle fluid, whose course is wonderfully traced. Under one of the arches of the south aisle it seems to have meandered without doing mischief, as there is a burnt zigzag mark on the stones, an irregular dotted line of smoke, presenting one of the most singular evidences of the harmless presence of electric phenomena ever beheld. The marks we understand, will be allowed to remain as a memorial of the visitation. Several pews on the south side of the church

body of the church, which has been handsomely new pewed within a few years, little damage is done. At a distance the venerable edifice, from its elevated station, shorn of its top and picturesque fane, which towered above the trees, looks dismally. The fane was picked up on Tuesday morning in a paddock 60 yards distant from the steeple, in a west direction; and the same ground was covered with the stones, as if they had been discharged from artillery: had they been driven eastwardly, they must have greatly damaged the houses of Lady Anne Noel and the Rev. Mr. Hardyman, which are within 30 yards of the church, and have not been injured in even the least degree. The parish clock was stopped by the concussion, and the strong iron spindle of the weather-cock, was bent and precipitated amongst the bells.—It is remarkable that this visitation at North Luffenham has happened exactly on that day twelvemonth (the 10th of June) which saw the similar dilapidation of Carby church and steeple, five miles east of Stamford.

The effects of the storm were severely felt on the premises of Capt. Orme, at Edith-weston. A large new building standing within 20 yards of his own house was rent from top to bottom, the electric matter cutting through the free-stone sills of all the windows, and removing stones of great size to a considerable distance. Capt. Orme, who was standing at the door of a neighbour opposite, was struck across the head at the same moment with great violence.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The New Courts at Westminster.—The erection of the long-promised and much-wanted Courts at Westminster is to be immediately commenced. The plans have been submitted to the Treasury, and have been finally approved. They are to be in a line with the present Court of Common Pleas, on the western side of Westminster Hall, and are to be extremely commodious. Workmen have fitted up temporary buildings of wood along the whole length of Westminster Hall, for the reception of the records and other papers, which are at present placed in the buildings standing on the site of the new Courts; and when the removal of these papers has taken place, the labours of the builders will be carried on with all possible dispatch. The north entrance to Westminster Hall is nearly restored to its ancient beauty, and in a short time the interior of the south end, where the old courts of Chancery and King's Bench stood, will be repaired in a style suitable to the general character of this venerable fabric.

promoting the Enlargement of Chapels.—The Annual Meeting was lately held at the So-

ported by the Bishops of London, Landaff, and Chester, Lord Kenyon, Sir English Dolben, Mr. Wilberforce, M.P. &c. &c. &c. The Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Rodber, read the Report, from which it appeared that during the last year the aid of the Society had been applied for in 68 cases, several of which are under consideration: 54 grants had been made, and by their assistance church-room had been made for 16,891 persons, and the increased accommodation furnished 12,764 free and unappropriated sittings, being about three-fourths of the whole number. The grants by the Society amounted to 13,551*l.*; and there now remained in the hands of the Society 11,830*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Since the year 1819 the total of applications was 473, of which 262 were under consideration, three not within the rules, and 208 grants were made in the time, comprehending the enlarging and rebuilding churches, building chapels, enlarging ditto, and other improvements and alterations. The amount of grants since 1819 was 53,633*l.* During the two preceding years warrants were issued for payment of 13,212*l.* the amount of 70 grants, and the sum of 11,140*l.* the amount of 44 grants, had been paid during the last year, making the number of grants where the work had been completed 114, and the whole amount paid 29,281*l.* The Report concluded by stating that the Society had contributed to furnish in different churches and chapels upwards of 66,000 additional seats, of which nearly 50,000 were free and unappropriated.

Saturday, May 25.

The Metropolis was visited with a most tremendous storm—the lightning was vivid, and the loud peals of thunder must have been heard at a considerable distance. The hailstones were remarkable for their large size. A tremendous storm of hail took place at Kensington. The lace manufactory there had almost the whole of the windows broken, and it was with difficulty the work-people escaped from the broken glass and pieces of ice, some of which were three inches in circumference, which were flying about in all directions, to the destruction of a large quantity of valuable lace. In the garden attached some of the trees were stripped as if it had been winter, and on sweeping the leaves together next morning, sparrows were found under them killed. At Malcolm's nursery, 1200 squares of glass were demolished, and the destruction of valuable plants incalculable. In Kensington Palace Gardens, 1500 squares were destroyed, and great damage done. At a nursery near Trafalgar-place, the damage is estimated at 300*l.* besides innumerable other instances of its destructive effects. After a degree of heat almost insupportable, with the thermometer at 90 in the shade, the Metropolis was visited

with a second thunder-storm on the 10th ult. which happily produced little or no injury to persons or buildings.

Summer Circuits.—*Northern*—Lord Chief Justice Abbot and Mr. Baron Wood.—*Norfolk*—Lord Chief Justice Dallas and Mr. Best.—*Home*—Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Park.—*Midland*—Mr. Baron Graham and Mr. Justice Holroyd.—*Western*—Mr. Justice Burroughs and Mr. Justice Richardson.—*Oxford*—Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Baron Garrow.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Friday, June 27.

Ex parte Jephson.—Mr. Tyndall moved for a rule to shew cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, requiring the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge to admit Mr. Jephson to the office of Professor of Mineralogy, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Clarke.—The question was, whether by the true import of the words of the grace authorising the election, it ought to be made by the whole Senate in the first instance, or whether the Heads of houses were entitled to select two candidates, one of whom must be chosen. According to the first mode Mr. Jephson was elected by a large majority; by the latter mode, Mr. Henslow would succeed; and the Vice-Chancellor had decided in favour of the latter. The learned Counsel argued that the words "*eligatur a nobis*" were general, and that the Professor of Mineralogy ought to be chosen, as five other professors were elected, by the whole Senate. The Court doubted whether they had power to interfere; but as they thought the point deserving of further consideration, they granted the rule to shew cause.

The Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, so much honoured by the recent patronage of our excellent King, have experienced the most flattering success. Two nights have been devoted to the glorious victory of Waterloo, and its immortal heroes; and all the beauty, rank, and fashion of England seemed assembled to do homage on the occasion.

THE LAW'S UNCERTAINTY, SHAM PLEAS, &c.

An unfortunate debtor was opposed in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, for having resisted particular creditors with vexatious law proceedings, sham pleas, &c. The public is not generally aware of the extent to which such vexatious resistance can be carried. In the investigations that have taken place before a Committee of the House of Commons, on the subject of Insolvent Debtors, Mr. Thomas Clark (at the time Clerk of the Court) stated, that in a debtor's book, he found a paper, "wherein it was pointed out to debtors how to harass creditors." He had heard, he said, that it was sold from one prisoner to another, in printed form, for sixpence each. That wreness then delivered to the Committee a book from which the following extract was re-

"When arrested and held to bail, and ter being served with a declaration, you

plead a general issue, which brings you to trial the sooner of any plea that you can put in; but if you want to vex your plaintiff, put in a special plea; and, if in custody, get your attorney to plead in your name, which will cost you 1*l.* 1*s.* your plaintiff 3*l.* as expenses. If you do not mean to try the cause, you have no occasion to do so until your plaintiff gets judgment against you; he must, in the term after you put in a special plea, send what is termed the paper book, which you must return with 7*s.* 6*d.* otherwise you will not put him to half the expenses. When he proceeds, and has received a final judgment against you, get your attorney to search the office appointed for that purpose in the Temple, and when he finds that judgment is actually signed, he must give notice to the plaintiff's attorney to attend the Master to tax his costs; at which time your attorney must have a writ of error ready, and give it the plaintiff's attorney before the Master, which puts him to a very great expense, as he will have the same charges to go over again. The writ of error will cost you 4*l.* 4*s.* If you want to be further troublesome to your plaintiffs, make your writ of error returnable in Parliament, which costs you 8*l.* 8*s.* and your plaintiff 100*l.* Should he have the courage to follow you through all your proceedings, then file a bill in the Exchequer, which will cost about 5*l.* or 6*l.*; and if he answers it, it will cost him 80*l.* more. After this you may file a bill in Chancery, which will cost about 10*l.*; and if he does not answer this bill, you will get an injunction, and at the same time an attachment from the Court against him, and may take his body for contempt of Court in not answering your last bill. You may file your bill in the Court of Chancery instead of the Exchequer, only the latter costs you the least. If you are at any time served with a copy of writ, take no further notice of it than by keeping it; when you are declared against, do not fail to put in a special plea immediately, and most likely you will hear no more of the business, as your plaintiff will probably not like to incur any further expense, after having been at so much."

Defendant's Costs:

Common Plea	£.0	3	6
Special Ditto	1	1	0
Paper Book	0	7	6
Writ of Error	4	4	0
Ditto returnable in Parliament	8	8	0
Filing a bill in Exchequer	6	6	0
Ditto in Chancery	10	0	0

£.30 10 0

Plaintiff's Costs:

Answer to Special Plea	30	0	0
Answer to Writ of Error	100	0	0
Answer to Bill in Exchequer	84	0	0
Ditto, ditto in Chancery	100	0	0

£.314 0 0

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Whitehall, May 27. The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the Rt. Hon. John Minet Henniker, of Major-house and Worlingworth-hall, co. Suffolk, and of Stratford, co. Essex, Baron Henniker, of Stratford-upon-Avony, in that part of the United Kingdom, called Ireland, and Baronet, eldest son of Maj. Henniker, esq. dec. and grandson of John first Baron Henniker, by Anne his wife, eldest dau. and coheir of Sir John Major, late of Thornham hall, co. Suffolk, bart. also dec. his Majesty's royal Licence and Authority that (in compliance with an injunction contained in the last will and testament of the said Sir John Major), he may take and use the surname of Major, in addition to, and after his present surname of Henniker, and bear the arms of Major, quarterly, in the first quarter, with those of Henniker, and that the said surname and arms of Major may, in like manner, be taken and borne by the issue of the said John Minet Baron Henniker, when and as they shall respectively become entitled to the possession of certain estates devised by the said will, such arms being first duly exempted according to the Laws of Arms, and

recorded in the Herald's Office. And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. D. Grimes, Emildon V. Northumberland.
Rev. Arthur Loftus, Helhoughton with Rainham St. Martin R. Norfolk.
Rev. T. Lovell, St. Sepulchre V. Northampton.
Rev. George Sherer, Marshfield V. Gloucestershire.
Rev. Thos. Silvester, to be one of the Duke of Buckingham's Domestic Chaplains.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Wm. Thompson, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford, elected Head Master of Appleby Grammar School.
Mr. Robert Davies, elected Town Clerk of Wells.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Camelford.—Sheldon Cradock, of Hartforth, York, esq. vice Earl of Yarmouth, now Marquis of Hertford.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Marksbury, the wife of Rev. J. F. Doveton, a son.

June 15. The wife of S. Smith, esq. of Weymouth-st. a dau.—18. At Blackheath, the wife of C. J. T. Combe, esq. a son.—19. In Upper Brook-st. the lady of Lieut.

Col. Sir Noel Hill, K. C. B. Grenadier Guards, a dau.—21. The wife of W. L. Taunton, esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel, a son.—At Rownham-lodge, Mrs. Marcus M'Causland, a dau.—26. The wife of T. Denman, esq. M. P. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. At Calcutta, Capt. W. A. Bowen, E. I. Service, to Julia Louisa, dau. of Col. Clarke, and niece of Major-gen. Clarke.—At Longbredy, Thos. Hare, esq. of Osmington, to Cath. dau. of Thos. Samson, esq. of Kingston Russell.—Lieut. Hen. Jellicoe, R. N. of Handsworth, to Jane, dau. of Sir A. B. King, bart. of Dublin.—John N. Fazakerley, esq. to Eleanor, d. of M. Montagu, esq.—Rev. Harvey J. Sperling, M. A. son of H. P. Sperling, esq. of Park-place, Berks, Rec. of Papworth St. Agnes, to Anne, d. of late J. Macnab, esq. of Newton.—Wm. Leaver, esq. of Islington-road, London, to Charlotte, d. of Wm. Cozens, esq. banker of Watlington.

May 30. Geo. Glasson, M. D. of Exeter,

to Ellen-Watson, d. of T. Molyneux, esq. of Newtham-house, Lanc.—At Holme, Capt. S. Meggitt, of Hull, to Miss Rider, of Holme.—31. Hon. Chas. Petre, to Eliza, d. of late E. Howard, esq. F. R. S.

June 1. Chas. Brownlow, esq. M. P. to Lady Mary Bligh, d. of Earl of Darnley.—Chas. eldest son of Sir Wm. Wake, bart. to Charlotte, d. of C. Tait, esq. of Harriestown, N. B.—3. Wm. Devenish, esq. to Elizabeth, d. of late S. Weston, esq. alderman of Weymouth.—At Aston, Rev. Robt. Fleetwood Croughton, B. A. to Sarah, d. of Rev. P. Godfrey, of Ayot St. Laurence, Herts.—4. Henry Rich. Drummond, esq. R. N. to Jane-Hannah, d. of R. Ellison, esq. of South...

of Butterley-hall.—Robt. Tubbs, esq. of Harlesdon, to Sophia, d. of late R. Woodmass, esq. of Montague-pl.—June 6. Rev. Francis Lear, of Downton, to Isabella-Mary Majendie, d. of Bp. of Bangor.—6. Rev. Wm. D. Carter, of Abingdon, to Emma-Kingham, d. of late P. Gauntlett, esq. of Winchester.—Rev. W. Durham, one of the Masters of St. Paul's School, to Miss Rudall, d. of Mrs. Griffiths, of Pinlco.—Win. Carroll, esq. to Eliz. relict of late G. Thackerah, esq. of Twickenham-lodge.—7. J. H. Turner, esq. of Upper Wimpole-st. to Eliz. d. of late N. Crooke, esq. of Liverpool.—8. Rear Adm. Walker, C. B. to Priscilla-Sarah, relict of E. Penruddocke, esq. and cousin to Marq. Cornwallis.—At Milbrook, Hon. Rich. Westera, to only d. of late Owen Scott, esq. of co. of Monaghan.—George Bankes, esq. M. P. son of Henry Bankes, esq. M. P. to Georgina Charlotte, only child of Adm. Nugent.—H. H. Goodall, esq. of E. I. House, to Mary, d. of H. Smith, esq. of Peckham-house.—10. At Paris, Duc de Coigny, to Henrietta, only d. of Sir Hew D. Hamilton.—11. John Trotter, esq. M. D. to Mary Anne, d. of Rev. J. Fawcett, of Newton-hall, Durham.—At Wandsworth, W. H. West, esq. to Elizabeth-Dorothy Blyth.—Rev. Thos. W. Morley, of Kirklington, to Henrietta, d. of late Rev. A. Downes, Vicar of Witham.—Hen. Croft, esq. of Sillington, to Eliz. d. of W. Charlton, of Apley Castle.—12. Wastel Brisco, jun. esq. of Devonshire-place, to Maria, only d. of J. H. Lade, esq. of Boughton-house.—13. At Canterbury, Thos. J. Dashwood, esq. of Bengal Civil Service, to Susan, d. of late T. Wodehouse, esq. of Sennowe, Norfolk.—Ellis-Watkin, son of Sir F. Cunliffe, bart. of Acton-park, Denbigh, to Caroline, d. of late J. Kingston, esq.—Rev. Jos. D. Ostreham, to Anne, d. of R. Withy, esq. of Buckingham-st.—At New-castle, Rev. R. Butler, of Garryhuden, co. Carlow, to Charlotte, dau. of late J. G. Clark, esq.—Rev. Edw. Dewing, Rector of West Rainham, to Thomasina-Elizabeth, d. of A. Leach, esq. of Corston-house.—14. At St. Mary-le-bone, Edm. Wm. Williams, son of H. T. Williams, esq. of Keppel-st. to Isabella Mary, d. of late Rev. Dr. Ryder Weston, Canon of St. Paul's.—Wm. youngest son of James Compson, esq. of Cleobury Mortimer, to Charlotte, d. of late Wm. Finlay, esq. of Carrickfergus.—15. At Shaldon, Devon, Rev. J. B. Deane, to Caroline, d. of Rev. Dr. Lempriere.—At Putney, Lieut. J. Binney, R. N. son of Hon. H. N. Binney, of Nova Scotia, to Anna, d. of late Rev. Ed. Marshall, of Jamaica.—17. Capt. Hercules Robinson, R. N. to Frances Eliz. only child of Henry W. Wood, esq. of Rosmead, co. Westmeath.—18. Lord Francis Gower, son of Marquis of Stafford, to eldest d. of Lady Charlotte Greville.—Lieut. Wood, R. N. to Anne Rachael Sophia, d. of Daniel Sutton,

esq. of Colchester.—19. Wm. Wallace Currie, esq. son of late Dr. C. to Sarah, d. of late T. France, esq. of Bostock-house.—20. Gerrard Perryn, esq. to Harriet-Barbara, d. of Alex. Hatfield, esq. of Twickenham.—John Gunner, esq. of Belluncle, to Margaret, d. of Sain. Galilee, esq. of Shadwell.—Fred. P. Ripley, esq. of Verulam-buildings, to Maria, d. of Josias Nottidge, esq. of Rosehill, Wixoe, Suffolk.—Godfrey Westworth, esq. son of G. W. Wentworth, esq. of Woolley-park, to Anne, d. of W. Fawkes, esq. of Farnley-hall, Yorkshire.—Lieut. F. Ormond, R. N. to Fanny, d. of J. Hedges, esq. of Wallingford.—At Liverpool, Chas. Pole, esq. to Elizabeth Mary, only dau. of J. H. Pemberton, esq. of Hull.—John E. Lee, esq. to Anne, d. of late J. Pearse, esq. of Sidbury, Devon.—At Wilmington, John Capes, esq. of Walworth, to Miss Jones, of Lambeth.—21. David Penant, jun. esq. of Downing, to Lady Caroline-Spencer Churchill, only d. of Duke of Marlborough.—Longueville Clarke, esq. M. A. F. R. S. to Maria, only child of J. Hart Myers, M. D.—22. At Moreton Say, Rev. Chas. Cooper Cholmondeley, of Brasen-nose College, Rector of Marton, eldest son of Chas. Cholmondeley, esq. of Knutsford, to Mary, d. of late Rev. Reg. Heber, of Malpas, and Hodnet, and sister of Rich. Heber, esq. M. P.—Thos. Spitty, jun. esq. of Billericay, Essex, to Mrs. Finch, of the same place.—24. Rev. Hugh Davies Owen, Incumbent of Renny-nydd, and second Master of Beaumaris School, to Sarah Eliz. d. of Rich. Owen, esq. of Holyhead.—25. At Corsham, Rev. J. A. Methuen, Vic. of Corsham, to Louisa Mary, d. of J. Fuller, esq. of Neston-park, Wilts.—Wm. H. Waterfield, esq. 7th reg. N. I. Bombay, to Maria, d. of J. Dowling, esq. of Boulogne-sur-Mer.—26. Michael, son of Mr. Wakley, of Membury, to Maria, d. of late Rev. N. M. Cheek (founder of St. Stephen's Church, Manchester).—28. J. B. East, esq. only son of Sir Ed. East, lately Chief Justice at Calcutta, to Caroline Eliza, d. of J. H. Leigh, esq. of Stoneleigh Abbey, co. Warwick.—At Offley, Chas. G. Payne, esq. Middle Temple, to Mary Elizabeth, d. of late T. Salusbury, Rector of Gravely, Herts.—29. Wm. H. Patch, esq. of Red Lion-sq. to eldest d. of Sir Rich. Phillips, of New Bridge-st.—Geoffrey Nightingale, esq. Gren. Guards, to Maria, only d. of late T. Knowlys, esq. of Stockwell.—Robt. Robinson, esq. son of late Gen. Robinson, of Denston-hall, Suffolk, and nephew of the Earl of Powis, to Clementia Constantia, d. of Rev. Rich. Bingham, Incumbent of Gosport Chapel, and Prebendary of Chichester.—Rev. John Lucas Sutton, Vic. of Weekley, and Rec. of Oakley Parva, to Miss Bowen of Euston-place.—Rev. Wm. Maxey Allen, Curate of Watlington, to Lucy Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. P. Bell, Rector of Stowe.

OBITUARY.

DUC DE RICHELIEU.

Lately, at Paris, the Duc de Richelieu. This nobleman was the last of that family so famous for finance, for gallantry, and for talents of many descriptions, for nearly two centuries. The Duke was the grandson of the famous companion of Louis XV., of Voltaire, and of all the men of wit and gallantry of his day. The father of the Duke died before he came of age, distinguished for nothing but a love of pleasure; and the son, the last of the race, was totally unlike, in character and conduct, to any who had preceded him. He had neither vice, wit, talents, nor fortune; of the latter of which he was deprived by the revolution; but he had all the virtues that generally render a private character estimable. He was never intended by nature for a Minister, though circumstances pushed him into a situation of honour and importance. Early in the revolution he emigrated to Russia, where the name of Richelieu obtained him favour and protection from the Empress Catharine, though he was then a very young man. He served in the army for some time, and at length was made Governor of Odessa, where he gained the confidence and friendship of the Emperor Alexander, to whom he was greatly attached, both personally and from gratitude. As Russian influence predominated in France after the restoration, Richelieu, who was an emigrant of the first class, was very acceptable to Louis XVIII. The circumstance of Russian influence being exerted in France through the ministry of a noble Frenchman, and a man of a mild, good character, softened the service he had to perform; but the nation at large saw in him the agent of Russia and the Governor of Odessa, rather than the Minister of a French Constitutional King. In the end of 1818 he was dismissed, when the friends of the Charter gained a victory over the Royalists; but, by degrees, he resumed his power and influence, though his talents for intrigue were not such as qualified him to cope with his competitors or his adversaries.

The funeral of the Duke of Richelieu was attended by all the Ministers, the Grand Dignitaries of the Crown, the Counsellors of State, the Foreign Ambassadors, the French Marshals, the

King's Household, many Deputies and Peers, the Members of the Institute, and all the Parisian Authorities. His Grace was deposited in a vault in the Church of the Assumption, until that of the Sorbonne should have its repairs completed, and should be re-opened to the public.

THE DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA.

The late Duke Augustus of Saxe-Gotha, who died on the 17th May (p. 475), at the age of only fifty years, was a distinguished patron of learning. Of his own works nothing has been printed except "The Kyllenion, or I too was in Arcadia, Gotha 1805." But among his manuscripts there must be, nearly finished, two larger works of the novel kind. He dedicated almost every morning to his extensive literary correspondence, and to composition. He generally dictated, and among the persons whom he thus engaged was the chief librarian Counsellor Jacobs. This gentleman possesses, perhaps, the best likeness among the numerous portraits of the Duke, which was painted by Graff as a present to him. The travels of the lamented Dr. Seetzen, undertaken under his patronage, the residence of numerous artists in Italy at his expence, and the liberal encouragement which he afforded to others, are striking proofs of his love of the Arts. He leaves a valuable cabinet of works of Art of all kinds; also a collection of stones found in animals. The Chinese cabinet, unequalled in Germany, perhaps in Europe, the collections made by Seetzen, and his valuable private library, are bequeathed by his will to the publick. He was buried on the 20th, in the park of his brother, Duke Frederick, in the island, by the side of his noble father. His deeply afflicted widow, Princess Caroline of Hesse, has given orders to prepare her grave also on the same spot.

SIR SAMUEL TOLLER, KNIGHT.

Nov. 19. On his way to Bangalore, whither he was going for the benefit of his health, Sir Samuel Toller, Knt. Advocate-General of Madras, and brother of Edward Toller, Esq. proctor, of Doctors' Commons. In the year 1812 he was appointed Advocate-General of Madras, in the room of Mr. Anstruther, who was made Recorder of Bombay. He pub-

published the following works: "On the Law of Executors and Administrators, 8vo. 1800." "Treatise on the Law of Tithes, 8vo. 1808."

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THE ABBÉ SICARD.

May 11. At Paris, aged 80, the Abbé Sicard, the philanthropic and celebrated Director of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb. He was born at Touseret, near Toulouse, on the 20th Sept. 1742, in which latter city he went through his studies with great distinction; and when of sufficient age he became an Ecclesiastick, to the duties of which profession he at first entirely devoted his attention, and became vicar-general of Condour, canon of Bordeaux, and member of the Academy of Sciences in that city; but these he afterwards relinquished, to make himself more useful in another sphere. M. de Cicé, Archbishop of Bordeaux, having formed a design of establishing a school for the deaf and dumb in his diocese, determined to give the direction of it to the Abbé Sicard, and, for this purpose, sent him to Paris to learn the system of the celebrated Abbé de l'Epée.

On his return to Bordeaux the school was formed, and one of his first pupils was Massieu, then of age, whose astonishing progress afterwards contributed so much to increase the reputation of his master. On the death of the Abbé de l'Epée, in 1789, he was called to succeed him in the direction of the establishment at Paris.

In 1792, the Abbé Sicard was induced to take the oath of liberty and equality, which, however, did not protect him from the rigours which followed the 10th of August. He was arrested on the 26th of that month, in the midst of his pupils, while engaged in a task that would have excited the respect and admiration of any other persons than those who were implicated in the scenes which at that time disgraced the national character of France; he was conducted to the committee of his section at the arsenal, and afterwards to the mayoralty.

The deaf and dumb pupils petitioned the Assembly for the release of their humane and respected master; upon which the minister of the interior was ordered to make a report of the motives of his arrest, which, however, was never made.

The Abbé was retained prisoner at the mayoralty until the 2nd Sept. when he was sent back to the Abbey with several other prisoners. These removals were known at that time to be but a signal for a massacre of the unhappy

prisoners. In fact, most of those who were removed with the Abbé were murdered on their arrival at the Abbey; he himself would have suffered the same fate, had not Mounat, a watch-maker, covered him with his body; he was detained prisoner at the Abbey, in constant apprehension of a violent death, surrounded by murderous executioners and the victims of their rage, hearing scarce any other sounds than the vindictive cries of the one, and the lamentations of the other,—a witness of the most atrocious cruelty.

In consequence of many efforts made in his favour, he was, on the 4th Sept. conducted from the Abbey to the National Assembly, where he made a speech, which was published in the newspapers. He gave a detailed account of the dangers he encountered on this occasion, in the first volume of his Religious Annals. A letter may also be seen on the subject in the same volume.

After the Abbé was liberated and restored to his pupils, he was as much at ease as could be expected during the reign of terror. In the beginning of 1796, he joined the Abbé Jauffret in compiling the Religious, Political, and Literary Annals, but they published only the first eighteen numbers, and left the compilation of the remainder to the Abbé de Bologne. The Abbé Sicard alone continued to interest himself in this undertaking, and signed the numbers sometimes with his own name, and at others with the anagram Dracis, by which designation he was comprised after the 18th Fructidore, in the banishment of the Gazeteers, and condemned to transportation by the Directory. He did not, however, go to Guienne, having found means to conceal himself in the Faubourg St. Marceau; nor was it till after the 18th Brumaire, that the Abbé Sicard was restored to his duties. On the return of the Abbé, M. Chaptal, the minister of the interior, gave the establishment of the deaf and dumb his protection, and even projected plans for it, well calculated to promote its prosperity. A press was established at the institution, which offered the advantage of teaching the pupils an art which they might afterwards turn to advantage. This press was put in activity in December 1800, by which the deaf and dumb, in a short time, became acquainted with the art of printing. It was from this press that the Abbé published most of his works. The public exercises of the Abbé attracted much attention, and he took great pleasure in them, as they contributed to increase the popularity of his system by the success

admired by all Paris; he was the Abbé's favourite pupil, and the one who first gave splendour and reputation to the system in which he was instructed.

It was upon the model of his school that almost all similar institutions were formed. His name was not less celebrated in foreign states than in France. The exercises of his pupils were objects of curiosity with all foreigners on their arrival at Paris. He took great pleasure in exhibiting them, and explaining his system and the improvements he made upon that of the Abbé de l'Épée.

Besides his situation of director and principal instructor of the school for deaf and dumb, he was a titular chaplain of Notre Dame; one of the managers of the Hospital des Quinze Vingts, and of the Establishment des Travailleurs-Aveugles; he was member of the second class of the Institute from its establishment; and one of the commissioners named for abridging the Dictionary of the French Language: he enjoyed in this place a double entertainment. He was, besides, associated with several foreign academies, and decorated with orders by several monarchs.

The obsequies of the Abbé Sicard were celebrated at Notre Dame. The body having been exposed in the court of the house de St. Magloire, was next carried to Notre Dame. The funeral was attended by the members of the academy, the directors of the establishment of the deaf and dumb, and his young pupils. After divine service, the body was taken to the burying-ground du Père de la Chaise, where funeral orations were pronounced over his tomb. M. Bigot d'Ameneu spoke in the name of the academy, and M. Lafond Ladebat in the name of the directors of the establishment.

DR. WOOLCOMBE.

May 23. At Plymouth, William Woolcombe, M. D. a gentleman of very ancient family in Devonshire. He was originally bred a surgeon, in which capacity he served some time in the Navy, at Plymouth; but on taking his degree as a physician, commenced practice in his native county. He was the author of "Remarks of the frequency and fatality of different diseases." 8vo. 1808.

DR. GIRDLESTONE.

June 25. Suddenly, Thomas Girdlestone, M. D. Physician, of Yarmouth. He

him the highest reputation. Dr. G. contributed largely under various signatures to the Medical Journals of his country, and evinced on many occasions a laudable zeal for the cause of literature. The following are the only works to which he gave his name.

"Essays on the Hepatitis and Spasmodic Affections in India, founded on observations made whilst on service with his Majesty's troops in different parts of that country, 8vo. 1787." "A case of Diabetes, with an historical sketch of that disease, 8vo. 1799." "Odes of Anacreon, translated into English verse, 8vo. 1803, 3rd edit."

FRANCISCO SASTRES, ESQ.

April 17. In Upper Seymour-street, Francisco Sastres, Esq. Consul General from the King of Naples. At his first arrival in this country Mr. Sastres distinguished himself as an able translator of the Italian language; and in that capacity was honoured by the friendly patronage of Dr. Johnson, whom he frequently visited in Bolt Court, and by whom he was nominated a member of the Conversation Club, which was formed in Essex-street, under the immediate superintendence of that great Moralist (see vol. LV. pp. 8, 99); and by whom Mr. Sastres was recollected in his last will by a legacy of 5*l*. "to be laid out in books of piety for his own use." Mr. Sastres attended the Doctor's funeral; as did the Writer of the present article; now, alas! nearly the last survivor of those who had the happiness of enjoying the enlightening and instructive conversation of Dr. Johnson in the Symposium of Essex-street.

Mr. Sastres was for many years an active promoter of the Literary Fund; and his death is thus alluded to in the Report of the Registrars of that Society, read at its late anniversary.

"Of the third literary foreigner, who, within the period over which our retrospect is thrown, has been consigned by calamity to our relief, we find it more difficult to speak; for with him recollections are associated in our minds to awaken our personal sensibility, and to disturb the even tenor of our narration. During many years he participated in our honorable labours, and gave many a feeling and judicious vote for the tempering of that bitter cup, which he then little thought that he should himself be destined to drain even to its dregs. He long formed a part of the diplomacy of Italy,

Italy, and long supported in the community of Britain the proprieties of his delegated rank. But, amid the revolutions and disasters of his devoted country, his income sunk suddenly beneath his feet; and our inquiry found him (for he had retired from us, and his distress was proudly dumb) in destitution and the wretchedness of want. Need we say that we received him into our fostering care; and, if we could not fill his pillow with down, that we softened it under his dying head."

◆
JAMES MONYPENNY, ESQ.

June 3. At Maytham Hall, Kent, James Monypenny, Esq. a Deputy Lieutenant, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace; descended lineally from Sir David Monypenny, created Lord Monypenny, Baron Monypenny of Pitmilli in the Shire of Fife, Scotland, who died in 1495; since which period the title and dignity have remained unclaimed.

On account of the dormancy of this Barony, David Monypenny, Esq. of Pitmilli, a Lord of the Court of Sessions, and a Lord Commissioner of the Court of Justiciary, on his elevation to the Bench, assumed, and now bears, only the nominal title of Lord Pitmilli.

◆
D. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

Lately. At Campbelltown, Scotland, aged 73, D. Campbell, Esq. Sheriff Substitute of Kintyre; who held that situation for his last thirty-five years. As a Judge he was patient and indefatigable, and in proof of the correctness of his decisions, few of them were ever altered by the Supreme Court. His manners were unassuming, mild, and complacent; his honour and integrity irreproachable.

◆
REV. WILLIAM SAMPSON.

Lately, from an accident, in his 32nd year, at Grimsby in Upper Canada, of which place he was Minister, the Rev. William Sampson, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Sampson, of Petersham, Surrey. Pursuing his favourite amusements of working in his garden, and occasionally shooting pigeons which were flying over him, accompanied by one of his children, a girl about four years old, he sent her into the house, which was at no great distance, for a pair of pincers. She not returning so soon as he expected, he was proceeding himself towards the house; when, in passing through the garden-gate, as he held the fowling-piece under his left arm, he made a false step, and fell to the ground. The gun, from the shock, instantly discharged into the fleshy part of his right leg all its con-

tents, powder and shot; which entered just below the knee, perforated obliquely about twelve inches, and came out a little above the heel, without making any other external mark. Instead of sending for an army or navy surgeon, who are the most competent persons for the treatment of gun-shot wounds, he was attended by a young man, who assured his family that no danger whatever was to be apprehended. In three days, however, a mortification took place, which in a few hours carried him off, leaving two young children, and his wife far advanced in pregnancy. Having resided at Grimsby about five years, he had so endeared himself by a strict regularity of conduct, and an affectionate and sedulous deportment, that his funeral was attended by between three and four hundred persons, many of whom, as the Hon. Col. Clance, and others, came from Niagara, and various places distant thirty and forty miles. Though removed thus early, and almost suddenly, from this transitory scene, he has left to his deeply afflicted relatives the mournful but cherishing consolation, that he died in the midst of his flock, lamented, respected, and beloved.

◆
MR. PETER FINNERTY.

May 11. At Westminster, aged 56, the well-known Mr. Peter Finnerty, many years an active reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*.

He was the son of a tradesman at Loughrea, in Galway. At an early age he had to seek his fortune at Dublin, and was brought up as a printer. In 1798 he succeeded Mr. Arthur O'Connor as the printer of "*The Press*." The violence of that paper causing it to be prosecuted, he removed to London, and engaged himself as a Parliamentary Reporter. Having become acquainted with Sir Home Popham, he sailed on the Walcheren expedition for the purpose of writing its history; but being prevented carrying that object into effect, after a delay of some weeks, he returned to England; and, on being tried for a libel, was sentenced to a long imprisonment in Lincoln gaol. He published "*Report of the Speeches of Sir F. Burdett at the late Election, 8vo. 1804;*" and "*His Case, including the law proceedings against him, and his treatment in Lincoln gaol, 8vo. 1811.*"

◆
MR. R. PADDY.

Dec. 1, 1821. Died at Wolverhampton, co. Stafford, aged 71, Mr. R. Paddy, drawing-master at the free grammar school of that place, and of the catholic seminary, Sedgley-park. Mr. Paddy pub-

scription in English and French ; and
saws of the Abbeys of Lilleshall, Haugh-
mond, and Buildwas, in Shropshire,
with a short description of each ap-
pended thereto.

ABBE L. LE MAITRE.

June 16, 1822. Died at Shrewsbury,
aged 65, much and deservedly lamented,
the Abbé L. Le Maître. He came to
England in the height and frenzy of the
French Revolution, where, as he grate-
fully expressed it, he found a safe and
friendly asylum. He gained a comfort-
able subsistence by teaching the French
language ; and on the death of the Rev.
Cornelie, in 1817, was appointed Offi-
cial Minister of the Roman Catholic
diocese of that place.

MRS. JULIANA HARDINGE.

Lately. At the Grove, near Seven-
oaks, a pretty little seat in the vicinity
of the residence of her cousin, the pre-
sented Marquis Camden, in her 72d year,
Juliana, youngest daughter of Nicholas
Hardinge, Esq. Clerk of the House of
Commons, Joint Secretary of the Treas-
ury, &c. by Jane, fifth daughter of Sir
John Pratt, of Wilderness in Kent,
Chief Justice of the King's Bench from
1688 to 1724, and sister to the Lord
Chancellor Earl Camden. Her father,
Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. died April 9,
1688 ; and her mother (who survived
her husband nearly half a century),
died July 17, 1807*.

Like her eldest brother, the celebrated
George Hardinge, Esq. Justice of the
Court of Common Pleas, Brecon, Glamorgan, and
London, Mrs. Juliana Hardinge possessed
considerable and highly cultivated tal-
ents, with peculiar vivacity, and was an
ornament to society. The qualities of
her heart even surpassed those of her
mind ; they were shown through her
life by the exertion of acts of kindness,
generosity, charity, and beneficence,
which endeared her to all who knew her.
Her death is deeply regretted, and, as she was
loved, will be long remembered by her
neighbours, friends, and relations.

JOHN MEDLEY.

May 27. At Bell Hall, in Skircoat,
aged 88, John Medley, formerly in the
Royal Artillery, and only surviving bro-
ther of late Mr. W. Medley, Merchant,
Bristol. This veteran had been a

lost both his eyes by the explosion of a
shell, and received a severe contusion on
the back, by which he was for the last
15 years confined to his bed, notwith-
standing which his general health con-
tinued good, and his spirit undiminished
to the last.

MR. THADEY DOORLEY.

April 8. Aged 126, Mr. Thadey
Doorley, a respectable farmer residing
near the Hill of Allen, co. Kildare. He
retained his faculties to the last moment,
and was able to take the pleasure of any
sort of field amusement within the last
six months of his life. He was father
of the renowned Captain Doorley, well
known in Kildare, and was married
about 19 years ago, at the age of 107,
to a woman of 31. His remains were
accompanied to the grave by a numerous
assemblage of friends and relations who
are left to deplore his loss.

April 16. At Tottenham, aged 11,
Henry Merzeau Bird Heraud, youngest
son of Mr. James Abraham Heraud, of
Lincoln's Inn. This promising and
amiable youth early attached himself to
drawing, and made a silent progress in
the art, frequently surprising with a
facility of imitation which his friends
were at a loss to conceive how he ac-
quired. It was not so much the fruit of
study as of natural aptitude. (See our
Poetry for May, p. 452). His remains
are deposited in the family vault at
Bethnal Green. The following is his
epitaph.

"Lo! Angels hail the Mind which
Death awakes!

"In the third Heaven the Dawn of
Promise breaks!"

WILLIAM ADDIS.

June 18. At his mother's house, in the
parish of Much Birch, Essex, Wm. Addis,
belonging to the 3d batt. of the Gren-
adier Guards, now in Dublin. This brave
fellow bore his share in the glorious
battle of Waterloo in 1815, where he
was wounded. In consequence of ill
health, a short time since he obtained
leave to visit his friends, with the hope
that his native air would prove bene-
ficial to his shattered frame, but a rapid
decline left recovery hopeless, and he
contemplated the approach of death
with the firmness of a man, and the re-
signation of a Christian. On the 18th
(the

(the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo), he requested his mother to decorate his room with laurel, and place his medal on his breast; he also received the sacrament, and after surveying the reward of his bravery with evident exultation and pleasure, desired it to be laid on his coffin when he should be buried, thanked his mother for all her attentions to him, and in the evening resigned his gallant spirit for a better world, observing with a smile of satisfaction, just before he expired, "that it was a day on which a soldier ought to be proud to die!"

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately.—At Lambeth, David Jones, esq. of New-Inn, Solicitor.—In Park-lane, Charlotte, wife of G. Jones, esq. of Monmouthshire.—*June 13.* In Edwardes-street, Portman-square, the eldest dau. of late H. Cornelisen, esq.—*June 14.* Aged 65, Mr. Sam. Tagg, of Bell-yard, many years Clerk to Messrs. Graham, Kinderley, and Domville, Lincoln's Inn.—At Knightsbridge, Col. George Evans, half-pay Royal African Corps.—*June 15.* Near Croydon, 79, John Brickwood, esq.—At Hammersmith, the widow of late Richard Erle Drax Grosvenor, esq. of Charborough Park, formerly M.P. for Chester. Her death took place, while she was requesting a magistrate not to punish too severely an impudent fellow who had quarrelled with her footman.—*June 17.* In Lincoln's Inn-fields, 81, Anne, relict of late J. Barnes, esq.—*June 19.* At Leyton, 17, Mary-Anne, dau. of Sam. Edenborough, esq. of Milk-st. Cheap-side.—*June 21.* At Prince's-st. Spitalfields, 95, Anne, relict of M. Dale, esq. of Winchmore-hill, Edmonton.—At Enfield, 27, Louisa wife of C. P. Meyer, esq. and dau. of late R. H. Boddam, esq.—*June 24.* In Bolton-row, Emily, the relict of the late lamented Edward Jerningham, esq. She was the dau. of the late Nathaniel Middleton, esq. and was married in 1804 (see p. 564).—In Braynes's-row, Clerkenwell, Henry Harrison, esq. formerly a leather-seller in Shoe-lane.—*June 25.* In Devonshire-sq. Maria, the lady of Sir Wm. Blizard, the eminent Surgeon.—In Hill-st. Berkeley-sq. Mrs. Gomm.—*June 26.* Dorothea, wife of H. Powell Collins, esq.—*June 27.* Very much respected, Mr. Chas. Bonnor, of Fleet-street, linen-draper, one of the oldest inhabitants of the parish of St. Bride.—Aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Geo. Lovell, of Henry-st. Pentonville.—*June 28.* At Maize Hill, Greenwich, after a short illness, Mrs. Collins, relict of the late William Collins, esq.—*June 29.* Maria, dau. of Ar. D. Stone, M. D. of Charterhouse-sq.—*June 30.* At Lady Cornwall's, in Park-st. Charles Amyand Cornwall, esq.

—In Surrey-square, Kent-road, 78, Mr. Henry Metcalf.—Aged 82, the wife of F. Chapman, esq. of Chapel-st. Grosvenor-place.—At Teddington, Susan, wife of Col. Sir Rob. Arbuthnot, K. C. B. Coldstream Guards.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*June 17.* At Carlton-house, 41, Mr. Robt. Battams. He has left a family of seven children, and his death will be long deplored by a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintance; and in him the poor have lost a most liberal benefactor.

BERKSHIRE.—*June 12.* At Bradfield-house, 35, Frances-Rebecca, wife of W. Boulger, esq.—*June 25.* Aged 50, Mr. William Davis, an opulent and most respectable maltster of Abingdon and Radley. He had just returned to the former place, from his house at Radley, and alighted from his gig; while his servant was in the act of lifting down his children from it, on the opposite side, a double-barrelled gun, strapped in the apron, went off, and its contents were lodged in the left thigh of Mr. Davis. The only words he distinctly uttered were, "Who could have cocked that gun?" He attempted to say something, which was thought to be, "God bless you," but was unable, for he sank into the arms of one of his men, and immediately expired. Mr. Davis has left seven children, the youngest of whom is only six weeks old.—*June 29.* At Reading, 82, Martin Annesley, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*Lately.* At Chester, 84, T. Townsend, esq.—*June 15.* At Nantwich, 72, Geo. Capper, esq.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At Lansallos, 78, Mr. W. Stevens.—At Lavethan, General Morshead.—*June 26.* At Truro, 97, Mrs. Lidgey.—At Helston, R. Johns, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Elvaston, 100, Mrs. E. Smedley.—At Winster, 81, Mrs. Norman.

DEVONSHIRE.—*June 27.* At Silvertown, Louisa, 4th and youngest dau. of Col. Payne, of Exmouth.

DORSET.—*June 24.* At Weymouth, 75, James M. Hilhouse, esq. father of the present worthy chief magistrate of Bristol.

DURHAM.—*Lately.* At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Haughton.

ESSEX.—*Lately.* At Chelmsford, 80, Mrs. Brown.—George Dellmor, esq. of Blake Hall, Wanstead.—At Colchester, 76, C. L. Spitta, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—At Kempsey, F. Wilson, esq.—*June 15.* At Cheltenham, Anne, wife of Mr. W. H. Cooper, formerly of Oxford, and dau. of Mrs. Fisher, of Alstone Villa.—*June 20.* At Winterborn, 54, Anne, wife of Rev. Geo. D'Arville, of that place, and da. of late Alderman Shortland, of Oxford.—*June 21.* Aged 28, Elizabeth, wife of H. M. Ambury, esq. Solicitor, of Bristol.—*June 22.* At 101, Mrs. Anne Dyer, of Bristol.

HANTS.—At Moira-place, Southampton, P. Edwards, esq.

of Hemmington-lodge, near Oundle.
CENT.—*Lately.* At Bridge, G. U. Leith,
 —At Canterbury, J. Abbot, esq.—At
 1, Lieut. Clayson, R. N.—*June 16.* At
 ne-cottage, near Dartford, 72, Sarah, wife
 Samuel Notley.—*June 19.* At Sandgate,
 abeth, only surviving dau. of late T.
 ne, esq. formerly of Lee, and niece of late
 Boone, esq. of Berkeley-sq.—*June 26.* At
 Mary Cray, 75, Geo. Warriner, esq. of
 cham-grove, Oxfordshire.
ANCASHIRE.—*June 6.* Aged 33, Anne,
 of Mr. W. Grapel, bookseller.
RICESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Wood-
 ie, near Loughborough, Miss Ashpinshaw,
 siden lady, sister to Rev. Dr. Staunton
 taunton, near Newark on Trent. So
 en was her death, that after writing a
 r, she got up, saying she would go and
 a walk in the garden, as she did not
 very well; very few minutes, however,
 ed, before she dropped down and died
 at instantly.
INCOLNSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Brig, 80,
 P. L. Mills.—At Boston, H. Clarke,
 —Aged 73, Miss M. Wilson.—At
 on-hill, J. Needham, esq.
ORFOLK.—*Lately.* At Norwich, 98, Mrs.
 —Aged 73, Mrs. M. Bradford.—
 ylsham, 80, Mr. J. Overton.
ORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Craugh-
 house, T. Hopcroft, esq.—*June 8.* At
 iam Ferrers, 61, Richard Dennis, esq.
KFORDSHIRE.—*June 12.* At Oxford, 20,
 lusgrave, esq. commoner of University
 ge, son of late Sir J. C. Musgrave, bt.
 len-hall, Cumberland. He was drown-
 ar Ifley, by accidentally falling over
 ide of a boat.—*June 27.* At Oxford,
 Mr. James Betteridge.
ROPSHIRE.—*June 23.* At his mother's,
 ley Grange, near Shiffnal, aged 30,
 . Harry Dale, R. N. son of the late
 h Dale, esq. of Chester.
MERSSETSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Little Cleave,
 iffin, esq. jun.—*June 6.* At Bath, Rev.
 Newton, who for more than 36 years had
 the Pastor of the Protestant Indepen-
 Church at Witham.
RREY.—*June 22.* At Jacob's Wells,
 Guildford, 99, G. Stacey, formerly a
 .—*June 26.* At North-end, Croydon,
 ohn Walter Langton, esq. many years
 nt at Newington Butts.
SSEX.—*June 25.* At Wick House, near
 ton, Adelaide Maynard, dau. of Maj-
 Sir Edw. and Lady Kerrison.
ARWICKSHIRE.—*June 21.* At Henley-
 den, 78, Mr. Burman.
LTSHIRE.—At Stockton, Anne, widow
 . W. Pinchard, esq.—*June 27.* At

had been a principal Burgess nearly 80 years.
 —*June 16.* At the house of his uncle, W.
 Bricknell, esq. Everload, 21, Mr. John
 Bradshaw Bricknell.

YORKSHIRE.—*June 19.* At Leeds, 40,
 Mr. John Bray, comedian. He had resided
 in America for the last 17 years. His death
 was occasioned by a complication of dis-
 orders, which baffled the skill of the fa-
 culty of Boston, and induced him to visit
 his native land. Attended by his eldest son,
 he crossed the Atlantic, and reached Leeds
 only two days preceding his death.—*June*
20. At Pocklington, 67, Mr. Rob. Catton,
 agent to Rob. Dennison, esq. of Kilnwick
 Piercy.—*June 22.* In Nile-street, Hull, the
 Rev. John Hawkesley, late Pastor of the
 Church of Christ, meeting in Aldermanbury
 Postern, London. On account of indispo-
 sition, he had been obliged to retire from
 the exercise of his ministry, and for several
 months past had resided first at Cotting-
 ham, and then at Hull, the place of his na-
 tivity, whither he had been induced to come
 by the hope of re-establishing his health.

WALES.—Rev. W. Howell, minister of
 the Presbyterian meeting, Swansea.

SCOTLAND.—At Edlestown-house, Rev.
 Dr. Patrick Robertson, minister of Edles-
 town.

ABROAD.—*Dec. 15, 1821.* At Barroda,
 in the East Indies, aged 31, Captain John
 Brough, of the Bombay European reg. and
 commanding a division of the Poonah Aux-
 iliary Horse. He was the eldest son of Capt.
 Brough, Carlow Militia, and had been 17 years
 in the service.—*Jan. 8.* Off Linton, China,
 aged 23, Lieut. Edw. Swann, of Hull, son of
 late Rob. Swann, of Greystones, near Shef-
 field.—*March 18.* Near Graham's Town,
 South America, 21, George, youngest son of
 the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, rector of Bul-
 pham, Essex. He went out with a small party
 of settlers in 1819, and was unfortunately
 killed by a fall from his horse.—*March 19.*
 At Corfu, Sir Spidiron Foresti, for many
 years the British Minister in the Ionian
 Islands.—*May 5.* At Tours, France, 19,
 Mary Jane, eldest dau. of H. B. Thornhill,
 esq. of Montagu-pl. Montagu-sq. and grand-
 dau. of B. Thornhill, esq. of Stanton, Der-
 byshire.—*June 2.* At Hamburg, 65, Dr.
 Redlich, father of Mrs. Strother of Hull.
 —*June 4.* At Nice, respected by all who
 knew him, Henry, youngest son of Alder-
 man Thomas Smith.—*June 18.* At Madeira,
 Wm. eldest son of John Wells, esq. M. P.
 of Brickley House, Kent.—*Lately.* At
 Guernsey, W. Corbin, esq.—At Vienna,
 80, Baron Puffendorff, a celebrated states-
 man.

ADDI-

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITU

VOL. XCII. PART I.

P. 187. The Will of the Hon. Dame Judith Noel, wife of Sir Ralph Noel, Bart. proved in Doctors Commons, on the 22d of February, by Dr. Lushington and Nicholas Wm. Ridley Colbourne, Esq. the executors, bequeaths the principal part of her Ladyship's property (sworn under 10,000*l.*) to her daughter, Lady Byron, for life; after her death, to her grand-daughter, the Hon. Ada Augusta Byron. A portrait of Lord Byron, described to be inclosed in a case at the house of Kirby Malory, is left to the trustees, with directions to keep it safely inclosed and shut up till Lady Ada Augusta attains 21, when it is to be delivered to her; but, should Lady Byron be then living, it is not to be so delivered until after her decease, unless with her Ladyship's assent. A copy of Handel's Works, presented to Lady Noel by his late Majesty, and now in the Library of Seaham, in the county of Durham, is left to Lady Byron in the same manner as the other property; and a miniature picture of her Ladyship, painted by Hayter, is given to Sir Ralph, as a testimony of affection. 40*l.* per annum, and wearing apparel, are bequeathed to a servant, named Lavinia Morle, as a reward for long and faithful services. The Will is dated Nov. 25, 1820.

P. 274. A Committee of Graduates has been formed for collecting subscriptions for procuring a bust by Chantrey of Dr. Clarke, to be placed in some conspicuous part of the University.

P. 322. A neat and appropriate monument (by Reeve) has been just erected in the South transept of the Abbey Church, Bath, to the memory of the late gallant Sir Henry Cosby, with the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the Memory of Lieut. Gen. SIR HENRY AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE COSBY, of the Honourable Company's Service, and of Barnsville Park, in the county of Gloucester, died January 17th, 1822. Aged 79."

—"*sed omnes una manet nox,*

Et calcanda semel via lethi."

Thy course is finish'd, but thy long career,
Sustain'd in Glory, clos'd without a fear,
Has stamp'd upon thy grave the lasting seal
Of Valour, Honour, Piety, and Zeal.

Long must our hearts lament thee, and regret
That to thy sorrowing Friends thy star is set;
But it is well, nor should we dare repine,
If lost to us, in brighter realms it shine,
Regions of Joy, Tranquillity, and Peace—
Where rest the weary, and where
cease!

Oh! may we meet, when this show
In life eternal, on that blissful shore

P. 371. The Will of the late Sir John Silvester, Bart. Recorder of London, was proved in the Prerogative Court on the 18th of April, by the oath of Dame Harriet Silvester, the relict and sole executrix, the personals being sworn under 16,000*l.* The bulk of the personal estate, including the leasehold house in Bloomsbury-square, is given to Lady Silvester, who is the residuary legatee. Amongst the legacies is one of 500*l.* to the testator's daughter, Matilda, wife of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Isleworth, Middlesex; and an annuity of 30*l.* for life to a servant. The freehold and copyholds in the county of Essex, are given to trustees (John Maule, of Bath, Esq. and Charles Dyneley, Esq. of Doctor's Commons), for the use of the widow during her life, and, after her death, to his nephew, Philip Carteret, Esq. of Lymington, Hants, a Post Captain in the Navy, and his heirs male; failing whom, to a nephew of Lady Silvester, with similar remainders. The residue of the real estate is also given to her Ladyship, absolutely.

P. 471. We are happy to announce that the Bishop of Meath is still living. We were misled by the newspapers, in supposing that he was no more.

P. 472. The remains of the late Countess Fitzwilliam were interred in the family vault at Marholm, co. Northampton, on Thursday, May 23, in as private a manner as possible.

P. 561. On Saturday, June 22, the corpse of the Marquis of Hertford was removed from his bed-room in Hertford House, Manchester-square, in a leaden coffin, into the sitting-room on the right side of the grand hall, and placed in the state coffin, covered with crimson velvet; in the centre of which was a richly embossed Marquisate coronet, with handles to correspond. Monday being the day appointed for the removal of the noble remains for interment, in the family vault at Ragley, co. Warwick (not at Sudborn, co. Suffolk, as stated in our last, p. 561), at seven o'clock the procession began to move in the following order.—Two Mutes on horseback. Six plumes of black feathers; an escutcheon on each plume. On each side the man carrying the black feathers was a man with a black wand. Six Pages on horseback. Two Mutes on horseback. The Marquisate coronet. The Hearse, drawn by six beautiful black horses. Three mourning coaches. In these coaches were the agents and principal domestics of the late respected Marquis.

Amongst other donations, the Marquis has bequeathed 1000*l.* to the Middlesex Hospital.

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